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Agranayana 04, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXI Contains No. 01 to 10)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 25, 1981/ Agrahayana 4, 1903 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Report of Backward Class Commission

*41. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Backward Class Commission headed by Shri Mandal submitted its report to the Government of India;

(b) the reason for the delay in placing it before the Parliament; and

(c) when is it proposed to be laid now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The Backward Classes Commission headed by Shri B. P. Mandal submitted its Report to the President of India on 31.12.1980. The Report is under examination of the Government and it will be placed before the Parliament together with the Memorandum of action taken, as provided for, under Article 340(3) of the Constitution.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: The Government has wilfully evaded answering the substantive part of my question.

My question (b) is the reason for the delay in placing it before the Parliament. From the reply it has been revealed that almost one year has passed. In the last session when we raised this issue before this House through a Notice of Adjournment Motion, you yourself expressed apprehensions about the attitude of the Government in not placing it before Parliament.

(*Interruptions*)

एक माननीय सदस्य : आ गए, आ गए...इन्होंने ही नाम दिया था—"आया राम, गया राम"

...(व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: The Minister of State for Home Affairs Mr. Venkatasubbaiah assured this august House that the Government would be placing the report before Parliament in the last session itself, whatever might be the pressure of other work. May I ask what has prevented the Government and who has prevented the Government from placing the report before Parliament in the last session itself? I would like to know how much time the Government would take to study the report and then place it before Parliament and when it would be implemented. I would like to have a specific answer with specific dates.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is incorrect to say that I have not replied to it. In my reply, I have specifically mentioned that the report is under examination of the Government and that it would be placed before Parliament together with the Memorandum of Action taken.

He wanted to know about my colleague's statement which was made during the last session of Parliament.

While making the statement before the House, my colleague himself gave the reasons why it had not been possible to lay the report on the Table of the House.

The report is under examination of the Government. It is a big volume and we have to consult the various Ministries also because unless we receive all the reports from the various Ministries, it is not possible to examine it.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Again the Government is trying to avoid an answer. This shows the anti-backward classes attitude of this Government. When this report was submitted before the Government at a function attended by the Prime Minister, the speech of the Prime Minister at that function itself had showed that the Government was trying to confuse the issue. The Prime Minister said there at that meeting that there was a question whether this backward-class issue should be decided through social backwardness or economic backwardness and that speech of the Prime Minister itself was an indication that the Prime Minister and her Government are against the backward classes who are socially and educationally backward in this country. So, I would like to know if it is not a fact that the anti-reservation agitation in Gujarat against reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been instigated by the Gujarat Government with the blessings of the Central Government, only to avoid the issue of the reservation of the backward classes and to avoid implementing the Backward Classes Commission report.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I refute the allegations that he has made against me and the Central Government.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : इस सवाल पर झगड़ा चाहते हो, क्या ? स्पष्ट जवाब दो.... (व्यवधान) ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब दे रहे हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : हम को इस सवाल पर उत्तेजित कर रहे हैं। फूल लगा कर गृह मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, वह जवाब क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं?

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : पिछली बार जब सदन में ऐसा ही झगड़ा हुआ था तब इन्होंने कहा कि हम अगले सेशन में रखेंगे। अब जवाब क्यों नहीं देना चाहते हैं? स्पष्ट शब्दों में बताएं कि रिपोर्ट रखेंगे या नहीं?

श्री जगपाल सिंह : यह टोटल पापुलेशन के 52 प्रतिशत का सवाल है...

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The question itself is without any basis, and he has made a baseless allegation because when the Report was submitted, it was not the Prime Minister but the Home Minister who made the speech.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: No. It was the Prime Minister who did it. *(Interruptions)*

श्री राम लाल राही : गृह मंत्री जी कहें कि पहले हम ने गलतबयानी की थी।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Stating that the Government is interested in creating an anti-reservation agitation itself shows that the Member is making a baseless allegation, and he has no reason for making such an allegation. As I have said already, we are going to place the Report on the Table of the House after examining it, together with the Memorandum of Action Taken.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : कब ?

...(व्यवधान)...

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : स्पीकर साहब, बैकवर्ड क्लासेज की रिपोर्ट के

सम्बन्ध में मेम्बर साहबान के जो जजबात हैं मैं उन की कद्र करता हूं और यह सच्चाई है कि पहले काका कालेलकर साहब की बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के सम्बन्ध में जो रिपोर्ट आई थी, उस पर कुछ भी नहीं हुआ।

अब मेम्बर साहबान को इस बात की चिंता है कि यह रिपोर्ट भी न दबा दी जाए . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप जरा शान्ति से सुनिए। आप बहुत दानिशमन्द इन्सान हैं। बुरा लगता है जब इस तरह से करते हैं। लोग सोचते हैं कि आप क्या करते हैं। उस की वजह से मेम्बर साहबान, पर्टीकुलरली जो बैकवर्ड क्लासेज से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं या बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के साथ हमदर्दी रखते हैं, वे यह समझते हैं कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि गवर्नमेंट इस रिपोर्ट को भी उसी तरह से समाप्त कर दे। मैं आप को यह यकीन दिलाता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस रिपोर्ट को बहुत सीरियसली स्टडी किया है और वह स्टडी कर रही है लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध भारत सरकार की तमाम मिनिस्ट्रीज से और हिन्दुस्तान की तमाम प्रान्तीय सरकारों से है। उनके साथ कन्सलटेशन कर के फालो-अप एक्शन जो है, वह रिपोर्ट के साथ ही रखा जाता है। कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक रिपोर्ट के साथ अगर फालो-अप एक्शन नहीं रखते हैं, तो बात अधूरी रहती है। इसलिए हम मेमोरेण्डम तैयार कर रहे हैं। प्रान्तीय सरकारों से भी कन्सल्ट करेंगे और मिनिस्ट्रीज से भी कन्सल्ट कर रहे हैं और जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा हम इस हाउस के सामने रिपोर्ट रखेंगे और तब हम यह बता सकेंगे कि इस रिपोर्ट की रिकमेंडेशन्स में से कौन सी बातें हैं जो नामुमकिन हैं, वे पूरी नहीं की जा सकतीं और कौन कौन सी बातें हैं जो पूरी की जा सकती हैं। फिर मेम्बर साहबान को खुला टाइम मिलेगा और वे अपने विचार दे सकेंगे। उस पर उनकी राय आ जाएगी। इसलिए मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि जितनी ऐंगजाइटी आप को है, उतनी ही हम को भी है और जो चीजें बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को करनी चाहिए वे तुरन्त की जाएं, उन में देर न की जाए, मगर जो पासीबिल हो सकता है, वही किया जा सकता है। जितनी देर दरकार है, उतनी देर लगनी ही चाहिए और बात सोच-समझ कर करनी चाहिए। सब से सलाह-मशविरा कर के, डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से सारी रस्में पूरी कर के, डेफनीट बात कह सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप तसल्ली रखें।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : कितना समय लगेगा सोचने और समझने में, यह आप बताइए।

. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले बता तो दिया है। यह आप क्या कर रहे हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : गृह मंत्री जी ने जो बात कही, वह खुली जबान से कही। यह बात सही है कि हर काम शासन के सारे अंगों से होते हैं और समझ से भी होते हैं। यह सवाल सिर्फ बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का नहीं है बल्कि समूचे देश का है और समूचे देश की इकाइयों से जुड़ा हुआ है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि जो बात डेफनीट नहीं होती है, पक्की बात नहीं होती है, वह हवाई बात होती है। आप खूंटा गाड़ें कि फलां तारीख तक रपट सदन में रख दी जाएगी और यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिए कि जल्दी से जल्दी रखी जाएगी क्योंकि 100 साल में भी जल्दी है, आप की 50 पुश्तों के बाद भी जल्दी

है, आप की सरकार चली जाएगी, तब भी जल्दी है और आप नहीं रहेंगे तब भी जल्दी है। आप पक्का खूंटा गाड़ें कि सरकार फलां तारीख तक यह रपट रख देगी ?

श्री जैल सिंह : स्पीकर साहब बागड़ी जी खुद जानते हैं कि 'जल्दी' का मतलब यह नहीं होता कि साल निकल जाएंगे। वे 100 साल की बात करते हैं और उन का यह भी ख्याल है कि हमारी दूसरी पुश्त इस को ला कर रखेगी। यह बात गलत बात है। डेट न मुकर्रर करने का कारण सिर्फ यही है है कि जितने भी डिपार्टमेंटस हैं हिन्दुस्तान के, उन सब के साथ इस का ताल्लुक है और प्रान्तीय सरकारें अपनी पोजीशन देख कर अपने अपने विचार इस पर दें।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह सब देखना सरकार का काम है। आप जबाव 'हां' या 'ना' में दें। कोई निश्चित तारीख बताएं, जिस तक सरकार इस को रखेगी। आप बताएं कि फलां तारीख तक इस को रख देंगे।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : इन को निश्चित तारीख बतानी ही पड़ेगी।

श्री जैल सिंह : एक बात जो रिजनेबिल होती है, उस को करने के बाद भी अनरीजनेबिल बना देते हैं। यह बात रीजनेबिल है कि जल्दी होनी चाहिए लेकिन तारीख मुकर्रर करनी पड़ेगी, यह रीजनेबिल बात नहीं है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आप कोई तारीख निश्चित कीजिए कि फलां तारीख तक वह रख दी जाएगी। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं निश्चित तारीख बताने की स्थिति में नहीं हूं। **(व्यवधान)** वह रिपोर्ट फोलों अप एक्शन के साथ रखी जाएगी। **(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बारी बारी से बुला रहा हूं। आप को भी बुलाया। अब उनकी बारी है। अब आप बैठिये। श्री उत्तम राठौर।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप हम लोगों को मौका नहीं देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मैं रिकार्ड निकाल कर दिखा दूं तो फिर आप ऐसा नहीं कहेंगे। श्री उत्तम राठौर।

श्री दौलत राम सारण : यह क्या तरीका है ? आप जो शोर मचाते हैं, उन को मौका देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका मतलब क्या यह है कि आप भी शोर मचाएं ? I have not called you Mr. Saran. I have called Shri Uttam Rathod. I am not going to allow you, Mr. Saran. Please sit down. This is my discretion and I am using it.

श्री उत्तम राठौर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया कि काका कालेलकर ने जो रिपोर्ट सबमिट की थी उस पर कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया। इस की वजह से बैकवर्ड क्लासिज के लोग

काफी परेशान हैं । अभी मंडल कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट पेश की । जिस के बारे में पिछले सेशन में दो बार सवाल उठाया गया और आखिर के जवाब में श्री वेंकटसुब्बय्या ने कहा था कि प्रिंटिंग की डिफिकल्टी की वजह से रिपोर्ट सदन में पेश नहीं की जा सकी । उसको लगभग 11 महीने हो चुके हैं । गवर्नमेंट को और कितना समय लगेगा इस को पेश करने में या इस पर एक्शन लेने में ? इस चीज पर फैसला लेने में आप कितना समय और लेंगे और कब तक इस कम्युनिटी को आप फायदा दे सकेंगे ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : बार बार यह बताया गया है कि जितना जल्दी से जल्दी हो सकेगा इसे पेश किया जायेगा। **व्यवधान**

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : यह कोई जिम्मेदारी की बात है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप टेन्टेटिवली कोई वक्त दे सकते हैं . **(व्यवधान)**

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली बार हम को यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि यह रिपोर्ट सदन के पटल पर रखी जाएगी । हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने कोचीन में भी पत्रकारों की सभा में यह आश्वासन दिया था । मैं यह प्रश्न गृह राज्य मंत्री जी से फिर से पूछना चाहता हूं क्योंकि गृह मंत्री और गृह राज्य मंत्री के वक्तव्यों में मेजर कनट्राडिक्शन हो जाता है । जहां तक हरिजनों और बैकवर्ड क्लास के लोगों का मामला है यह कोई ऐसी ही बात नहीं है, यह बहुत जिम्मेदारी का मामला है । मैं गृह राज्य मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या वे जैसा कि भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 15 और 16 के (4) में बैकवर्ड क्लासिज का क्राइटेरिया निर्धारित किया गया है कि सोशल्ली और एजूकेशनली वीक हों, क्या इस क्राइटेरिया को बदलने की बात की जा रही है क्योंकि कई बार बाहर ऐसी बातें कही गयी हैं । बिना संविधान में संशोधन के ऐसा नहीं हो सकता । क्या सरकार इकानामिक, सोशल, एजूकेशनल बैकवर्डनेस का क्राइटेरिया बदलने का विचार कर रही है ? क्या सरकार इसलिए इस रिपोर्ट को इतने समय तक छपाई में रखना चाहती है कि चुनाव आ जाएं और 2–4 महीने पहले यह रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करके बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का ध्यान इस की ओर खींचा जाए और इस बात का प्रचार किया जाए कि हम उन के लिए कुछ करने जा रहे हैं और उनसे वोट प्राप्त किए जाएं । क्या सरकार इसको चुनाव का माध्यम बानाना चाहती है ? तीसरी बात यह है कि . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई तरीका नहीं है, एक प्रश्न कीजिए । **(व्यवधान)**

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : हर स्टेट में बैकवर्ड क्लास . . . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . . सरकार को इस को एडाप्ट करने में क्या दिक्कत हो रही है । उस लिस्ट को एडाप्ट कर के उस के मुताबिक संविधान में जो व्यवस्था है, उस को लागू कर के सरकार मण्डल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को लागू करने में देर क्यों कर रही है ? हम लोग स्पेसिफिक तारीख चाहते हैं जो सदन को बताई जाए, क्योंकि देश के करोड़ों पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग इस की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं ।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आर्टिकिल 64 और आर्टिकिल 340 इससे संबंधित हैं । आर्टिकिल 340 के सब सेक्शन 3 में क्लीयरली लिखा है––

"The President shall cause a copy of the Report so presented together with a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament."

तो ले तो हम कर रहे हैं और जहां तक आर्टिकिल 64 का ताल्लुक है, इस क्राइटेरिया को चेंज करने के हक में हम नहीं हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, in the previous Session there was a statement by the Minister of State for Home Affairs that he would place the Report before the House in that Session itself, but on the last day he changed it and said that it would be placed sometime after. But now what is the

main difficulty before the Government in placing it in this Session?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, there is no difficulty. As I said Government will place the Report on the Table of the House but we have also to place the memorandum of action taken. Now, for the memorandum of action taken we have to examine the report and the examination of the Report takes time. So, no specific date can be given. (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, इस में अनावश्यक विलंब तो हो ही रहा है, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग के किसी मेंबर ने रिपोर्ट के बारे में नोट आफ डीसेंट दिया है और अगर दिया है तो नोट आफ डीसेंट का ब्यौरा क्या है ? उस के बारे में सरकार का क्या कहना है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : जब रिपोर्ट को टेबल पर रखा जाएगा तो उस में सब आ जाएगा । आज मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जवाब नहीं दिया गया है । आप इस चीज को बताएं । इस से हम समझेंगे कि आपकी नीयत क्या है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब दे दिया है क्या ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : जवाब दे दिया है कि हम अभी उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं । रिपोर्ट रखने वाले हैं । जब रखेंगे तब वह इस को भी देख लेंगे । (व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री रशीद मसूद ।

Whatever is being spoken without my permission will not form part of the record.

श्री रशीद मसूद : गढ़वाल में इलैक्शन को प्रैशर में आ कर पोस्टपोन कर दिया गया है । तारीख आपने तय की थी लेकिन उस तारीख को नहीं करवाया । कहीं यह मामला भी ऐसा ही तो नहीं है ? इस के ऊपर तमाम बैकवर्ड लोग, पिछड़े हुए लोग और वे लोग जो बैकवर्ड क्लासिस के साथ हमदर्दी रखते हैं, एजीटेटिड हैं । क्या रिपोर्ट को टेबल पर न रखने की वजह यह तो नहीं है कि इस के पीछे उन लोगों का प्रैशर है जिन्होंने एंटी रिजर्वेशन मूवमेंट गुजरात में चलाई थी ?

[شری رشید مسعود : گڑھوال میں

الیکشن کو پریشر میں آ کر پوسٹپونڈ کر دیا گیا ہے - تاریخ آپ نے طے کی تھی لیکن اس تاریخ کو نہیں کروایا - کہیں یہ معاملہ بھی ایسا ہی تو نہیں ہے اس کے اوپر تمام بیکورڈ لوگ پچھڑے ہوئے لوگ اور وہ لوگ جو بیکورڈ کلاسس کے ساتھ ہمدردی رکھتے ہیں ایجیٹیٹڈ ہیں - کیا رپورٹر کو ٹیبل پر نہ رکھنے کی وجہ یہ تو نہیں ہے کہ اس کے پیچھے ان لوگوں کا پریشر ہے جنہوں نے ایلٹی رزرویشن موومنٹ گجرات میں چلائی تھی -]

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : ऐसे किसी प्रेशर का सवाल ही नहीं उठता है । (व्यवधान)

श्री रसीद मसूद : हम प्रोटैस्ट में वाक आउट करते हैं ।

[شری رشید مسعود : ہم پروٹیسٹ میں واک آوٹ کرتے ہیں -]

(*Some hon. Members then left the House*)

(*At this stage, Shri Mani Ram Bagri, Shri Ram Lal Rahi and some other Members came and sat on the floor of the House near the Table.*)

**Not recorded.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, what are they doing?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, we must stop this kind of behaviour of the Opposition in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I do not think this is the way.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir is it unjust to demand that a categorical date should be announced as to when this report would be placed on the Table? Is it unjust on behalf of the Opposition Members to demand a categorical date? Is it unjust? Is it undemocratic? (*Interruptions*) Why are they refusing to give the date? The Prime Minister is here. She can announce the date. At least the feeling must be assuaged. It is a long delayed thing and people outside are feeling very bitterly and they have got an impression that there are vested interests who are preventing this report from being discussed here. I want the Prime Minister to give an assurance.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I want to ask a question. Do you support this kind of behaviour in the House? Is this the meaning of a united Opposition? That is the question I want to ask.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: If you give the assurance, then....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It is a specific question. Do you support this kind of behaviour or not?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please listen to me? There are rules.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: They have sought your protection that some categorical time should be announced. (*Interruptions*). First of all, you must realise that this is rigid attitude of the Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: This is the planned strategy of the Opposition. It is not on this question alone. It is on every question.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It is the deliberate decision of the Government not to place the report on the Table of the House. This is your planning, not the planning of the Opposition. You have decided not to have any discussion here on this very report. (Interruptions) Here you are raising the question of behaviour. Your party should behave and you should give a categorical assurance.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record; they are saying all this without my permission.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I do not think you need a speaker here...May I ask you one question: Do you need a Speaker or not?

I have seen it for the last.....I do not know whether there might be something that we should not function according to the established practices of this House. The opposition may have a point, and they have their own, but we can sort it out in a better way. There are always means by which discussions can be had in private and here also, and we can sort out things very amicably and in a very happy manner, but if this type of thing goes on and on, I think we are cutting at the very root of democracy which you proclaim to defend. I will ask both the sides to cooperate in a certain manner. This does not behave the Members. I will ask the hon. Minister also to have a dialogue with the Opposition and sort out things. There is nothing much to be agitated about so much like this.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not approve of this. This is what I have said.

**Not recorded.

This is going to cut at the very root of what you are trying to defend.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: But then you can discuss it. You show an attitude of agitation, all right, but if you cross the limits certain times, then it will not lead to anything. It will be self-defeating.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not good.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are very well aware of the norms that we have adopted for our party. So you should not blame the entire Opposition. I do not associate myself with dharna and all that.

I have got one humble suggestion to make. May I know whether the Government can commit itself to place the Report on the table of the House on 16th of February when we meet for the Budget Session?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I can allow half-an-hour discussion on it if you like.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Half-an-hour discussion will not solve the problem. They should give a firm date—16th of February, month of March or April or say even during the Budget Session, Are you in a position to say something during the Budget Session?

SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Sir, I may make a submission. The Hon. Minister has made it clear that it not only concerns his own various departments, but he has to get replies from various States. How can the Home Minister give a date when he does not know by what time the States will send the reply?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Then let the Home Minister say that it is not possible to lay it till 1985.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, we can understand that the Hon. Members are very agitated at the delay and it does not mean that because all of us are sitting here, we are satisfied with everything that the Government does in the House. There are many things with which we are not at all satisfied. We are not at all satisfied with the Government's reply. But the point is that this is question Hour. For more than 45 minutes various Members on this side have been asking substantially the same question. There is no different question. It is one question—Why is the Government not laying it and when will it lay? And for 45 minutes the same reply is given from the Government side.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: And they asked the same question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I, therefore, feel that after you have heard repetitions of the same question and the repetition of the same reply, situation need not have been allowed to scalate to this stage. Now the Hon. Minister, Mr. Makwana has said that if they have to lay the Report, they have also to lay the Memorandum of Action Taken and he has implied that for preparation of the Memorandum he has to get the replies and materials from the States, and therefore it is delayed. I want to make a suggestion. In view of what is happening here, is it not possible to lay the cpoy of the Report on the Table of the House? I do not know why any delay is required for that. The Memorandum of Action Taken can come later on. The Members are asking for the Report to be laid on the Table of the House. What is the difficulty? The Memorandum of Action Taken can come later.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, I may explain the position. Under Article 340 of the Constitution it is specifically mentioned:

> "The President shall cause a copy of the Report so prescribed, together with a Memorandum explaining the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament."

Now it is a Constitutional provision. How can it be waived?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In that case it means that during Question Hour on this question if things are allowed to escalate to this stage, there is a complete deadlock. These Hon. Members and many people here and many people outside want to see the Report. The Report should be made public and the Minister is saying that there is a Constitutional provision. It is not said in the Constitutional Provision that heavons will fall if the Memorandum of Action Taken is given after 15 days. What will happen?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: After all, the Memorandum of Action Taken will be on the basis of the Report only; not on the basis of anything else. There should be some response from that side after all.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Why don't you condemn the behaviour of the Hon. Members?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I will condemn their behaviour, but I will condemn your obstinate attitude also. If I were not condemning them, I would also sit here with them. That is not the point. We don't want it After all this is a very important question, but there are other questions also. This is Question Hour. I am emphasizing that this is Question Hour. What about all the Members whose other questions are there? Therefore, I would request you; as the hon. Speaker and custodian of the House you should take some initiative to intervene in this matter. You are just allowing the same question and the same answer to go on for almost 40, 45 minutes. You must guide the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I said. We can have a dialogue outside, and in my Chamber also and sort things out. Not like this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: May I quote a precedent? I would like to quote a precedent.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The hon. Prime Minister could have said something much earlier. Now I suppose it is too late, because there is a different mood now. If she had said something much earlier in the proceedings, I think this matter could have been sorted out. (*Interruptions*). No, no; she got up to say something, but the ebullient Mr. Lakkappa prevented her from saying something. (Interruption) Yes; that is what was going on. She got up to say something, but he interrupted and prevented her from saying that. (Interruptions) No. I have to protest against that also.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You cannot convert the Question Hour into a debating society here. (*Interruptions*). Question Hour is a Question Hour.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I would like to quote a precedent. The legitimate difficulty of the Government and the Treasury Benches seems to be that the Action Report is to be prepared, and that is the reason why there is delay. I will quote a precedent which can help find a way out. You can find it in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha.

In the 5th Lok Sabha, when the Bharagava Commission's report was not laid on the Table of the House, I myself demanded that. I moved a privilege motion, and then it was admitted that there was a delay. You know that in the case of a number of Reports—it is mentioned in the concerned Act, for instance the MRTP Act and the Commission of Enquiries Act—from the time the Report is submitted to Government, it has to be presented to Parliament within six months.

I agree that Article 340(3) does not have such a provision. He is right. But I will quote a precedent. When the Bhargava Commission's report was laid on the Table of the House..

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is too much. Under what rule, are you allowing him? He is converting the Question Hour into something else; can he talk anything and everything? He is disrupting the Question Hour.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am speaking with your permission, Sir.. .

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He might have taken your permission, Sir, but....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, when I have taken your permission, I don't need his permission.

(*Interruptions*)

I was only trying to find a way out. When the Bhargava Commission's report was submitted to this very House in the 5th Lok Sabha, a No Action report was submitted, in my opinion. According to him, there was an Action Report. What was the Action Report? The report said that since there are various facts of he report that had to be gone through, they would require some time to go into the technical aspects of the problem; and, therefore, no decision could be taken on the report at that stage. I got up in the House and asked him how can an inaction report be described as an Action report. And Sir, fortunately or unfortunately that is left to you; I do not want to cast any aspersion on your predecessor--the Speaker gave the ruling that even if the Government says: "At this stage we cannot move in the matter; we require more time", even that will be treated as an Action Report. Taking clue from this, they can come forward with the Report; and about the Action Taken Report, they can say they require more time, and find out the difficulty. If the Report is laid on the Table of the House, both the Houses will be satisfied. That is the way-out.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I had been saying that we should sit and sort it out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have quoted the precedent.

श्री जैल सिंह : आनरेबल स्पीकर साहब, मैं इतनी विनती करता हूं कि इस तरह से हाउस की डिगनिटी कायम नहीं रहती। प्रो० दण्डवते जी और श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जी बड़े दूरन्देश पार्लमेंटेरियन हैं, उन्हों ने समझाया बुझाया लेकिन मुझेह नजर आता है वे हमको समझा रहे हैं अपने साथियों को नहीं समझा रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) सभी हम से कहते हैं कि नीची नजर रख कर चला करों लेकिन इन से कोई नहीं कहता कि उरिया होके न निकलें। (व्यवधान) अगर हमारी बात सुननी है तो पहले हाउस में आर्डर करो। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Now I appeal to you to sit down.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: In the Bhargava Commission Report, there was no constitutional provision to lay it on the Table of the House with the memorandum of action taken.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot have a discussion here; we can have a discussion and sort this thing out later on.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Where do you want to have a discussion in your Chamber?

MR. SPEAKER: About sorting out this problem.

AN HON. MEMBER: You extend the Question Hour.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This has to be talked about with a little bit of flexibility. What can I do?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You cannot be firm like that.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to bring about that. Now you please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We shall talk about it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): He is having a personal talk and is casting aspersion on the Prime Minister without the permission of the Chair and has been carrying on and on.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He is not in his seat; he has no right to speak. He cannot speak from here; it should not go on record. Nobody should speak without the permission of the Chair-

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, हाउस के लीडर का जरा ध्यान हो जाएगा . . .

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you sit down?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: He cannot talk like this.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I am on a point of order. Can a Minister threaten the Speaker?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing now?

(*Interruptions*)

Foreign elements in Khalistan Activities

*42. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made efforts in connection with the movement for Khalistan to find out if there is any foreign element behind it;

(b) whether some arrests have been made in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Intelligence has been strengthened in this regard by the State and Union Government agencies.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : This Khalistan movement is neither in the national spirit nor towards any love or brotherhood or fraternity but is only a result of factionist and extremist elements. I want to know whether the Government is considering this movement as anti-national and secondly, in answer to part (a) of my question, as to 'whether the Government have made efforts in connection with the movement for Khalistan to find out if there is any foreign element behind it' has been answered affirmatively. Who is that foreign power and what steps have been taken by the Government? Who is that foreign agency?

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : स्पीकर साहब, जहां तक खालिस्तान की मूवमेंट का सवाल है, इस के सम्बन्ध में ऐसे हाउट्स हैं कि कहीं कुछ विदेशी सत्ता इस में कोई सहायता करती है, लेकिन इस को डेफिनिट कहना मुश्किल है। एक बात साफ है कि कुछ देशों के सिटिजन्ज, जो पहले हमारे थे, लेकिन बाद में बाहर जा कर वहां की सिटिजनशिप

ले लो और आज वे हमारे सिटिजन नहीं हैं, वे इस में मदाख़लत करते हैं।

थोड़ा सा पीछे जायें तो खालिस्तान की मूवमेंट को कभी भी कोई मास-सपोर्ट नहीं मिली, पार्टिकुलरली सिखों की सपोर्ट नहीं मिली। एक जमाना था, जब एक देश की हुकूमत खुले तौर पर इस मामले में मदद करती थी और उस वक्त पाकिस्तान के डिक्टेटर याहया खां और हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के एक सिटिजन, जो आज हिन्दुस्तानी नहीं रहे हैं, उन के साथ मिले। 1970 में उनका गठजोड़ हुआ और उन्होंने उनकी सहायता से उस मूवमेंट को चलाने की कोशिश की। मगर अवाम का समर्थन नहीं मिला। बंगला देश की लड़ाइ के वक्त जब हिन्दुस्तान के जर्नेलों के सामने हमारे विरोधी हथियार फेंक रहे थे, तब लाहौर के टी0 वी0 और लाहोर के रेडियो से जगजीतसिंह चौहान की तकरीरें करवाई जाती थीं और तस्वीरें दिखलाई जाती थीं, बार-बार उस के भाषण सुने जाते थे। ये सब याहया खां के वक्त की बातें हैं, लेकिन इन से उस मूवमेंट में कोई मान नहीं पड़ सकी और वह अकेला ही रहा। हम ने उसे हिन्दुस्तान आने से रोक दिया, मगर जब जनता सरकार आई और पंजाब में सरकार के बदलने के बाद वह शख्स फिर हिन्दुस्तान आया और यहां आ कर उस ने फिर कोशिश की, हर जगह वह पहुंचा, मगर उस को कहीं भी समर्थन नहीं मिला। सिखों की पोलिटीकल पार्टी ने, जो हमारी विरोधी हैं, उन्होंने भी उस का समर्थन नहीं किया, हालांकि वह पहले उन का जनरल सेक्रेटरी था, जनरल सेक्रेटरी होते हुए शिरोमणी अकाली दल की तरफ से उस को हटा दिया गया। इसी तरह से जब फिर हिन्दुस्तान में कांग्रेस का राज हुआ, पंजाब में कांग्रेस का राज आया, उसी दिन वह यहां से भाग गया' चला गया। आज वह यू0 के0 में बैठा हुआ है। एक और सिटिजन जो पहले हिन्दुस्तान का था, आज वह यू0 के0 का सिटीजन बन गया। लोग केनाडा में चले जाते हैं या दूसरे मुल्कों में चले जाते हैं। हमारे पास इस मामले में दखल देने का वहां पर कोई चैनल नहीं है। बाहर बैठे हुए सिटीजन बाहर से इस बात को चलाने की कोशिश करते हैं और बहुत सा प्रेस भी इस मामले को बहुत जोर-शोर से उठाता है। कुछ ताकतें ऐसी हैं हमारे सिख भाइयों में भी, जिन को हम कह रहे हैं कि उनकी नीति बिल्कुल साफ होनी चाहिए। वह साफ नहीं हो रही है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: ये भाषण दे रहे हैं या प्रश्न का उत्तर दे रहे हैं मंत्री जी प्रश्न का उत्तर दें।

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Absorption of Census Employees

*43. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing;

(a) the total number of employees appointed for the purpose of carrying out the work of the census of 1981 by various State Governments;

(b) whether it is a fact that the employees so appointed without absorbing them into various Government projects are being threatened for the termination of their services by the State Governments; and

(c) the directives issued by the Central Government to the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The actual Census Operations are carried out

through the State Governments. In order to provide assistance at the District, Sub-Division and other levels, certain clerical staff was sanctioned from 1-8-1979 on a specified pattern of 1 UDC, 1 LDC and 1 Class IV official at the District level and 1 UDC or 1 LDC at the Sub-Division, Tehsil and Municipal levels. These posts were created by the State Governments as part of their departmental hierarchy but expenditure on these posts is met by the Central Government. Appointments to these posts were made by the State Governments either by adjusting officials already in position or by fresh recruitment. Details of appointments made are not available. Since the work connected with the enumeration was to be completed within a specific period, these posts were created temporarily and cases to exist from 31-5-81. The absorption of such employees on retrenchment has to be considered by the State Government.

(c) No directives have been issued by the Central Government.

Setting up of Cold Rolling Mill Complex at Orissa

*44. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received an application from the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. for setting up of a Cold-Rolling mill Complex at Orissa;

(b) whether the above application is under consideration of Government;

(c) if so, the expected time of issue of the letter of intent for opening the Cold-Rolling Mill Complex there; and

(d) the details about the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The application was received on 13-10-1980.

(b) to (d). After careful consideration of the application, a *prima-facie* rejection letter was issued to the applicant on 30-12-1980 on the ground that adequate capacity had already been licensed in the proposed line of manufacture and there was no scope for creation of more capacity in this field. The application was finally rejected by the Department of Steel on 23-2-1981.

Foreign Nationals Problem in Assam

*46. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam agitators had forwarded modified draft to the Centre on its latest proposal to solve the foreign nationals problem;

(b) whether during the month of October, 1981 many rounds of talks were held between the Union Government and the agitators;

(c) if so, the latest position of Assam problem;

(d) whether any final decision has been arrived at;

(e) whether any White Paper on the Assam dispute is being circulated; and

(f) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The latest proposals of AASU/AAGSP on the foreign nationals problem in Assam were discussed with representatives of AASU/AAGSP during talks held at the official level from October 29 to November 3, 1981, which ended inconclusively. The agitation leaders were invited for further talks to be held at Delhi on November 19, 1981. It was also suggested to them that if the date did not suit them another date could be fixed. However, in the meantime, they announced resumption of agitation.

They were advised again not to resume agitation and to come for talks.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Survey of Schemes for Industrial Development of Backward Areas

*47. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent official study has revealed many distortions in the implementation of the schemes for industrial development of backward areas;

(b) whether it has been brought out that relatively more industrialised States have benefited more; and

(c) if so, what measures are being thought of to remove such distortions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission had set up a National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas in order, inter alia, to review existing schemes for industrial development in backward areas and recommend strategies for effectively tackling the problem of backward areas. The recommendations made by the Committee in its Report on Industrial Dispersal are being examined by the Planning Commission for final decision of Government.

Goods Purchased in CSD(i) Canteen

*48. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pceased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 4149 on 18th March, 1981 regarding 'departmental canteen stores' and state:

(a) whether goods produced by tiny sectors or got manufactured by people from them are not purchased by the CSD canteens even though they are cheap and quality goods on regional basis like safety matches, which result in a boost to mechanised industry; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) Goods with proven popularity are purchased by the Canteen Stores Department at competitive prices from manufacturers including those from the small scale sector, depending upon the demand from customers entitled to buy from the Canteen Stores.

Revised Minimum Wages for Bidi Workers

*SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several States including Bihar have not implemented the revised minimum wages fixed during last one year for "Bidi" workers;

(b) if so, the details of such States and reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to evolve ways and means for the quick implementation of such revised wages and punishment for erring parties; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) While there may be individual cases of employers who have failed to pay minimum wages as prescribed, it would not be correct to say that any State has not tried to implement the revised minimum wages fixed during the last one year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The responsibility for enforcement of minimum wages rests with the appropriate governments. In the case of minimum wages for bidi industry the State governments are the appropriate governments. They have been requested from time to

time to take appropriate steps to enforce the provisions of the Act strictly. The State governments including the Government of Bihar have reported that they are taking appropriate action in this regard.

Setting up of Industries in Orissa

*50. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken by his Ministry for granting licence to the private entrepreneurs to set up industries in the areas where raw materials required for those industries are sufficiently available;

(b) if so, whether any such proposal has come from Government of Orissa to allow the private entrepreneurs to set up some minerals and forest based industries in Orissa which abounds in forest and mineral wealth;

(c) the expected time of granting licence to those private entrepreneurs; and

(d) the name of the places where such industries are going to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Local availability of raw material is an important consideration in granting licences in relation to certain types of industry.

(b) to (d). During January-October, 1981, 18 applications for grant of industrial licences have been received from private entrepreneurs, which are mainly based on the forest and mineral resources of the State. Of these, 3 applications have been approved and 7 rejected on diverse valid grounds. Details of these applications are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. The remaining applications are at various stages of consideration of the Government.

Statement

Sl. No.	Industry	Name of party	Location	Decision	Reasons for rejection
1	Cement	Shri M. Mishra	Talur, Jeypore District	Rejected	Adequate infrastructural facilities have not been assured. Moreover, the project is not covered by the existing guidelines for manufacture of portland cement.
2	Paper	Shri K.K. Agarwal	Betnoti (-ribhanj District)	Approved	——
3	Paper	Shri N.K. Daga	Location to indicated later.	Rejected	Proposal based on import of second hand paper machinery which is no longer being allowed. Advised to register with DGTD if they envisage production programme with indigenous machinery.
4	Paper	Shri S.K. Koyal	Location to be indicated later.	Rejected	
5	Paper	Smt. K.R. Verjavan	Sambalpur	Approved	——
6	Furniture & Fibre Board .	Messrs. Wooderafts Limited.	Karanjia	Rejected	Items of manufacture are non-Appendix-I and are not normally open to companies registered under MRTP Act.
7	Titanium Dioxide	Messrs. Reliance Steel Ltd.	Chatarpur, Ganjam Distt.	Rejected	Adequate capacity has already been approved/licensed in the line of manufacture.
8	Pig Iron . . .	Messrs. ASC Engineers Ltd.	Keonjar Mayurbhanj Distt.	Approved	——
9	High Wet Moduless Fibre	Coromandel Impex.	District Dhenkanal	Rejected	Project is not in consonanee with the guidelines for creating fresh capacity. Also they have been served a default notice under the MRTP Act.
10	High Wet Moduless Fibre	Shri V.K. Mahendra	Distt. Dhenkanal	Rejected	Dependent upon technical collabotration. Advised submission of a composite application after finalising foreign collaboration.

Indian Assistance for Setting up of Training Institutes at Zanzibar

*51. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Zanzibar has sought Indian Assistance in setting up training institutes at Zanzibar;

(b) the details of the agreement entered into with Zanzibar regarding this matter; and (c) when this project will be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The Zanzibar Minister of Industry met the Minister of Industry, Government of India on 18th August, 1981. *Inter alia*, training facilities for Zanzibar personal in Indian institutions was sought in the initial stages leading ultimately to setting up of a training institute in Zanzibar itself.

(b) No agreement was entered into in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of Cinema Houses in West Bengal

*52. SHRI ZAINUL ABEDIN:
PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any letter dated 31 August, 1981 from the Finance Minister of West Bengal regarding the recognition of cinema houses for providing same concessions as are available to the small scale industries, including bank finance at concessional rates; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government on the said letter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Hon'ble Finance Minister of West Bengal has been informed that construction and operation of a cinema house, is not an industry and so it would not qualify for registration as a small scale industrial unit, entitling it to various facilities available to the small scale sector.

Exodus of Refugees from Bangladesh to Tripura

*53. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN:
SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) where Government are aware that the tribals in Tripura are excited over the exodus of refugees from Bangladesh to Tripura;

(b) if so, the number of refugees and causes thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). There have been no such reports. However, it is a fact that nearly 17,215 tribals from Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh crossed over to Tripura since 27th June, 1981. According to their statements, this exodus resulted from clashes between local tribal groups and non-tribal settlers supported by some local authorities in Bangladesh.

(c) The matter was taken up with the Government of Bangladesh who have agreed to take back refugees. It is proposed to start repatriation from 25th November, 1981 onwards.

Notification of Rules relating to Translators/Hindi Officers in Gazette of India

*54. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules relating to translators/Hindi Officers have been notified in the Gazette of India;

(b) if so, when the notification was published; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue instructions to the concerned offices/Ministries to ensure that all the posts of Hindi Translators and Hindi Officers as on the date of the publication of the notification in the Gazette of India are kept intact atleast till the formation of the cadre so that all the translatofs/Hindi Officers as on the date of publication of the Gazette may not face reversion for want of vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Recruitment Rules for Central Secretariat Official Language Services (Group 'C' posts) i.e. relating to Hindi Translators have been notified in the Gazette of India on 19-9-81. Recruitment Rules for the posts of Hindi Officer and above have not yet been finalised.

(c) Instructions have been issued that such persons as are working on deputation/ad-hoc basis against the posts being included in the Central Secretariat Official Language Service and whose services are found satisfactory, may be allowed, where necessary with the concurrence of the Union Public Service Commission, to be retained in their respective posts till the formation of the Central Secretariat Official Language Service or 31st December, 1981, whichever is earlier. They may not be reverted to their parent office/substantive posts merely because their period of deputation has expired.

Acquisition of Latest War Equipments by Pakistan

*55. SHRI P. NAMGYAL:

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S.A. and Pakistan are reported to have reached an agreement to supply Pakistan 200 F-16 war planes besides latest models of tanks, naval warships, submarines, armoured personnel carriers, surface to air missiles, air to air missiles, anti aircraft guns, 155 MM field guns, Mayvericks, cluster bombs, night fighting equipments etc. worth 3.6 billion dollars;

(b) if so, the details and number of such war equipments along with the expected date of delivery to that country; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to counter Pakistan's acquisition of the latest war equipments?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Available information indicates that negotiations on the US-Pakistan arms deal have recently been finalised. This deal is reported to include the supply of tanks, armoured personnel carriers, aircraft, helicopters, artillery, air-defence systems, anti-tank weapons, destroyers and naval missile.

(b) We have no definite information on the details and number of such equipment. It is reported that some items of equipment are to be delivered shortly, the supply of others is likely to be effected over the next five years.

(c) Government have initiated appropriate measures to ensure adequate defence preparedness. It would not be desirable to disclose details.

Per Capita Assistance to West Bengal

*56. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that per capita planning assistance from the Centre to West Bengal is the lowest in the country;

(b) whether Government are also aware that per capita planning assistance from the Centre to West Bengal is getting reduced year by year;

(c) is it also a fact that during the year 1981-82 per capita planning assistance from the Centre is Rs. 40 to Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 41 to Gujarat, Rs. 46 to Haryana, Rs. 37 to Karnataka, Rs. 35 to Maharashtra, Rs. 47 to

Punjab, Rs. 48 to Rajasthan, Rs. 45 to Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 32 to West Bengal;

(d) the reasons for such discrimination; and

(e) how and in what time the discrimination will go?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The per capita Central assistance to West Bengal since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan has never been the lowest among all the States except for one year i.e. 1980-81.

(c) Yes, Sir. Except in the case of Andhra Pradesh where the per capita Plan assistance is Rs. 41 and not Rs. 46.

(d) The allocation of Plan assistance to States is made on the basis of the objective formula as approved by the National Development Council. However, certain States including West Bengal, have been provided with advance Plan assistance in 1981-82 to enable them to have reasonable size of the Plan outlay.

(e) Does not arise.

Anti Social Elements at Inter-State Bus Terminus, Delhi

*57. SHRI R. P. DAS:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the terror practised, duping of passangers, threatening and assaulting of shopkeepers by anti-social elements at inter-State Bus Terminus (ISBT) in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Press Reports, which appeared in this connection have been seen. It is denied that an atmosphere of terror exists at the Inter State Bus Terminus, Delhi dce to the activities of anti-social elements, as described in the Press Reports. The steps taken to improve the Law and Order situation at the Terminus and to augment the farilities at the Terminus are mentioned in the statement laid on the table of the House.

Statement

Statement regarding Anti-social elements at nter-State Bus Terminus Delhi

The following steps have been taken to improve the law and order situation at the Inter-State Bus Terminus; Delhi:—

(1) The Police arrangement has been strengthened to keep a surveilance over the I.S.B.T. premises.

(2) All the unauthorised encroachments incluing unauthorised trollies, excepting those, having stay-order against removal from a Court of law, were removed on 4th November, 1981 with the help of Police.

(3) After the clearance operation on 4th November, 1981, a room has been made available to the Police Deportment for permanent stationing of a small party of the police force in the departure block itself.

(4) Public broadcasting system has been installed in the complex for giving information regarding departure of buses etc. and cautioning the public against pick-pockets. over-charging by the shop-keepers and porters etc.

(5) Enforcement measures have also been intensified to stop entry of unauthorised vendors.

2. Further measures to improve the condition in the complex includes the following:—

(1) General improvement has been made in the Amenities and facilities for the public, such as improved drinking water supply in the complex, better lighting arrangements in all 'In' and 'out' junctions.

(2) Provision of bath-rooms at the third floor for the use of transport staff.

(3) Roads in the complex have already been improved.

(4) Additional electric pumps have been installed for pumping out drainage and other water, out of the complex.

Poaching by Foreign Fishing Trawlers in East Coast

*58. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the repeated unauthorised fishing operation by foreign trawlers in the east coast;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check thier fishing activities and unauthorised entry in the each coast; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Maritime Zone of India (Regulation of Fishing by foreign vessels) Act 42 of 81 is being enforced. The Coast Guard is being strengthened and the patrolling has been intensified. It is proposed to equip the Coast Guard with shore patrol vessels, helicopters and maritime surveillance aircraft.

Demand of Cement by States

*59. PROF. AJIT KUMAR SAHA: SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the requirement of cement for different States during 1981;

(b) the allocation to the States during the said period;

(c) the quantity supplied to them upto September, 1981; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to meet the States' demand?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). A statement-I showing quarterly requirements of cement as indicated by the State Governments and allocations of cement made to the States during the four quarters of 1981 is attached.

(c) A statement-II showing despatches of cement made to the States during the period from January 1981 to September, 1981 is attached.

(d) The Government are making every effort to increase the availability of cement in the country by way of better utilisation of existing capacities, sanctioning new capacities and imports.

Statement—I

Quarterly Demand of Cement as Indicated by the State Governments and Allocations including Ad hoc allocations made to these States

(*Figures in '000 tonnes*)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ Union Territories	Allocations				
		Quarterly demand of cement as indicated by the State Govts.	Qr. I/81	Qr. II/81	Qr. III/81	Qr. IV/81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Haryana	200.0	191.4	156.4	172.4	154.1
2	Rajasthan	350.0	167.7	140.2	160.2	163.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Uttar Pradesh	620.0	574.4	501.4	535.1	577.4
4	Himachal Pradesh	50.00	32.7	30.7	31.2	31.9
5	Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	46.6	41.6	48.6	62.6
6	Punjab	475.0	236.5	248.0	208.0	224.5
7	Chandigarh	40.0	22.0	26.5	25.9	25.6
8	Delhi	200.0	124.9	114.4	118.4	118.4
9	Andhra Pradesh	600.0	413.8	373.8	332.8	376.8
10	Tamil Nadu	450.0	416.9	285.4	323.4	371.4
11	Karanataka	400.0	250.0	273.0	283.0	244.5
12	Kerala	500.0	343.3	337.3	169.3	195.3
13	Pondicherry	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
14	Andaman & Nicobar	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
15	Laccadives	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
16	Assam	100.0	59.7	46.2	58.2	66.2
17	Bihar	600.0	252.7	244.7	232.7	301.7
18	Orissa	250.0	121.7	96.4	81.4	108.9
19	West Bengal	500.0	315.6	324.3	313.3	357.3
20	Manipur	30.0	15.0	25.0	15.0	15.0
21	Nagaland	18.0	12.0	11.0	15.0	15.0
22	Arunachal Pradesh	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
23	Tripura	16.5	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
24	Meghalaya	25.0	16.5	16.5	20.0	20.0
25	Sikkim	15.0	11.3	15.0	15.0	15.0
26	Mizoram	11.0	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
27	Gujarat	700.0	383.5	381.5	381.5	379.5
28	Madhya Pradesh	450.00	246.5	255.5	205.5	283.0
29	Maharashtra	800.0	545.4	545.9	497.9	519.4
30	Goa, Daman and Diu	40.00	27.7	27.7	27.7	28.9
31	Dadra Nagar Haveli	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0

Statement—II

Despatches of Cement made to States During Jan. to Sept. 1981

(*Figures in '000 tonnes*)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ Union Territores	Total
1	2	3
1	Delhi	339
2	Rajasthan	422
3	Uttar Pradesh	1,273
4	Punjab	514
5	Haryana	402
6	Chandigarh	69
7	Himachal Pradesh	82
8	Jammu & Kashmir	106
9	West Bengal	775
10	Bihar	660
11	Orissa	243
12	Assam	152
13	Manipur	3
14	Nagaland	33
15	Tripura	29
16	Sikkim	25
17	Mizoram	9
18	Arunachal Pradesh	11
19	Meghalaya	47
20	Maharashtra	1,328
21	Gujarat	1,116
22	Madhya Pradesh	675
23	Goa, Daman & Diu	79
24	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5
25	Tamil Nadu	1,190
26	Andhra Pradesh	1,197

1	2	3
27	Karnataka	649
28	Kerala	729
29	Pondicherry	22
30	Andaman & Nicobar	9
31	Lakshadives	1
	GRAND TOTAL :	12,229

Undertials in Jail

*60. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any exercise to know the number of undertrials lodged in various jails in the country including the Union Territories between 1 to 3 years and above pending completion of their trial; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The position regarding undertrials in various jails in the country is reviewed periodically in consultation with the State Governments and Union territory Administrations and they are taking steps to ensure that the undertrials do not unnecessarily suffer long incarceration.

Benefit to colour TV holders to see Black and White programme

461. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether colour T.V. set holders will have the benefit to see the black and white programme on their sets;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what provision will be made for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Introduction of Colour T. V.

462. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether black and white T.V. set owners will see the programme without any disturbance on the introduction of colour T.V.; and

(b) whether any technology has been discovered to get black and white T.V. changed into colour one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Atrocities on Harijans

463. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of atrocities on the Harijans and Adivasis reported so far in all the States and the Union territories of the country in the years 1979, 1980 and 1981 (upto 1-10-81) with facts in details;

(b) whether it is a fact that the trend is towards the increase; and

(c) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) According to the information received from States/Union Territories, 16014 cases of crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were reported in the year 1979, whereas in 1980, 16,009 cases of crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were reported. For the year 1981, 11,228 cases of crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been reported by the States/Union Territories. The figures for 1981 are the different months for different States/Union Territories.

(b) and (c). The number of cases of crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 1980 does not indicate an increasing trend. The figures for 1981 are not for a complete year to make a comparison.

The Government of India is deeply concerned about the crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are in a weak and vulnerable position and are continuously pursuing with the State Governments/Union Territories the question of effective implementation of the guidelines communicated in the Union Home Minister's D.O. letter dated 10th March, 1980.

Agitation by Supervisory Examiners and others in MI Directorate

464. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Supervisory Examiners and Examiners under Group 'C' in MI Directorate of Army Headquarters are agitating for lack of proper promotional avenues and better service prospects;

(b) whether a large number of representations have been received from the said officers who are stagnating in their cadres for quite long;

(c) whether strength of officers concerned in the MI Directorate has been reduced many times during the past despite heavy increase in workload; and

(d) if so, reasons for (a) to (c) above and what concrete steps are being taken to remove grievances of the said staff and create for them better avenues for promotion in the Directorate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). There is stagnation due to limited promotion avenues and some representations have been received in this regard. In order to relieve stagnation, 1 Selection Grade post of Supervisory Examiner in the scale of Rs. 700—900 and 9 Selection Grade posts of Examiner in the scale of Rs. 455—700 have been sanctioned.

Strength of officers was reduced in 1966 due to economy cut and in 1974 on the basis of assessment of workload.

Use of Crackers in Bombs

465. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the sale and use of crackers, once a symbol of festivities, is being practised frequently even in bombs;

(b) whether Government have noticed that there have been a number of occasions where these crackers were used to harm the lives of people; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider this issue seriously and ban the sale of these crackers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Auction of Garment Units in Loni

466. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that all the units of Garment Complex, Loni in Ghaziabad have been auctioned;

(b) whether this is due to non-fulfilment of the commitments made by the State Bank of India, the U.P. Financial Corporation and the U.P. Export Corporation;

(c) whether the concerned units have approached the Small Industries Service Institute, Kanpur and the Development Commissioner Small Scale Industries for assistance;

(d) whether the State Bank of India are taking any steps to get these units revived; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). Problems of the garment units at Loni in Ghaziabad were communicated to the SISI, Kanpur when the A.I.M.O. endorsed a copy of the request to the State Government to the SISI, Kanpur. The matter was taken up with the State Government and the State level Sick Units Committee, who are reported to be looking into this matter.

Execution of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Maharashtra

467. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Centrally sponsored schemes being executed in Maharashtra (District-wise) in 1981;

(b) the extent of Central assistance allocated and actually given for each scheme under execution;

(c) when these schemes are likely to be completed;

(d) whether any of these schemes have so far been abandoned; and

(e) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A Statement listing the names of Centrally sponsored schemes being executed in Maharashtra is attached. District-wise information is not maintained by the Planning Commission.

(b) to (e). The financial allocations and the time schedules for centrally sponsored schemes are provided in the Annual Plans of the concerned Central Ministries. No centrally sponsored scheme has been reported as abandoned.

Statement

List of Centrally Sponsored Schemes being Implemented in Maharashtra
(1981-82)

Sl. No.	*Name of the Schemes*
1.	Intensive Cotton District Programme
2.	Intensive Oil Seeds Development Programme
3.	Production Programme for Pulses
4.	Timely Reporting of Agricultural Intelligence Statistics
5.	Improvement of Crop Statistics
6.	Financial Assistance to Assigness of Surplus Land
7.	Drought Prone Areas Programme
8.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (including Training of Rural Youth for self-employment)
9.	Strengthening of Ground Water Survey and Development Organisation.

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes
10.	Soil Conservation in the Catchment of River Valley Projects
11.	Command Area Development
12.	Control of foot and mouth disease
13.	Rinderpest eradication
14.	Minor Fishing Harbours
15.	Fish Farmers Development Agency
16.	Grant of Financial assistance to Marketing Societies under N.C.D.C. Schemes
17.	Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund
18.	Consumer Co-operatives
19.	District Industries Centres
20.	Roads of Inter-State/Economic importance
21.	Non-Formal education Programme
22.	Integrated Education for the physically handicapped
23.	Adult Education Programme
24.	Family Welfare Programme
25.	National Mararia Eradication Programme
26.	Leprosy Control Programme
27.	Filaria Control Programme
28.	Cholera Control Programme
29.	T.B. Control Programme
30.	V. D. Control Programme (S.T.D.)
31.	Prevention of Blindness
32.	Training of Multi-purpose workers scheme
33.	Community Health Workers Scheme
34.	Reorientation of Medical Education
35.	Assistance to Post-Graduate Departments (ISM)
36.	Estt. of ISM Pharmacies
37.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme
38.	Integrated Urban Development of Small and medium towns
39.	Special Employment Exchange for handicapped
40.	Post-Matric Scholarships
41.	Machinery for implementation of Civil Rights Act
42.	Pre-Matric Scholarship
43.	Book Banks
44.	Girls Hostels
45.	Coaching and Allied Schemes
46.	Backward Classes Development Corporation
47.	Assistance to Women and Children in need of care and protection
48.	Welfare of destitute women and children
49.	Integrated Child Development
50.	National Rural Employment Scheme (Employment Guarantee Scheme)
51.	Assistance to New Dairy

Naval Base in Karnataka

468. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to set up a naval base in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the name of the place surveyed and inspected in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount earmarked for the naval base in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) Preliminary hydrological and land surveys are being undertaken on a few sites, including a site in Karnataka, for the purpose of locating a Naval Base.

(c) and (d) No final decision regarding the site for the Naval Base has been taken and as such it is not possible to give any furtheir details or specify the amount likely to be spent on he proposed base.

दिल्ली में विकास योजनाएं

469. श्री मोकू राम जन: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले चार सालों में दिल्ली में विकास योजनाओं के लिए कितनी धन राशि स्वीकृत की गई और उस में अब तक कितना धन खर्च किया गया है ;

(ख) काम की किन मुख्य मदों पर यह राशि खर्च की गई है ; और

(ग) अधिक जनसंख्या वाले क्षेत्रों के लिए स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छता कार्यक्रमों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

(गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान विकास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत स्वीकृत की गई और खर्च की गई राशि इस प्रकार है :—

(रूपये लाख में)

वर्ष	स्वीकृत की गई राशि	खर्च की गई राशि
1977–78	9009.74	8894.06
1978–79	10735.00	5350.08
1979–80	10800.00	8799.47*
1980–81	12068.02	12202.04

*इसके अतिरिक्त, भिन्न भिन्न योजनाओं के अधीन निर्माण कार्य के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को लेखा आधार पर लगभग २६ करोड रूपये दिये गये थे।

(ख) पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान कार्य की जिन मुख्य मदों पर विशेष धनराशि खर्च की गई थी, वे इस प्रकार है :— डेरी कालोनियों का विकास, शाहदरा जल निकास योजना नजफगढ़ नाले की क्षमता बढ़ाना, विद्युत ट्रांसमिशन तथा वितरण योजना नरेला औद्योगिक कम्पलैक्स फूलैटिड फैक्ट्रियों का निर्माण, औद्योगिक यूनिटों के लिए ब्लाक ऋण दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम के लिए शेयर पूंजी, स्कूलों की अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं, स्कूल भवनो का निर्माण निर्माण, हिन्दू राव अस्पताल, जी० बी० पन्त अस्पताल, लोक नायक जय प्रकाश नारायण अस्पताल का विस्तार, एलोपैथी की नई डिस्पेंसरी खोलना और दवाइयों की देशी प्रणाली हैदरपुर में वाटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट, शाहदरा में 100 एम0

जी० डी० के प्लांट के लिए जल सप्लाई योजना ग्रामीण जल सप्लाई शाहदरा मल-निकास योजना, दिल्ली प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों के लिए स्टाफ क्वार्टरों का निर्माण, कार्यालय आवास, थानों पुलिस चौकियों और पुलिस रिहायशी इमारतों का निर्माण, कैम्प जेल का निर्माण गंदगी की सफाई, गंदी बस्तियों में पर्यावरणीय सुधार, झुग्गी झोंपड़ी कालोनियों की सुविधाओं में सुधार, आई० टी० आई० जेल रोड का निर्माण, हरिजन बस्तियों का सुधार, महिलाओं के लिए कार्य केन्द्र दिल्ली का नागरिक सप्लाई निगम।

पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान क्षेत्रवार खर्च किए गए व्यय का विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) पुराने शहर क्षेत्र और इस प्रकार के घनी आबादी वाले अन्य क्षेत्रों के लिए ऐसे कुड़ादानों को नया रुप देने और या नवीनकरण के लिए कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है जो कूड़े की वर्तमान मांग के के लिए अपर्याप्त हो गए हैं। कूड़ा कर्कट हटाने और एकत्र करने के यंत्रीकीकरण के लिए एक पायलेट परियोजना हाथ में ली गई है, जिसमें परिवहन तथा यांत्रिक झाड़ू लगाने के लिए विभिन्न किस्म के वाहन जैट टाइप सीवर सफाई मशीन और डिब्बे रखने इत्यादि का विचार है। इस योजना का लाभ घने आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों में अधिक होगा।

दिल्ली नगर निगम के क्षेत्रों, जिनमें पुराने शहर जैसे घने आबादी वाले क्षेत्र शामिल हैं, से कूड़ा हटाने के यंत्रीकरण के लिए एक योजना के लिए छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान 5 करोड़ रूपये का परिव्यय स्वीकृत किया गया है।

कस्तूरबा अस्पताल में नर्सों के प्रशिक्षण स्कूल नर्स छात्रावास, कर्मचारी क्वार्टरों और पेइंग वार्ड (पुरानी इमारत के स्थान पर) के लिए इमारतों के निर्माण की योजनाएं उस क्षेत्र की योजना में शामिल की गई हैं। एस० पी० मुखर्जी मार्ग पर एक क्षयरोग क्लिनिक भवन का निर्माण कार्य हाथ में लिया जाएगा। इस क्षेत्र के अन्य क्षेत्रों के साथ घने आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों समेत क्षेत्र के स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चे को लाभ पहुंचाने के के लिए स्कूल स्वास्थ्य योजना शामिल की गई है।

लोक नायक जय प्रकाश नारायण अस्पताल, जी० बी० पन्त अस्पताल और बाड़ा हिन्दू राव अस्पताल जैसे अस्पतालों के विकास की अनेक स्कीमें इस योजना में शामिल की गई हैं। इन अस्पतालों का लाभ मुख्यतः पुराने शहर के निवासियों को मिलता है। योजना में डिस्पेंसरियां खोलने और अस्पतालों के भवनों के निर्माण का प्रावधान भी किया गया है।

विवरण

(रूपये लाख में)

क्रम सं०	क्षेत्र का नाम	1977–78 वास्तविक खर्च	1978–79 वास्तविक खर्च	1979–80 वास्तविक खर्च	1980–81 वास्तविक खर्च
1	2		4	5	6
1	कृषि तथा सम्बद्ध सेवाएं	327.54	106.78	230.96	356.24
2.	सहकारिता	27.69	30.29	39.89	39.42
3.	मध्यम सिंचाई	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	बाढ़ नियंत्रण	277.26	381.84	786.41	941.48
5.	विद्युत उपयोग	2035.00	2515.10	3040.44	2301.00
6.	उपयोग	453.54	463.18	280.94	381.53
7.	परिवहन तथा संचार	1142.61	886.31	750.51	1526.20
8.	सामान्य शिक्षा	1309.17	1420.45	673.30	1464.73
9.	कला तथा संस्कृति	8.82	8.89	8.45	15.02
10.	तकनीकी शिक्षा	75.24	88.73	71.58	98.99
11.	चिकित्सा	426.05	565.42	388.17	539.54
12.	लोक स्वास्थ्य तथा सफाई	44.11	164.19	157.42	231.38
13.	जल सप्लाई तथा मल निकास	1120.00	1211.77	1405.40	2021.00
14.	आवास	606.52	870.34	628.60	1166.74
15.	शहरी विकास	777.29	312.56	166.61	798.00
16.	सूचना तथा प्रचार	12.35	15.38	14.16	16.59
17.	श्रम तथा श्रम कल्याण	64.13	81.07	29.05	28.86
18.	अनु० जाति/अनु ज० जा०/ पिछड़ा वर्गों का कल्याण	73.19	96.10	49.33	101.16
19.	समाज कल्याण	52.07	64.71	3.02	82.94
20.	पोषण	55.10	54.87	36.97	73.41
21.	आर्थिक सेवाएं	5.04	9.28	1.90	7.65
22.	कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम	1.34	1.82	7.36	10.16
	योग	8894.06	9350.08	8799.47@	12202.04

इसके अतिरिक्त विभिन्न योजनाओं के अधीन कार्यों के निर्माण के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को भी लेखा आधार पर लगभग 26 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए थे।

Employment of Local People in Public Sector Industries in Orissa.

470. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since considered and finalised the employment pattern to be followed for the Centrally sponsored projects to be located in Orissa which have been sanctioned *viz.* Steel Project, Alumina Complex, etc. or those under consideration;

(b) whether it is an established norm that in all such central projects local people are recruited upto the pay scale of Rs. 800/-;

(c) whether keeping in view the economic backwardness of the State, Centre will give a little more weightage for the local people for non-technical and technical sphere, particularly for the tribal people;

(d) if so, the decision taken in this regard; and

(e) whether his Ministry have mentioned in the guidelines to various States regarding the employment of local tribals people and others who lost the land and shifted due to these industries and to give first priority to them in employment according to the education and ability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (c). According to instructions issued by Ministry of Finance (Bureau of Public Enterprises) all recruitment in the lower formations the maximum scale of which does not exceed Rs. 800/- p.m. is made through the Employment Exchanges only. In the case of unskilled workers preference is to be given to the people coming from the locality where the porject is situated.

(c) and (d). In terms of instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance (Bureau of public Enterprises) there is a 15% and 7½ per cent reservation in Group 'C' and 'D' categories of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes applicants respectively.

(e) As per instructions issued by the Government, persons displaced from the areas acquired for the project or those belonging to SC/STs are given overriding priority in the matter of employment. Next to be preferred are those who, even if they come from some distance have been or about to be retrenched from other public enterprises. Even in the case of skilled workers, clerks and other non-technical staff, so long as the basic qualifications and experience are forthcoming, preference is to be given in the order of priority mentioned above.

Extension of Employees State Insurance Act to Factories etc. in Orissa

471. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of factories of establishments which fall within the purview of the Employees State Insurance Act in Orissa;

(b) whether all these factories or establishments have insured their employees by submitting their declaration forms;

(c) whether such Act is also applicable to other States and the industrial units or the establishments of those States have also insured their employees as per the above Act; and

(d) if not, the efforts made by his Ministry for the implementation of the Employees State Insurance Act applicable to the Industries or any such establishment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The provisions of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 are being extended areawise, by stages. The Act applies, in the first instance, to non-seasonal factories using power and employing 20 or more persons. The provisions of the Act are also being extended gradua-

lly by the State Government of following new classes of establishments located in the areas where the scheme has been implemented:—

(i) smaller power-using factories employing 10—19 persons and non power using factories employing 20 or more persons; and

(ii) shops, hotels, restaurants, cinemas including preview theatres, road motor transport and newspaper establishments employing 20 or more persons.

(b) As per available information, all factories establishments coverable under the Act have insured their empersons.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Educated Unemployed

472. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed at the different stages of education State-wise, according to the latest available data from the Employment Exchanges all over the country; and

(b) the total number of unemployed persons registered in Employment Exchanges, State-wise as on the same date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Available information relating to the number of educated job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily un-employed) who were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in each State/Union Territory as on 31-12-1980 is furnished in the statement I attached.

(b) Information is furnished in the Statement *II* attached.

Statement —I

(*In thousands*)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Educated job-seekers on Live Register as on 31-12-1980					
		Matriculates	Higher Secondary passed including Intermediates/ Under Graduates	Higher	Graduates	Post Graduates	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
States							
1	Andhra Pradesh	362·3	153·6	99·4	16·3	631·6	
2	Assam	87·6	31·5	20·3	0·2	139·7	
3	Bihar	716·9	208·8	163·3	9·6	1098·6	
4	Gujarat	202·7	24·9	40·6	2·9	271·2	
5	Haryana	109·7	25·5	35·0	3·6	172·0	
6	Himachal Pradesh	53·5	11·0	7·2	1·2	72·9	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Jammu & Kashmir	7·4	5·3	6·2	1·6	20·6
8	Karnataka	249·3	37·1	67·4	5·1	359·0
9	Kerala	661·0	79·1	71·7	5·5	817·2
10	Madhya Pradesh	32·4	251·3	73·1	14·6	371·4
11	Maharashtra	469·7	53·6	94·2	10·0	627·6
12	Manipur	33·4	10·6	8·7	0·7	53·4
13	Meghalaya	2·6	1·0	0·7	0·1	4·4
14	Nagaland	2·1	0·2	0·1	@	2·4
15	Orissa	103·7	24·4	50·8	1·3	180·2
16	Punjab	123·9	43·0	56·9	8·0	231·8
17	Rajasthan	57·2	70·0	44·1	4·8	176·1
18	Sikkim*					
19	Tamil Nadu	337·6	89·6	100·7	11·4	539·3
20	Tripura	19·7	9·9	4·3	0·2	34·1
21	Uttar Pradesh	265·9	326·0	166·8	22.5	781·2
22	West Bengal	518·6	527·1	197·0	4·7	1247·5
Union Territories						
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1·7	1·2	0·5	@	3·5
2	Arunachal Pradesh*					
3	Chandigarh	13·2	6·9	7·4	2·0	29·6
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli*					
5	Delhi	104·9	72·8	69·2	7·4	254·3
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	12·3	2·3	2·3	0·1	17·1
7	Lakshadweep	0·9	@	@	@	0·9
8	Mizoram	4·1	@	0·3	@	4·4
9	Pondicherry	13·8	3·9	3·2	0·4	21·2
	ALL INDIA TOTAL	4568·0	2070·9	1389·8	134·6	8163·5

NOTE: 1. Excludes figures for University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau except for Delhi, Maharashtra, Gujarat & Punjab.

2. Figures may not add upto total due to rounding off.

3. No Employment Exchange is functioning in Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

4. Figures less than 50%.

5. @ All unemployed persons are not necessarily registered with the Employment Exchanges while all those who are registered may not be necessarily unemployed.

Statement—II

No. of Job-Seekers (All Categories) on the live register as on 31-12-1980

States	Number (in thousands)
1. Andhra Pradesh	1442·2
2. Assam.	314·7
3. Bihar	2294·0
4. Gujarat	469·9
5. Haryana	357·1
6. Himachal Pradesh	141·0
7. Jammu & Kashmir	51·4
8. Karnataka	597·1
9. Kerala	1579·1
10. Madha Pradesh	826·7
11. Maharashtra	1229·8
12. Manipur	102·5
13. Meghalaya	9·8
14. Nagaland	5·0
15. Orissa]	441·2
16. Punjab	452·6
17. Rajasthan	361·7
18. Sikkim*	..
19. Tamil Nadu	1092·2
20. Tripura	70·9
21. Uttar Pradesh	1357·5
22. West Bengal	2536·4

Union Territories	Number (figures in thousands)
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9·5
2. Arunachal Pradesh*	..
3. Chandigarh	62·6

1	2	3
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	. . . . .	..
5. Delhi	. . . . .	307·0
6. Goa	. . . . .	29·2
7. Lakshadweep	. . . . .	4·2
8. Mizoram	. . . . .	16·8
9. Pondicherry	. . . . .	38·0
ALL INDIA TOTAL	. . . . .	16200·3

NOTE: 1.* No. Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/Union Territories.

2. Exclude figures in respect of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux except for Delhi, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Punjab.

3. Figures may not add upto total due to rounding off.

4. All unemployed persons are not necessarily registered with the Employment Exchanges while all those who are registered may not be necessarily unemployed.

बीड़ी और सिगार श्रम कानून की क्रियान्विति के पुनरीक्षण के लिए त्रिपक्षीय समिति

473. **श्री केयूर भूषण:** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बीड़ी और सिगार श्रम कानून की क्रियान्विति के पुनरीक्षण के लिए एक स्थायी त्रिपक्षीय समिति गठित की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकट रेड्डी): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) समिति गठित की गई है, जिसमें निम्नलिखित सदस्य शामिल हैं :--

अध्यक्ष :

अपर सचिव, श्रम मंत्रालय।

सदस्य

1. महानिदेशक, श्रम कल्याण, श्रम मंत्रालय

2. श्रम सचिव, कर्नाटक सरकार, बंगलौर।

3. श्रम सचिव, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार, भोपाल।

4. श्रम सचिव, बिहार सरकार, पटना।

5. श्री मधुसूदन बी० कुशे, अध्यक्ष, आल इंडिया बीड़ी इंडस्ट्री फेडरेशन, 12, के० दुभाष मार्ग (रमपर्ट रोड) फोर्ट, बम्बई--400023.

6. श्री बी० एम० सेठी, सैक्रेटरी, आल इंडिया आर्गनाइजेशन आफ इम्पलायर्स, फैडरेशन हाउस, नई दिल्ली--110091.

7. श्री डी० बी० सारदा, इम्पलायर्स फैडरेशन आफ इंडिया, आर्मी एण्ड नेवी बिल्डिंग, 148, महात्मा गांधी रोड, बम्बई--400023.

8. श्री अजीज सैठ, विशायक, नं० 7, कार्लेस्टन रोड, कुके टाउन, बंगलौर--560005.

9. श्री एन० बी० कुम्भोर, अध्यक्ष, नागपुर बीड़ी मजदूर संघ, मार्फत श्री एस० एम० रामटक, जय भारत बोड़ी सोसाइटी, पंचापौली, नागपुर--4

10. श्री एन० डी० दत्ता, सेक्रेटरी ए० आई० टी० यू०, 24 सी, केनिंग लेन, नई दिल्ली-110001 ।

11. श्री एन० एम० अद्यन्थया, इण्टक, के० एस० आर० एम० ट्रस्ट बिल्डिंग, लाइट हाउस, हिल रोड, बंगलौर ।

12. श्री राम प्रसाद पारिख, महा मंत्री, अखिल भारतीय बीड़ी मजदूर महा संघ, दरीराबाद, नाण्डेड, महाराष्ट्र ।

13. श्री जी० कानन, उपाध्यक्ष, सीटू, ट्रड यूनियन हाउस, कनानौर (केरल) ।

2. समिति बीड़ी और सिगार कर्मकार (रोजगार की शर्तें) अधिनियम 1966 के कार्यान्वयन की पुनरीक्षा करेगी और यदि आवश्यक हो तो अधिनियम में संशोधन के लिए प्रस्ताव देगी ।

3. कल्या आयुक्त (मुख्यालय), श्रम मंत्रालय, समिति के सचिव के रूप में कार्य करेगी ।

Promotional Avenues for Census Employees

474. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to take up several schemes to be implemented through census organisation to remove cadre stagnation and to creat promotional avenues, and

(b) if so, what specific schemes are being taken up by the Government to provide work to the census employees during inter cennal period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) There are a few schemes under consideration of Government for implementation through the Census organisation which will also help in removing cadre stagnation and creating promotional avenues to the employees of the Census organisation. These schemes relate to the Five-Year Plan period, 1980—85.

(b) A list containing the details of the schemes is enclosed.

List of schemes to be implemented during the Five-Year Plan period, 1980—85

The schemes proposed by the Census Organisation during the Plan Period, 1980—85, are as under:

(1) Registration Promotion, Methods Research, and Population Studies, which consists of the following components.

(a) Strenthening of training facilities.

(b) Strenthening of civil registration and vital statistical machinery in States.

(c) Publicity for civil registration.

(d) Development of causes of death statistics.

(e) Sample Registration Scheme—increase in sample size.

(f) Strengthening of civil registration machinery at Headquarters (Registrar General's Office).

(g) Institution of awards for good registration of vital events.

(2) Regional Divisions of India to study and evaluate 1971 Census data—a cartographic analysis.

(3) Study of distribution of infrastructural facilities in different regions and levels and trends of urbanisation.

(4) Large-scale computerisation of 1981 Census data.

(5) Sample studies in connection with 1981 Census.

(6) Intensification of research on Indian Languages on the basis of Census data.

(7) Analytical studies of Census data and Methodological studies on Census.

(8) Linguistic survey of India.

क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, जम्मू के निदेशक द्वारा गठिया के बारे में की गई खोज

475. **आचार्य भगवान देव :** क्या **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी** मंत्री क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, जम्मू के निदेशक, द्वारा गठिया के बारे में की गई खोज के बारे में 10 दिसम्बर, 1980 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3166 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल में मेडिकल कालेज, जम्मू में गठिया रोग के उपचार के लिए औषधि की खोज के सम्बन्ध में बड़े पैमाने पर किए गए अब तक के परीक्षणों के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(ख) क्या गठिया रोग के इलाज में स औषधि को प्रभावी पाया गया है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी इलक्ट्रोनिकी तथा पर्यावरण विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी०पी०एन० सिंह): (क) और (ख). आयुर्वेदिक औषधि (गुग्गल) पर आधारित और क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला जम्मू द्वारा विकसित एक औषधि मेडिकल कॉलेज जम्मू के विकलांग विद्या विभाग को नैदानिक परीक्षणों के लिए दी गई यह औषधि इस चिरकालिक रोग के विभिन्न अवस्था वाले समूहों और विभिन्न अवधि के लगभग 200 रोगियों पर जांची गई — ठ और सूजन में कमी/विलोपन द्वारा निर्धारण के अनुसार अधिकांश रोगियों पर इसका काफी अच्छा प्रभाव दिखा। 3 प्रतिशत रोगियों पर औषधि का प्रभाव बिल्कुल नहीं दिखा और न ही उन थोड़े चिरकालिक मामलों में दिखा जिनकी संधियों की विरूपताएं ठीक नहीं होने की दशा में आ चुकी थीं, कई रोगी, जो अन्य आधुनिक औषधियों के प्रतिरोधी हो गए थे, इस उपचार से लाभान्वित देखे गए।

मसर्स कूलमैन इंडिया लिमिटड नई दिल्ली के विरुद्ध कर्मचारियों की राज्य बीमा और भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

476. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मसर्स कुलमैन इंडिया लिमिटेड; एम-58, ग्रेटर कलाश मार्किट, नई दिल्ली की शाखाएं कहां-कहां हैं और उन मासिक वेतन पर और दैनिक मजदूरी पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) पिछले तीन सालों में कर्मचारियों के भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल कितनी धनराशि जमा की गई और इसकी कितनी राशि बकाया पड़ी है; और

(ग) बकाया धनराशि को वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) भविष्य निधि प्राधिकरणों ने सूचित किया है कि : मैसर्स कूलमन इंडिया लिमिटेड नाम का कोई प्रतिष्ठान नहीं है, तथापि मैसर्स कूलमैन इंडिया, एम-58, ग्रेटर कैलाश, नई दिल्ली नाम की एक फर्म है जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन नहीं आती है क्योंकि इसके कर्मचारियों की संख्या 20 से कम है, जो कि अधिनियम के अधीन आने के लिए निर्दिष्ट संख्या है।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम प्राधिकरणों ने भी सूचित किया है कि यह फर्म अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नहीं आती। इसकी अन्य कोई शाखा नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) उपर्युक्त (क) को दृष्टि में रखते हुए ये प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Specialised Consultancy Services by National Industrial Development Corporation

477. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Industrial Development Corporation have streamlined a comprehensive programme for providing specialised consultancy services in certain industries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to popularise these services and make available to the prospective entrepreneurs at competitive terms?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes Sir. The NIDC Ltd., is preparing a long term plan to provide consultancy services in the following fields:

(i) Economic Planning and Regional Development;

(ii) Industrial Township: Planning and Design.

(iii) Pulp, Paper and Allied Industries.

(iv) Textile and Jute Industries.

(v) Alkaline element based industries (cement calcium carbide, soda ash etc.)

(vi) Aluminium and other non-ferrous metals.

(vii) Material handling for power plants and ore transport etc.

(b) In order to popularise its services, the Corporation has set up a separate Cell for business development, which, through personal contacts, as well as through correspondence is bringing to the attention of potential clients, both in the public and private sectors, the capabilities of the Corporation.

Completion of Record of Industrial Unrest

478. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any record of industrial unrest cases has been compiled by the monitoring unit; and

(b) the nature and details of closures of the units and the steps taken to solve these?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Monitoring Unit obtains information from

State Governments, Central Industrial Relations Machinery, Workers Organisations and Employers Organisations on industrial relations situation in the country.

(b) Information has been received with regard to the issue of closure notices by the management of Binny Mills Limited, Bangalore and the management of the Indian Express Group of Newspapers, Bombay. Both these cases fall within the state sphere under the Industrial Disputes Act.

In the case of the Binny Mills, notice of closure has been given on the grounds of accumulated financial losses due to (a) antiquated machinery (b) excessive manpower (c) high absenteeism etc. The Government of Karnataka with whom the matter was taken up have informed that a result of several rounds of discussions held by the Department of Labour with the management and the Workers' union, a broad agreement has been arrived at on most issues concerning the methods to bring about rationalisation and reduce losses. There is, however, disagreement (i) on sharing of benefits of rationalisation, (ii) change in shift timings and (iii) wage structure. Efforts are being made to bring about a settlement and avoid closure.

In the case of the Indian Express Group of Newspapers, Bombay, the management have informed the Government of Maharashtra on 11th November, 1981 that their establishments in Bombay would close down and their newspapers and periodicals would cease publication with effect from 15th February, 1982. The matter has been taken up with the Government of Maharashtra with a view to bring about a suitable solution.

Hiring of Civilian Houses

479. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government havehired houses from civiernment have hired houses from civition for military officers;

(b) if so, total number of such houses, colony-wise;

(c) how much total amount is being spent monthly for paying of these houses;

(d) whether Government propose to construct houses for military officers; and

(e) if so, when these houses will be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 2046 as per enclosed statement.

(c) Rs. 15,94,075.00 per month.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Construction will be done in phases and the houses planned for construction are likely to be completed between 1983 and 1985.

Statement

Total number of houses hired by the Government for allotment of Military officers (Delhi/ New Delhi)

Sl. No.	Name of Colony	No. of Houses
1	Safdarjang Enclave	128
2	Malviya Nagar/Saket/Press Enclave	231
3	Munirka	113
4	Greater Kailash Enclave I & II	71
5	East of Kailash	18
6	Kailash Colony.	9
7	Green Park/C.P. Extn.	43
8	Naraina Vihar	118
9	Hauz Khas & Hauz Khas Enclave	27
10	Janakpuri	553
11	N.D.S.E. Pt. I & II	51
12	Vasant Vihar	19
13	Sarvodaya Enclave	46

Sl. No.	Name of the Colony	No o Houses
14	Katwaria Sarai	3
15	Usha Niketan	2
16	Sarvapriya Vihar	2
17	Anand Niketan	18
18	Chittaranjan Park	11
19	Pamposh Enclave	5
20	Jangpura Extn	15
21	Gulmohar Park	2
22	Geetanjali Colony	4
23	Shanti Niketan	7
24	Navjivan Vihar	11
25	Nizammudin	5
26	Jorbagh	1
27	Soami Nagar	1
28	Satya Niketan	1
29	Neeti Bagh	1
30	Maharani Bagh	1
31	Kalkaji	6
32	Kalandi	4
33	New Friends Colony	4
34	Siri Fort Road	1
35	Sheikh Sarai	42
36	Defence Colony	36
37	Lajpat Nagar	22
38	Panchsheel Enclave	8
39	Masjid Moth	24
40	Prasad Nagar	103
41	Karol Bagh	7
42	Patel Nagar	17
43	Kirti Nagar	11
44	Punjabi Bagh	4
45	Pashchimpuri	6

Sl. No.	Name of the Colony	No. of Houses
46	Ramesh Nagar	4
47	Rana Pratap Bagh	1
48	Sainik Vihar	6
49	Model Town	2
50	Shalimar Bagh	5
51	Virendra Nagar	2
52	Ashok V har	9
53	Tilak Nagar	20
54	Bhagwan Dass Nagar	1
55	Hospital Road	1
56	Tagore Garden	7
57	Sant Nagar	1
58	Gujranwala Town	
59	Inderpuri	7
60	Adresh Nagar	1
61	Ranjit Nagar	1
62	Rajouri Garden	84
63	Mukerji Park	1
64	Saraswati Vihar	1
65	Vishal Enclave	1
66	Rajinder Nagar	10
67	Delhi Cantt.	9
68	Azad Apartments	1
69	Yamana Apartments	2
70	Hari Nagar	7
71	West End Colony	1
72	Ajay Enclave	1
73	Lawrance Road	1
74	Krishna Prak	3
75	Mansarover Garden	1

Sl. Nos.	Name of the Colony	No. of Houses
76	Shanker Garden	4
77	Vishnu Garden	2
78	Shiv Nagar	2
79	Subash Nagar	7
80	Vilas Nagar	2
81	Pratap Nagar	2
82	Fatch Nagar	9
83	Vikaspuri	9
84	Ashok Nagar	1
85	Dilshad Garden	1
86	Padam Nagar	1
87	Madangir	2
	Total number of houses	2046

Blackmarketing of Cement

480. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMED KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of large scale blackmarketing in cement in the country and the poor consumers are suffering in towns and the villages; and

(b) whether it is proposed to free cement from controls and if this is not possible, to release a part of the production in the free market?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a): There is a general scarcity of cement in the country. To this extent consumers may be experiencing difficulty in getting cement.

(b): Government cannot think of any de-control either in regard to pricing or distribution of cement, as there are vulnerable sections of the society living at the farthest corners of the country, who would be badly hit in the present situation of shortage if the control on distribution and price of cement is lifted.

Items for Subsidies

481. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidies paid by the Union Government from 1976-77 to 1980-81 for various items;

(b) whether any new items are proposed to be given subsidy which were not getting it earlier; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) As far as Ministry of Industry is concerned, under the Schemes of Central Investment Subsidy, Transport Subsidy and Interest Subsidy, the amounts spent during the year 1976-77 to 1980-81 are indicated below:—

Name of Scheme	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
			amounts (Rs. in crores)		
CISS	11.17	19.96	15.41	12.0	30.55
TSS	0·02	0·04	0·02	—	0·31
Interest Subsidy	0·06	0·03	0·03	0·08	0·03

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Demand of Wrist Watches

482. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the present demand for wrist watches in the country and the existing capacity for manufacturing of watches; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to meet the growing demand of watches in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A Task Force on Watch Industry constituted by this Ministry in 1977 has broadly estimated the demand of wrist watches by 1981-82 at 8 to 8.5 million watches and the existing installed capacity is estimated around 2.3 million Nos. The targets for capacity and production for mechanical watches, as per the Sixth Five Year Plan are 15 and 12.50 million watches respecitvely by 1984-85.

(b) Government have already approved a number of schmes for manufacture of wrist watches both in the organised and small scale sectors for a total capacity of 17.65 million mechanical wrist watches. Besides, a capacity of 3.2 million Nos. for manufacture of Digital Electronic Watches has also been approved recently.

Implementation of Integrated Housing Scheme by Tribal Development Agencies in Orissa

483. SHRI HARIHAR SORN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various Tribal Development Agencies which are implementing Integrated Housing Scheme in Orissa,

(b) the year of the introduction of such scheme by the Tribal Development Agencies in that State; and

(c) the details about the total number of houses constructed and distributed to the tribals in various districts of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No Tribal Development Agency is implementing Integrated Housing Scheme in Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 900 houses have been constructed for the tribals under the scheme till March 1981.

Home Ministry Cadre Promotions from LDC to UDC

484. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Home Ministry Cadre promotions have been made from LDC to UDC;

(b) whether it is also a fact that promotions were made on ad-hoc basis;

(c) whether some UDCs have been reverted in violation of the principle of "Last come first go";

(d) if so, what are the reasons thereof;

(e) what is the number of the persons who were promoted and subsequently reverted on or after 1 January, 1981 and when they will be promoted again and also when ad-hoc promotions will be ragularised; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, in addition to regular promotions some ad-hoc promotions were also made from LDC to UDC.

(c) There has been no such reversion.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There were six reversions of ad-hoc promotees during the period but all of them were promoted again

ad-hoc on occurrence of short term vacancies.

(f) The ad-hoc promotees can get regular promotions, when regular posts are available, on the basis of their seniority-cum-fitness or on the basis of Departmental Examination.

Allocation of Funds by Central Ministries for Tribal sub-plan Areas

485. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Central Ministries which have so far quantified the funds and created separate budget head for tribal sub-plan areas;

(b) the Ministry-wise funds provided in Annual plans of Sixth Plan for sub-plan areas and distributed to the States, State-wise;

(c) whether Central Ministries created separate cell in the Ministry and Department for tribal sub-plan programmes;

(d) if not, the reasons given by the Ministries in this regard; and

(e) the initiative taken by his Ministry with the Central Ministries in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). A statement showing the amount quantified by the Central Ministries for the tribal areas for the Sixth Plan and the first two years of of the Sixth Plan is annexed. The State-wise distribution is not available. The Ministry of Finance have issued instruction on 15-9-1981 to the various Central Ministries for opening of distinct sub-heads in Budget and Accounts for the schemes for tribal sub-Plan areas and the Ministries have taken up this exercise.

(c) to (e) According to information available with the Ministry of Home Affairs, separate Cells have been created by the Ministries of Agriculture, Irrigation, Health and Family Welfare and Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division). The matter is being considered by other Ministries. The entire question is being pursued further with the Central Ministries and Home Minister and Home Secretary have held recently meetings with the representatives of Central Ministries for earmarking of funds, opening of separate budget heads and opening of separate Cells for trial areas.

Statement

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	Name of the Minitry/ Department.	Name of Scheme	Amount earmarked for tribal Sub-Plan		
			1980-81	1981-82	1980-85
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture & Cooperation.	1. Forestry	86·50	164·00	1120·75
		2. Soil & Water Conservation.	N.A.	135·20*	950·00
		3. Animal Husbandry . .	16.19	13.60*	29·00
		4. Crop-oriented Programmes .	10·00	5·00	25·00
		5. Fisheries	12·23	9·00	155·60
		6. Research and Edcuation .	N.A.	† 0·90	12·00

*For SC & ST.
† Extension and Training-study tours of farms.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		7. Plant Protection Programmes	..	5·40	N.A.
		8. Bio-gas	—	50·00	500·00
		9. Dairy Development	..	200·00	4000·00
		Cooperation			
		1. NCDC Sponsored Schemes	140·00	50·00	800·00
		2. Central Sector Schemes	..	64·00	290·00
		I.C.A.R.			
		All India Coordinated project for Tribal Areas	..	N.A.	230·00
2	Education & Culture	Non Formal Adult Education	125·00	77·80	521·00
		Scholarships	2·00	6·00	39·00
		NCERT-preparation of special curricula reading material for tribal students and Orientation programmes for Education Officers working in tribal areas studies etc.	64·00	N.A.	N.A.
		School Education	—	45·95	288·00
		University and Higher Education	—	255·00*	2100·00
		Physical Education and Sports.	—	8·90	42·75
		Youth Services	—	2·00	20·00
		Planning & Administration	—	3·00	14·00
		Technical Education	—	58·73	235·00
		Arts and Culture	—	8·05	29·76
3	Health and Family Welfare.	1. Community Health Volunteers	400·00	281·79	956·21
		2. Training and Employment of multi-purpose workers.	153·34	73·88	400·04
		3. Prevention of blindness	45·00	23·45	100·33
		4. T.B. Control	17·32	18·53	76·42
		5. Leprosy Control.	40·00	98·00	463·00
		6. S.T.D. Control	1·66	3·20	13·50
		7. N.M.E.P. (Rural)	461·63	531·41	2368·57
		8. Filaria Control	2·00	2·39	12·14
		9. C.I.P. Ranchi	1·12	—	—

*Rough estimate.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		10. JIPMER, Pondicheery including research on vanishing tribals of A&N Islands .	0·91	2·67	12·58
		11. ISM/Homeopathy Dispensaries in tribal Blcoks of U.Ts. . . .	..	0·48	3·00
		12. Diarrhoeal diseases control .	..	0·33*	1·60*
		13. 120 DGHS Scholarships .	:	@	2·50
		14. Health profile including Health Services Research Centres for Tribal areas and Scheduled Castes .	..	3·97	15·00
		15. Health information and monitoring	..	3·11	5·50
		16. CCR in Ayurveda and Siddha	..	27·32*	145·00
		17. CCR in Unani . . .	..	4.00	17.00
		18. CCR in Homoepathy .	..	4.00	52.40
		19. Planning Cell for Tribal Development . .	..	0.48	2.00
		20. Study of Haemotological and clinical Profile of Sickle Cell Anaemia in Tribal population around Ranchi in Bihar, Burla in Orissa and Raipur in Madhya Pradesh by ICMR . .	..	0.50	1.51
		21. Study of Health & Nutrition status of tribes in M.P. .	..	3.22	11.24
		22. Regional Medical Research at Port Blair. Bhubaneswar and Shillong by ICMR .	..	10.00	215.00
4	Irrigation	Central Ground Water Board . Exploration of Ground water	16.70	89.00	250·00
5	Industry (Deptt. of Industrial Development)	District Industries Centres .	..	120.00	800.00
		Technical Publicity . .	..	1.00	4.00
		Strengthening of SIDO . .	..	1.50	11.00
		Testing Centres . . .	..	..	30.00
		E.D.P. & Training. . .	..	1.00	10.00
		Engineering Entrepreneurial Training and Interest subsidy	..	1.00	5.00
		Modernisation of slected industries	..	0.40	2.00

*Bonn for SC & ST

@ 5% of the scholarships for STs.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Consultancy for Technical Services	..	0.20	1.00
		PPD Centres	..	2.00	10.00
		Collection of statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation		4.00	24.00
6	Civil Supplies	Development programme of oil Seeds and Oils of Trees and Forest origin with focus on tribal areas in Orissa, MP and Bihar	..	40.00	200.00
7	Shipp ng & Transport	Central Sector Road Scheme .	1350.00	N.A.	7511.00
8	Commerce . . .	Sericulture	..	..	1050.00
		Handicrafts			
		Design and Tech. Development	..	5·00	45.00
		Training	..	76.00	470.00
		Marketing Extension & Raw Material Cooperatives . . .	..	12.00	60.00
			..	2.00	20.00
		Direct Assistance to Artisans .	..	..	5·00

Declaration of Himachal Pradesh Industry Backward

486. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the request for declaration of all districts of Himachal Pradesh as industrially backward in view of the slow pace of industrialisation in the State;

(b) if so, the decision taken on this request; and

(c) if not the likely date by which a decision would be taken and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). With a view to review the working of various incentives and to set out suitable strategy for the development of backward areas, the Planning Commission had set up a high level National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas (NCDBA) under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, former Member, Planning Commission. The NCDBA submitted its report on 'Industrial Dispersal' in October, 1980. The recommendations contained in the report relate *inter alia* to the review of the two Schemes of Concessional Finance and Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy and the criteria to be adopted for identifying the industrially backward areas for the package of incentives to be extended for their developmnt. The recommendations of the Committee are being examind in Planning Commission in consultation with the State Government, concerned Ministries and Financial institutions.

Any change in the existing list of industrially backward areas/districts would have to await the decisions taken by Government on the recommendations of National Committee

on the Development of Backward Areas Report on 'Industrial Dispersal'.

ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा भगोड़े घोषित किए गए स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन

487. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी पेंशन योजना के लिए अनुदान नीति के अन्तर्गत ऐसे व्यक्ति भी जिनके विरुद्ध ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा वारण्ट जारी किए गए थे और जिनको भगोड़े घोषित किया गया था तथा ऐसे व्यक्ति भी, जिनके विरुद्ध नजरबन्दी के आदेश जारी किए गए थे परन्तु वे 6 महीने अथवा उतने समय के लिए भगोड़े रहे और ऐसे व्यक्ति भी जिनको एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में निष्कासित किया गया था, पेंशन पाने के हकदार हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में तथ्यों का सत्यापन करने के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया निर्धारित की गई है;

(ग) ऐसे व्यक्तियों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने 15 नवम्बर, 1981 तक पेंशन के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये; और

(घ) ऐसे व्यक्तियों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है जिनको 15 नवम्बर, 1981 तक पेंशन मंजूर की गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ऐसे स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन योजना के लागू होने की तारीख 15-8-1972 से पेंशन के लिए पात्र समझा गया है ।

(ख) भूमिगत योजना, नजरबन्दी/निष्कासन के दावे के मामले में पेंशन योजना उदार बनाये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप दी जाने वाली छूट साक्ष्य के स्वरूप से सम्बन्धित है । पहले भूमिगत यातनाओं, नजरबन्दी/निष्कासन के ऐसे दावों को केवल कार्यालय अभिलेखों, से सिद्ध किया जाता था । पेंशन योजना को उदार बनाने के परिणामस्वरूप ऐसे मामलों में छूट दी गई है जहां कार्यालय अभिलेखा अनुलब्धता के कारण नहीं मिल रहे हैं और अब राष्ट्रीय स्वतन्त्रता संघर्ष के सम्बन्ध में 5 वर्ष अथवा अधिक कैद काटने वाले पुराने स्वतन्त्रता सैनानियों द्वारा दिये गये प्रमाण पत्रों को पर्याप्त समर्थक साक्ष्य समझा जाता है यदि सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारें अथवा संघ शासित क्षेत्र स्वयं इस बात से संतुष्ट हैं कि सम्बन्धित अवधि के कार्यालय अभिलेखा उपलब्ध नहीं है और वे स्वतन्त्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन देने के लिए मामले की सिफारिश करते हैं ।

(ग) तथा (घ) : स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की प्रत्येक श्रेणी के अलग से अभिलेख नहीं रखे गये हैं । परन्तु 1-8-1980 से जब से उदार योजना लागू हुई, 15 नवम्बर, 1981 तक प्राप्त हुए सभी श्रेणियों के आवेदनों की कुल संख्या और स्वीकृत किये गये आवेदनों की संख्या संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

विवरण

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन	प्राप्त आवेदनों की संख्या	स्वीकृत मामलों की संख्या
अन्डमान और निकोबार	20	16
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	8198	19
अरूणाचल प्रदेश	40	—
असम	7417	29
बिहार	28052	469
चंडीगढ़	36	8
दिल्ली	464	45
गोवा	780	30
गुजरात	625	38
हरियाणा	380	34
हिमाचल प्रदेश	246	24
जम्मू और कश्मीर	800	22
केरल	5711	16
कर्नाटक	3853	178
मध्य प्रदेश	1106	55
महाराष्ट्र	8701	165
मणिपुर	13	1
मेघालय	26	5
मिजोरम		
नागालैंड		
उड़ीसा	4594	135
पांडिचेरी	435	10
पंजाब	2027	153
राजस्थान	308	27
तामिलनाडु	2307	1 0
त्रिपुरा	318	35
उत्तर प्रदेश	1875	254
पश्चिम बंगाल	18508	151
आजाद हिन्द फौज	3888	1308
जोड़	102801	3342

Assessment of Market Price of Land by South Zone of D.M.C.

488. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Municipal Corporation have issued any guidelines to the Assessor and Collector and Zonal Assessors and Collector, D.M.C. for assessment of the market price of land for puposes of levy of Property Tax in the light of Supreme Court's Judgement of December, 1979;

(b) if so, what are they;

(c) whether the South Zone of the D.M.C. is following different criteria in determinig the market price of lease-hold land in the colonies of Shantiniketan and Vasant Vihar, New Delhi *Viz.*, in some cases the Corporation have assessed the market price from Rs. 83.6 to Rs. 146.32 per sq. meter depending upon the date of commencement of construction and while on other cases they are not following the same formulae; and

(d) if so, the reasons for this anomaly and the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that as per Supreme Court Judgement, properties have to be assessed on the basis of standard rent for the purpose of fixation of rateable value. The judgement does not require issuance of any guideline for assessment of market price of land.

(c) and (d). According to the Corporation, the assessing officers are expected to take notice of the facts and evidence adduced before them in each case and decide the case on its merits within the parameters of law. However, since facts and circumstances vary from case to case, no single formula can be applicable to all cases.

News Item "Third World Throngs Weapons Bazars"

489. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned "Third world throngs weapons bazars" appearing in the Times of India, New Delhi dated 23rd October, 1981;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) what steps are being taken to defend the country's security in the Light of the new emerging trends towards armament around it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government are fully aware of the arms build up in the region, particularly around India, and are concerned both on account of the vitiating effect this has on the security environment and the tensions it develops as well as the enormous financial burdens which the purchase of armament places on the developing countries. This expenditure on arms could be better spent on development programmes aimed at rising the living standards of the people. These views have been expressed by Government time and again.

(c) The Government have taken appropriate measures to ensure the security and defence of the country.

Irrigation Scheme in Monghyr and Ranchi Districts (Bihar)

490. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission had recently approved irrigation scheme in Bihar in Monghyr and Ranchi Districts; if so, the estimated cost thereof, and the area likely to be irrigated therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission has accepted 7 medium irrigation schemes in Bihar during 1981 benefiting the districts of

Monghyr and Ranchi. These schemes with details are as follows:

S. No.	Name of scheme	Dist. benefited	Cost (Rs. lakhs)	Annual Irrigation (ha)
1.	Latratu Reservoir Project	Ranchi	1098·18	10200
2.	Tapkara Reservoir Scheme	Ranchi	203·71	1860
3.	Nandini Reservoir Scheme	Ranchi	447·62	4878
4.	Sindwarni Reserveir Project	Monghyr	445·30	10267
5.	Dakranala Pump Canal Scheme (Phase-II)	Monghyr	475·95	4024
6.	Kasjor Reservoir Project	Ranchi	866·26	6340
7.	Upper Sankh Reservoir Project Ranchi	Ranchi	918·94	7110

Missing Fishing Boats

491. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fishing boats reported missing during the hurricane and heavy rains off Gujarat coasts on 1st November, 1981;

(b) how many of these had been traced by the naval search; and

(c) the assistance provided by naval ships in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) to (c).. 185 fishing boats were reported to be missing during the hurricane and heavy rains off Gujarat coasts on the 1st November, 1981, 5 Naval ships carried out extensive search for 3 days for the missing boats. All the boats are now reported to have returned to harbour or sought shelted in the nearest ports. The Indian Naval ships also helped in towing 6 fishing boats to harbour.

Rotation of Officers of CSS Grade Working in Ministry of Health and its attached Offices

492. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 8191 on 24 April, 1981 regarding rotation of officers of CSS Grade I workng in Ministry of Health and its attached offices and state:

(a) the reasons why it was not considered expedient to make any investigation into the circumstances how these officers particularly the one referred to against S. No. 1 of the Statement laid on the Table in reply to USQ No. 2209 on 3 December, 1980, were able to enter Government service before attaining the age of 18 years which was mandatory even during the British days;

(b) whether he will get it done now and if not, why not;

(c) what positvie action has since been taken to rotate particularly those officers of the Central Secretariat Service Grade I who have worked in their present office/Department /Ministry for the last more than 25 years by now; and

(d) the difficulties which lie in transferring such officers of CSS of the level of Under Secretary and above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFARIS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). According to the information available in the Service Book, Shri S.L. Kuthiala, the officer mentioned at S. No. 1 of the statement attached to the reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2209 dated 3-12-1981, whose date of birth is 1-12-1924, entered government service on 16-8-1941 *i.e.* before attaining the age of 18 years, as Clerk III Division (Political Department). However, according to the proviso in para (b) under Rule 13 of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, in the case of a Government servant other than Class IV, service rendered befor attaining the age of 18 years shall not count for qualifying service for the purposes of pension. It implies that there was no restriction regarding the lower age limit for entering into government service if the minimum qualifications prescribed for the post were fulfilled. No. special case nor any specifice allegation has been raised against Shri Kuthiala in regard to service rendered before attaining the age of 18 years.

(c) and (d). With a view to effecting the transfers on the basis of objective criteria under the rotation schme, the information as regards the period of stay of Central Secretariat Service Officers has been collected from various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and is being analysed. CSS officers of the level of Under Secretary and above who have put in many years of service in their respective Ministries/Department will be considered for transfer under the rotation scheme as soon as practicable, after suitable norms have been approved for the purpose.

Sale and profits of HMT Watches

493. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1979-80 out of the total gross profit of Rs. 23.73 crores earned by Hindustan Machine Tools the watchmaking units along contributed Rs. 16.98 crores;

(b) the value of import completely knocked down or semi-knocked down watch components by HMT in 1979-80; and

(c) the value of sale of watches by the H.M.T. units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total cif value of watch components imported during 1979-80 was 17.15 crores.

(c) The total sale of watches by HMT during 1979-80 was Rs. 69.14 crores.

राजस्थान में उद्योगों की स्थापना

494. **श्री अशोक गहलोत:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के कितने एवं कौन कौन से जिलों को न्यूक्लियस संयंत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लिया गया है और अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) राजस्थान के उक्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लिए जाने वाले जिलों में किस प्रकार के उद्योग स्थापित किए जाने हैं ; और

(ग) ये उद्योग कब तक स्थापित किए जाने हैं ?

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) से (ग) . राजस्थान सरकार के कहने पर चार जिलों अर्थात् जोधपुर, नागौर, भीलवाड़ा और चुरू को केन्द्रस्थ योजना कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत

गहन औद्योगीकरण के लिए स्वीकार किया गया है इस उद्देश्य के लिए जिनके विकास की संभावना है ऐसे परियोजना संभाव्यताओं तथा आनुषंगीकरण के अवसरों का पता लगाने के लिए तथा उसकी अवस्थापना सम्बन्धी न्यूनतम आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाने के लिए सामान्य परियोजनाएं रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु एक कृतिक बल का गठन किया गया है।

वर्तमान में कृतिक बल कार्य कर रहा है।

Ray Commission on Spirit Scandal

495. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:
SHRI B. K. NAIR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by Ray Commission going into the spirit scandal involving the Governments of Kerala and Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the steps taken to clear the unwarranted cases filed in the High Courts solely with the motive of delaying the work of the Ray Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) The Commission was set up on the 18th June, 1981. The Member (Commission) Justice S. K. Ray assumed charge on the 23rd June, 1981 and started functioning. The office of the Commission could be formally set up in New Delhi only in the first week of August'81, after securing appropriate accommodation, etc.

A general notice to the public inviting affidavits/statements of facts for being filed before the Commission was published by the Commission which appeared in the newspapers on 16/17th August, '81. The first sitting of the Commission to discuss and settle the procedure to be adopted for the inquiry was scheduled for 31st August, 1981 and was duly notified by the Commission to the concerned parties. In the meantime, in a Writ Petition filed in the Madras High Court challenging the Commission, the High Court gave orders on the 28-8-81, of an interim stay of all further proceedings and activities of the Commission, pending the disposal of the Writ Petition In view of this order of interim stay, the Commission had to stay all its proceedings for the present.

Writ Peitions challenging the Commission were heard by the Madras High Court between the 9th and 15th September, 1981, but the judgement of the High Court thereon was reserved and it is still awaited. Meanwhile, the interim stay on the proceedings of the Commission continues to be in operation.

There is also a Writ Petition challenging the Commission, pending in the Kerala High Court. That Court has not yet fixed the date for its hearing and efforts are being made to have its hearing expedited.

Applications for Loans from Provident Fund

496. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications were received under Para 68P by the Deputy Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Madurai during the current year till date;

(b) how many advances on the applications were sanctioned, how many rejected and how many pending; and

(c) the reasons for rejection and the reason keeping them pending?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) to (c): The information is being collected; the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Relaxation in Cantt. Land Policy

497. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of further relaxation of Contonment Land Policy has been examined;

(b) if so, the findings and decisions of Government in respect of each of findings and when they will be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and when decision will be finally taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The Question of revision of land policy in Cantonments is under active examination of the Government.

Pension to Widows of Ex-servicemen

498. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that widows of ex-servicemen prior to 1964 were not entitled to pension benefits while widows after 1964 are entitled to these benefits;

(b) the reasons for the dispairty; and

(c) whether Government propose to bridge the gap and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The existing family pension scheme for the Service personnel is based on a similar scheme on the civil side and has likewise been introduced from 1.1.1964 and is applicable to widows whose husbands retired on or after this date. Although widows of Servicemen who retired prior to 1.1.1964 are not eligible to receive pension, Government have recently formulatd a scheme to grant a sum of Rs. 50|- p.m. as relief to widows of this category who are in penury.

Setting up of Industries in Quilon, Kerala

499. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Quilon district in Kerala has been groaning under a growing burden of unemployment, the cashew industry alone accounting for more than 1,25000 persons;

(b) whether he is also aware that there are immense potentialities for industrial development in the area with diverse kinds of raw materials, and minerals and abundant supply of electricity; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to declare this a backward district in order to encourage development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes Sir. Government are aware of the problem of unemployment in Quilon district among other parts of the country.

(b) Yes Sir, Qulion district is rich in a number of natural resources with industrial potential viz. forest, agricultural, marine and mineral resources including various types of clay. Power supply position in Kerala is better than other State.

(c) No Sir. The question of evolving appropriate strategies for development of backward areas is constantly engaging the attention of Government.

Domestic power connection granted in Delhi Cantt.

500. SHRI R.L.P VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 588, on 19 August, 1981 regarding Electric connections sanction in Delhi Cantonment and state the number of persons who applied for domestic and commercial lights in Sadar Bazar during the last one year with their details and action taken thereon, so also the details of those refused, with reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): 4 persons had applied for commercial lighting and 11 persons had applied for domestic lighting in Delhi Cantonment during the last one year. Out of these, only two commercial connections were sanctioned during the year. Even these two connections have not been given effect to because of shortage of power

supply. As the existing Transformers for power supply are over-loaded, applications for the new connections have not been considered and even those two cases in which sanction has already been accorded are under review. The details of these applicants are enclosed in the form of Statement.

Statement

DETAILS OF APPLICANTS FOR ELECTRIC CONNECTIONS IN DELHI CANTT.

Sl. No.	Name of Person	Premises	Domestic/ Commercial
(A)	**Connections sanctioned**		
1.	Mrs. Kamala Sud	III/1/3 Sadar Bazar Delhi Cantt.	Commercial
2.	Jai Jawan Stall	Kirbi Place Bus Stand Delhi Cantt.	Commercial
(B)	**Connections not yet sanctioned**		
3.	Shri Bankey Lal	I/157 Sadar Bazar Delhi Cantt.	Commercial
4.	Shri Sushil Chand	I/160 Sadar Bazar Delhi Cantt.	Commercial
5.	Shri S.K. Anand	3/5/57 Gopinath Bazar Delhi Cantt.	Domestic
6.	Shri Suresh Kumar Bahl	1/206/46 Sadar Bazar Delhi Cantt.	Domestic
7.	Shri Shaukat Ali	218/18 Sadar Bazar Delhi Cantt.	Domestic
8.	Mrs Ram Devi	III/4/63 Gopinath Bazar Delhi Cantt.	Domestic
9.	Shri Mohmed Yasin	218/27 Sadar Bazar Delhi Cantt.	Domestic
10.	Mrs Diwan Kaur	III/5/22 Gopinath Bazar Delhi Cantt.	Domestic
11.	Shri Niranjan Singh	III-4/75 Shyam Singh St. Gopinath Bazar	Domestic
12.	Chaudhary Mohinder Singh	I/219 Sadar Bazar	Domestic
13.	Mohamed Nasim	218/28 Sadar Bazar	Domestic
14.	Accn for Primary School Teacher	1/24/1 Sadar Bazar	Domestic
15.	Do	1/24/3 Sadar Bazar	Domestic

Shortage of Cement due to Asian Games

501. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction works for the Asian Games 1982 have caused shortage of cement thereby causing hardship to the consumers who require the material for house-building and other minor construction activities; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to meet the requirements of the small consumers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government are making every effort to increase the availability of cement in the country by way of better utilisation of existing capacities, sanctioning new capacities and imports.

Setting up of Quality Inspection Centres

502. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to set up quality inspection centres throughout the country to improve the quality of products of small scale industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a proposal to set-up Field Testing Stations is in advanced stage of consideration. These stations will be located in areas of concentration of particular types of industry and will provide testing facilities for the selected products.

Leakage of Radioactivities in RAPP-I

503. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the leakage detected in the Rajasthan Atomic Power Reactor Unit-I has resulted in escape of Radioactivity and caused concern to the health and safety of the plant, personnel and the general public;

(b) whether the job to pin point the leak was undertaken;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to avoid the recurrence of the leakage before the unit could be restarted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The leakage of light water detected recently in Unit-I of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has not resulted in the release of any radioactivity;

(b) The leak has been pinpointed and would be plugged.

(c) and (d) before restarting the unit.

राजस्थान परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र का बन्द किया जाना

504. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के दो परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्रों में से पहले परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र में खराबी आ गई है और इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा यह पुनः कब चालू हो जाएगा;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में वर्ष-वार यह संयंत्र कितने दिन चालू रहा और उसकी विद्युत् उत्पादन की निर्धारित क्षमता की तुलना में कितना विद्युत् उत्पादन किया; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि दूसरा संयंत्र भी अक्तूबर, 1951 में खराब हो गया और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी, इलक्ट्रानिकी और पर्यावरण विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह):

(क) राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर के पहले यूनिट को बड़े अनुरक्षण सम्बन्धी काम के लिए 20-9-1981 को बन्द किया गया था तथा आशा है कि यह

यूनिट दिसम्बर, 1981 के मध्य तक फिर से चालू हो जायेगा :

(ख) राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर के पहले यूनिट के पिछले तीन वर्षों के काम के बारे में आंकडे नीचे दिये जा रहे हैं :—

वर्ष	सकल उत्पादन का लक्ष्य (मिलियन यूनिट)	वास्तविक सकल उत्पादन (मिलियन यूनिट)	बिजलीघर ने कितने दिन काम किया
1979	1370	1251.35	301
1980	1100	1048.29	262
1981 (19-11-81 तक)	895	504.13	155

(ग) अक्टूबर, 1981 में, राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली घर का दूसरा यूनिट ग्रिड के दोष के कारण 14-10-81 के 0552 बजे से 16-10-81 के 2045 बजे तक एक बार बन्द हुआ। यह यूनिट इस समय 125 मैगावाट के विद्युत-स्तर पर काम कर रहा है।

Abolition of Capital Punishment

505. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been receiving representations from time to time sent by various national and international organisations for the abolition of capital punishment;

(b) whether serious consideration was given by the Government regarding this matter; and

(c) what is the stand of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI R. VENKATASUBBIAH): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question whether death punishment should be retained or not was examined by the Law Commission. The Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament on the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1972 invited public opinion on the various provisions of the Bill which included provisions about retention of death penalty in section 302 provided that the normal punishmurder. The Bill as reported by Joint Committee, was passed with certain amendments by the Rajya Sabha in November, 1978, but it lapsed on the dissolution of the Sixth Lok Sabha. In the lapsed Bill section 302 provided that the normal punishment for murder would be imprisonment for life and that only in certain aggravated circumstances specified therein would the court have the discretion to award death sentence. The provisions of the lapsed Bill are again under the consideration of Government.

New and Renewable Energy System

506. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED:
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any experiment, device and other technical know-how

have been adopted in India for solar energy and/or for new and renewable energy system unit for every district in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the paper introduced in Nairobi where discussions were made for new and renewable sources of energy; and

(c) whether a copy of the paper/s discussed at Nairobi will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Under the research, development and demonstration programme taken up by Government, several devices and systems for the utilisation of solar energy and other new and renewable energy sources have been developed in the country. Among the system which have been commercialised or are nearing the stage of commercial production are solar water heating systems, air heaters, drying units, pumps, solar cookers, wind mills biogas digesters and engines etc. It is proposed to instal such systems for purposes of demonstration and trial in every district in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). The main document discussed in Nairobi was a draft Programme of Action for the development and utilisation of new and renewable cources of energy. After intensive deliberations, the Conference adopted the Programme of Action. Copies of the Indian National Paper for the Confernece as well as the Nairobi Programme of Action have been placed in the library of the Parliament. Additional copies are available from the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy, Department of Science and Technology.

PALEKAR AWARD

507. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: SHHI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has urged the States to consider initiating early necessary proceeding against those newspapers' management which had not so far implemented orders accepting the recommendations of the Palekar Tribunal for Working Journalists and Non-journalist newspaper employees; and

(b) if so, what are the States which have not taken any action so far and what are the other measures that Government propose to take to see that the Centre's directive on the recommendations of the Palekar Tribunal are implemented very soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Central Government has sent a letter on 15-9-81 to all State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations requesting them to consider initiating necessary proceedings against those establishments which have not so far implemented the Government orders accepting the Palekar Tribunals recommendations, as the responsibility for enforcing of the Government orders rests with the State Governments/Union Territories.

(b) Reply from the State Governments and Union Territories is awaited.

दूरदर्शन का उत्पादन करने वाली कम्पनियां

508. श्री आर० एन० राकेश: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) देश में दूरदर्शन का उत्पादन करने वाली कम्पनियों तथा स्थानों के नाम

क्या हैं तथा दूरदर्शन सेटों का मूल्य क्या है ;

(ख) उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिसे केन्द्रीय या राज्य सरकारें सहायता प्रदान करती हैं तथा इस सहायता का स्वरूप क्या है ; और

(ग) देश में सस्ते मूल्य का दूरदर्शन सेट बनाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी इलैक्ट्रानिकी तथा पर्यावरण विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Setting up of Demonstration Units of Renewable Energy in the Districts

509. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have urged upon State Governments to expedite the setting up of demonstration of renewable energy in the districts;

(b) if so, the target of Government for the current year; and

(c) the response from the State Governments in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The response from the State Governments is encouraging. They are proceeding to identify or form State-level Organisations to undertake this work, and to finalise programmes and targets.

भारत के संविधान का अन्य भाषाओं में अनुवाद तथा उनको विभिन्न न्यायालय द्वारा मान्यता

510. **श्री असफाक हुसैन** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश को किन-किन भाषाओं में संविधान का प्राधिकृत अनुवाद हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि संविधान के हिन्दी अनुवाद को उच्चतम तथा उच्च न्यायालयों ने अभी तक मान्यता नहीं दी है और यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या ठोस कदम उठा रही है ;

(ग) संविधान के उर्दू तथा अन्य भाषाओं में अनुवाद के लिए हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) भारत के संविधान के सभी भाषाओं में अनुवाद को उच्चतम तथा उच्च न्यायालय से मान्यता प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) संविधान का अनुवाद हिन्दी के अलावा सात अन्य भाषाओं में प्रकाशित हो चुका है परन्तु ये अनुवाद प्राधिकृत नहीं है ।

(ख) जी हां, संविधान का हिन्दी अनुवाद प्राधिकृत अनुवाद नहीं है इसलिए उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों में इसे मान्यता नहीं है । इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार आवश्यक कदम उठाने पर विचार कर रही है ।

(ग) विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय ने संविधान के गुजराती, कन्नड़, मलयालम, मराठी, उड़िया, पंजाबी, तथा तेलुगू अनुवाद प्रकाशित कर दिए हैं । असमिया, बंगला, तमिल और उर्दू में संविधान

के अनुवाद भी तैयार किए जा चुके हैं। जिन्हें प्रकाशित कराने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार आवश्यक कदम उठाने पर विचार कर रही है।

Arrests of Pakistan Agents in J & K

511. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:
SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 31 spies of Pakistan agents were arrested in different parts of Jammu on 26 October, 1981;

(b) whether a large quantity of Pakistani arms and ammunition were found in their possession;

(c) whether a large number of people are also reported being pushed into Indian territory by Pakistan;

(d) whether they are all spies and agents deputed by Pakistan; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to prevent their entry into Indian territory in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (e): Facts are being ascertained.

Disposal of appeals pending with Director DL&C

512. DR. A. U. AZMI:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI R.L.P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 9th September, 1981 USQ No. 3439 regarding subletting of shops in Delhi Cantt. and state:

(a) steps taken by the Delhi Cantonment Board to expedite the disposal of the appeal of the individual pending with the Director, DL&C for the last over four years;

(b) the reasons for keeping silent on the unauthorised constructions having taken place in the Cantonment on such a large scale; and

(c) steps taken to ensure non-recurrence in future together with reasons of not expediting the finalisation of the appeal so also the reasons of delay in the disposal of the cases pending before the appellate authority for such long periods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) After the submission of the appeal by the individual under Section 274 of the Cantonments Act, it is for the appellate authority to dispose of the appeal as expeditiously as possible. The Cantonment Board has no role to play in this regard, except as a respondent.

(b) The Cantonment Board has been taking appropriate action under the Cantonment Act as and when unauthorised constructions were reported.

(c) Steps have been taken to ensure that the field staff of the Board is more vigilant in reporting instances of unauthorised constructions so that action under the Cantonments Act, 1924 can be initiated.

The disposal of the appeal was delayed due to certain legal requirement

changes in the office of the appellate authority as also adjournments sought by the appellant. The appeal in question has been finally dismissed by the appellate authority on 5th October, 1981.

गरीबी को रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोग

513. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) सरकार ने देश के शहरी क्षेत्र में गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले 16 करोड़ 60 लाख लोगों के जीवन स्तर में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं ;

(ख) इनके परिणामस्वरूप किस प्रकार का तथा कितना सुधार हुआ है; और

(ग) उन्हें आवासीय सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए जाने का विचार है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण): (क) से (ग). गरीबी को दूर करने के प्रयत्न को शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों दोनों के लिए एकीकृत प्रयत्न के रूप में देखा जाना है । इस प्रकार दिहाड़ी रोजगार और स्व-रोजगार दोनों ही के अवसरों में वृद्धि करने के लिए बनाए गए कार्यक्रमों से शहरी क्षेत्रों में गरीबी की व्यापकता को कम करने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान मिलने की आशा है । लघु उद्योगों के विकास के कार्यक्रमों से भी महत्वपूर्ण योगदान मिलेगा । इसके अतिरिक्त शहरी गन्दी बस्तियों के पर्यावरणीय सुधार जैसे कार्यक्रमों और गंदी बस्तियों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास की स्कीमों को भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभानी है तथा प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य जलपूर्ति आदि जैसी सामाजिक सेवाओं और सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है । छठी योजना में समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के आवास के लिए प्रत्यक्ष सरकारी क्षेत्रक सहायता का प्रस्ताव है । न्यूनतम संरचना के लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि सहित जगह उपलब्ध कराने और सेवा स्कीमों की व्यवस्था करने पर बल दिया गया है । इस प्रयोजन के लिए लाभग्राहियों को प्रति इकाई 3000 रु० तक का ऋण दिया जाना है जिसकी अदायगी आसान किस्तों पर होनी है सरकारी आवास के लिए 1491 करोड़ रु० की छठी योजना की कुछ व्यवस्था में से 486 करोड़ रु० आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों की आवासीय आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिए उपलब्ध कराए जाने हैं । इसके अलावा आवास और शहरी विकास निगम के भी 600 करोड़ रु० के निवेश कार्यक्रम के होने की संभावना है जिसमें से 180 करोड़ रु० आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के लाभ के लिए हैं ।

शहरी क्षेत्रों में गरीबी-निरोधी कार्यक्रमों में देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में मौजूद दशाओं के अनुसार काफी अन्तर है । चल रही विभिन्न स्कीमों के प्रभाव की मात्रा बताना इस समय सम्भव नहीं है ।

Chinese arms supply to Bangladesh

514. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that two Chinese Military Teams visited Dacca during the second week of October, 1981 and had secret talks with the Government of Bangladesh regarding arms supply;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that China agreed to supply arms to Bangladesh which include Pakistan Military equipments; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in relation to these new developments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) Government have seen some media reports suggesting the visit of Chinese military delegations in October, 1981 to Bangladesh. These reports are not corroborated. China is known to have been an important supplier of arms and ammunition to Bangladesh. It is possible that as part of the ongoing Sino-Bangladesh cooperation, some more arms and equipment may flow into Bangladesh. There is, however, no information indicating the supply of Pakistani military equipment to Bangladesh by China.

(c) Government keep a close watch on all developments in our security environment and take appropriate measures from time to time.

Expansion of Bengal Immunity

515. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a letter dated 10 September, 1981 from the Finance Minister of West Bengal regarding the expansion of Bengal Immunity—a Government of India Unit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Minister of Finance, Development and Planning and Excise, West Bengal, in his letter dated 10th September, 1981, had requested for the clearance of the Industrial Licence application submitted by the Bengal Immunity Company Limited, Calcutta (Management under Government of India) for the manufacture of Ampicillin I.P. bulk.

(c) A reply dated 30th September, 1981 was sent informing him that the proposal could not be considered favourably as adequate capacity had already been approved in the line of manufacture and that the applicant Company had been informed of the *prime facie* rejection on 21-8-1981 accordingly.

Afghan refugees in India

516. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in 'New Age' weekly dated 27 September, 1981 exposing the real face of the Afghan refugees in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of Afghan nationals have been arrested in India during the year for their involvements in smuggling activities, narcotics trade, holding fake passports etc.; and

(d) if so, the details of such arrests etc. and what action has been taken to curb such activities of these so called Afghan 'refugees'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) 4 Afghan nationals were arrested in connection with an incident of armed robbery at Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi on 20th August, 1981. Cases under the relevant laws have been registered against them. Firm action in accordance with the law is being taken against foreigners, including Afghans, who come to notice for criminal acts. During the current year upto 31st October, 1981, 60 Afghans were arrested for offences relating to smuggling, narcotics, forgery of visas, etc. Due vigilance is being maintained by the authorities to curb such criminal activities.

Permission sought by retired I.A.S. Officials for commercial employment in private industries

517. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Retired I.A.S. Officials sought permission for commercial employment in different private industries in the year 1980 and 1981;

(b) if so, the particulars of the said retired I.A.S. Officials and the names of the industries where the above officials sought employment;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that some of the above retired I.A.S. Officials accepted the commercial employment without the permission of Government; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The particulars of retired I.A.S. officers who sought permission for acceptance of commercial employment during 1980 and 1981 are given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) Three retired I.A.S. officers accepted commercial employment without waiting for the decision of the Central Government on the applications submitted by them. In two cases sanction of the Central Government has since been accorded and hence the question of taking action against them does not arise. The third case is under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Particulars of Retired I.A.S. Officers who sought Permission to accept Commercial Employment During 1980 and 1981

Name of Officer	State Cadre	Date of retirement	Name of Employer
1	2	3	4
1980			
1. Shri A.K. Biswal	Orissa	31-1-1980	M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd., Bhubaneswar.
2. Shri K.B. Jitkar	Maharashtra	30-9-1979	The Deccan Sugar Institute, Pune.
3. Shri S.D. Bhambri	Haryana	2-1-1981	Tribune Publications, Chandigarh.
4. Shri I. Mahadevan	Tamil Nadu	22-10-1980	Indian Express (Madurai) Private Ltd.
5. Shri M.N Rajagopalan	Tamil Nadu	31.7-1980	M/s Sundaram Fasteners Ltd. Madras.
6. Shri Girish Chandra	Uttar Pradesh	30-9-1980	Harsha Tractors Ltd. New Delhi.
1981			
7. Shri K.S. Ramakrishnan	Tamil Nadu	18-9-1980	M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Madras.
8. Shri S.B. Saran	Uttar Pradesh	31-7-1980	Institute of Cooperative Management Research and Training, Lucknow.

1	2	3	4
9. Shri S.K. Jain	Haryana	31-10-1980	Panchkula Malt, Ltd., Panchkula.
10. Shri P. Sabanayagam	Tamil Nadu	31-8-1980	South India, Viscose, Ltd., Coimbatore.
11. Shri N.J. Kamath	Andhra Pradesh	31-10-1979	New Delhi YMCA and M/s. Chowgule Steamship Co.
12. Shri P.G. Salvi	Maharashtra	30-9-1981	Nehru Centre, Bombay.

Theft of military spares from Central Ordnance Depot

518. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large scale theft of costly military spares from the Central Ordnance Depot, Delhi has come to the notice of Government;

(b) the value of spares thus stolen from the COD during the last three years and in the current year upto the 31st October, 1981; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) Theft of spares from the Central Ordnance Depot Delhi has come to the notice of the Government. The value of spares stolen from COD Delhi Cantt. during the last three years is approximately Rs. 5,31,800. No theft case has so far been reported during the current year.

(c) Steps have been taken to tighten the security measures.

Interest Free Loans to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in setting up of Industries

519. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched and commended to State Governments a scheme for granting interest free loans for equipments for setting up of new units and for expansion of the existing ones to small entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, amount of funds set apart by the Centre and the different State Governments under the scheme for the current year; and

(c) the guidelines issued to by Government to ensure that the facility is utilised strictly to the advantage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs and not misused through benamis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Murders and beating of correspondents etc.

520. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of editors, correspondents, Journalists and special correspondents murdered/beaten and attacked by the miscreants in the country since January 1980 till date; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to protect the lives of these persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) No data in regard to total number of editors, correspondents, Journalists and Special Correspondents murdered/beaten and attacked by the

miscreants in the country since January, 1980 till date is compiled on all India basis, as it is a state subject. Whenever, a reasonable apprehension of danger to life is notified appropriate action is taken immediately by the authorities concerned.

Implementation of land policy for Cantonments

521. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land policy for Cantonments as approved by Government is not being implemented due to bureaucrat inaction;

(b) whether a large number of applications submitted by owners of resumable tenure sites for conversion of their present rights into free hold in pursuance of the approved land policy have been pending for long;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for withholding sanction to such applications for conversion into free hold; and

(d) what steps are being taken/contemplated to remove the bottlenecks and to expedite sanction in pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATL): (a) to (d) The land policy as approved by the Government is being implemented. However, sanction for conversion of resumable tenures into free hold are being temporarily withheld as the rates of conversion of land are under revision. These cases will be processed as soon as this exercise is over.

Curbing of anti-national movements

522. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:
PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to arrest the separatist tendency by a misguided section of the people; and

(b) the reason for not taking effective steps to curb this anti-national movement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Government are maintaining the utmost vigilance in the matter and necessary steps, including preventive and penal action under the law, are being taken to safeguard the integrity and security of the country.

Promotion rules and canteen facilities for Indo-Tibet Border Police

523. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indo-Tibet Border Police have no time-scale promotion rules nor canteen facilities, and this is a matter of frustration for the Jawans on the border; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Promotions in I.T.B.P. are made on the basis of availability of vacancies as is the practice in other paramilitary forces. There is no provision for time-scale promotions. Canteen facilities by the Canteen Stores Department of India are available to I.T.B.P. in the Ladakh Sector. At other locations I.T.B.P. units have set-up their own canteens. No such frustration has come to the notice of the Government.

Redrafting of 6th Plan to combat poverty and unemployment in the country

524. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission had targetted to bring down to 30 per cent of the total number of people living below the poverty line by the end of the Sixth Plan period and also

had projected that the huge backlog of unemployment in the country would be progressively reduced;

(b) whether the Planning Commision had hopped to achieve all this by higher growth rate of 5.5 per cent in the gross domestic product and an increase in employment by 3.4 per cent against an increase of 2.4 per cent in the labour force;

(c) whether it is also a fact that all this was based on the assumption that the country's population was about 660 million; but the latest census has to put this figure 6.7 million throwing all the assumptions of the commission completely out of the gear; and

(d) if so. what are the steps being contemplated in this regard and what are the changes likely to be incorporated in the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sixth Five Year Plan provides for annual growth rate of 5.2 per cent. The substantial increase in the overall rate of growth of the economy will itself create favourable conditions for reduction in poverty and unemployment. Besides, specific schemes will be taken up to help the poorer will be taken up to help the schemes included in the Plan are: the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the Drought Prone Areas Programme, the Desert Development Programme, the Rural Godowns Programme, Training Rural Youth for Self-Employment and National Rural Employment Programme.

(c) and (d). The 1931 provisional population, as given by the 1981 Census comes to 684 million as against 672 million assumed in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The implications of the 1981 Census results were discussed in a meeting of the full Planning Commission held in August 1981 under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister. The meeting highlighted the need for renewed emphasis on family planning programme, speedy execution of project greater financial discipline and strengthening of the planning and monitoring machinery at all levels. The planning Commission is not considering any major structural changes in the Sixth Five Year Plan at the present stage. However, vigorous monitoring of the economy will be taken care of during the Annual Plans.

Transfer of power connection in Delhi Cantt

525. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
SHRI B. D. SINGH:
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ 588 on 19th August, 1981 regarding electric connections sanctioned in Delhi Cantt and state:

(a) whether some electric power connection sanctioned by MES in old Nangal, Delhi Cantt., (now fed by DESU) were transferred to Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt. in 1971 for running flour mills under a joint partnership;

(b) if so, under which caluse of the MES Regulations 1968, with full detail/particulars as to whom the power connection has been transferred, what business is done with that, who is billed for the electricity (power) consumed, in whose name the licences issued by Delhi Cantt, Board stand; and

(c) details of all the licences issued for running flour mills and cotton grinding machines in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt. together with the details of the premises in which functioning, so also the person in whose name the power connections stand issued by MES?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no provision in the MES Regulations for transfer of any electric connection from one to another.

(c) Licences for running flour/cotton grinding mills have been issued

to the following in Delhi Cantonment:—

(i) Pritam Singh Gill, Gill Flour Mill/Cotton Spinning and Grinding Mill, 2/27, Sadar Bazar.

(ii) Sohan Saha, Sohan Saha Flour/Cotton Spinning Mill, 1/166, Sadar Bazar.

(iii) Narinder Kumar Jain, Jain Flour Mill, 2/24, Sadar Bazar.

Delay in Payments to Small Scale Sectors

527. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of strict guidelines by the Bureau of Public Enterprises in the case of public sector units, under which cases of delayed payments beyond 30 days to the small scale sector after acceptance of goods should be brought to the notice of the Board of Directors as part of the agenda at its meetings;

(b) whether he is also aware that the concerned purchasing organisations refuse to honour the bills after the expiry of 90 days; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken for the early payments to the small scale units particularly ancillary and sub-contracting units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No specific complaints have been received by the Government in this regard. However, the need for making prompt payment to the small scale/ancillary units is always emphasised on the public sector enterprises from time to time.

Reports of National Police Commission

528. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 463 on 19th April 1981 regarding Reports of National Police Commission and state;

(a) what are the dates on which each of the Reports from the National Police Commission was submitted to Government;

(b) how many recommendations have been made in each of these Reports;

(c) how many of the recommendations from each Report have been accepted by Government and the reasons for the delay in not accepting the remaining recommendations and the reasons of slow implementation thereof; and

(d) when would the other Reports be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) In all eight reports have been submitted by the National Police Commission. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th reports were submitted in February, 1979 August, 1979, February, 1980, June 1980, November 1980, march 1981, May 1981, and June 1981 respectively.

(b) In all, 870 recommendations have been made in the eight reports.

(c) and (d). The recommendations contained in the First Report were considered at the Conference of the Chief Ministers held on 6th June, 1979 and its conclusion were communicated to the State Governments/UTs. for implementation. These have either been implmented or are at various stages of implementation by the State Governments/UTs. The remaining seven Reports of the National Police Commission are still under examination. The Government would be able to take a decision as to laying the remaining seven reports on the Table of Lok Sabha after their examination is completed.

Number of Brick Kiln Industry and Services conditions of the employees

529. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what are the numbers of brick kiln industries in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab;

(b) whether brick kiln industries come under the purview of the Factories Act and whether chimnies should be set up as per rule; and

(c) if so, are Government aware that this rule is not observed in most of the brick kilns of West Bengal and Bihar and the emanating smoke damages the trees and crops in the adjacent fields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the concerned State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

पुलिस मुठभेड़ में मारे गए लोग

530. **श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1979, 1980 और 1981 के दौरान देश में पुलिस के साथ मुठभेड़ में कितने लोग मारे गए; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि पुलिस अधिकारी पुलिस द्वारा की गई हत्याओं को छिपाने के लिए मुठभेड़ों के झूठ तथा काल्पनिक मामले गढ़ देते हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख). राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

ककरापार परमाणु बिजलीघर की स्थापना के लिए गांव की भूमि का अधिग्रहण

531. **श्री छीतू भाई गामित** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ककरापार में परमाणु बिजलीघर की स्थापना के लिए किस-किस गांव की भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जाएगा और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) परमाणु बिजलीघर की स्थापना से प्रभावित लोगों को पुनर्वास के लिए उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली प्रस्तावित सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इसकी स्थापना हेतु कब तक कार्य प्रारम्भ किया जाएगा ?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी, इलक्ट्रानिकी और पर्यावरण विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) से (ग). इस बारे में विवरण को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

Charges Against Chief Minister and Revenue Minister of Tamil Nadu for Grant of Licences of Liquor

532. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are appointing a high level commission to inquire into the charges levelled against the Chief Minister and Revenue Minister, Tamil Nadu about grant of privileges and licences for manufacture and sale of arrack, described as Indian made foreign liquor;

(b) if so, by what time the Commission will submit its report; and

(c) the further action proposed by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). Some

allegations against the Chief Minister and certain other Ministers of Tamil Nadu relating to grant of privileges and licences for manufacture and sale of arrack and Indian made foreign liquor were received. These were referred, in accordance with the established procedure, to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for comments. The comments of the Chief Minister on the allegations have been received and these are under examination.

Temrerature Developed by APPLE

533. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's first experimental communication satellite APPLE developed temperature on 22 October 1981;

(b) if so, whether any foreign hand has been suspected in its functioning; and

(c) when the normal operation of the APPLE is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) In October 1981, certain sub-systems of the APPLE Spacecraft, such as the Earth Sensor and the battery, experienced temperature rise in excess of the normal safe limits, for consequent extra heat input through the South radiator. The South radiator is the only effective radiator, as the north radiator has remained blocked due to the undeployed solar panel.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The payload operations were suspended for only a week while the APPLE Spacecraft Mission Team devised appropriate manoeuvres to bring down the temperature. From 22 October 1981 onwards, the payload is being operated again.

Industrial Development in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

534. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps taken for the industrial development of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been identified as industrially backward areas for various Central incentives such as concessional finance, Central Investment Subsidy, Transport Subsidy, Tax Concessions, Hire purchase of Machinery by Small Scale Industries, Interest Subsidy, etc. District Industries Centre has been set up for industrial promotion and assistance.

During the last decade, 232 small scale units have been set up and 81 more are planned by the end of 1981-82. An industrial estate at Gara Charma has been set up and another is being set up at Campbell Bay during 1981-82. In 1981-82 training of 36 candidates in cane, bamboo wood works, coir etc. have been planned. Besides, 25 more candidates are to be taken up under TRYSEM,

During the Sixth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided for promotion of small scale industries, industrial estates, coir industries and handicrafts.

Amalgamation of M/s. Gourepore Containers and Closures Ltd., West Bengal

535. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps taken so far by Government to save M/s. Gourepore-Containers and Closures Ltd., Naihati, West Bengal by amalgamation so far, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): The possibilities of association/ amalgamation of this company with other Public Sector Undertakings like M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Balmer Lawrie were explored but it has not been found feasible.

H.M.T. Watches

536. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the production of HMT watches annually;

(b) the number of watches annually smuggled for the country's demand;

(c) whether production of HMT watches fulfil the demand of the country annually; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to meet the demand of the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The production of HMT watches during the last two years has been as under:—

Year	Production in Nos.	Production in value
	lakhs	crores
1979-80 . .	31.25	Rs. 70.10
1980-81 . .	35.13	Rs. 80.15

(b) There is no authoritative estimate of the number of value of the watches that are smuggled into the country. However, the approximate value of the watches seized by the customs authorities during the last two years is given below:—

Year	Value (Approx)
1979 . . .	Rs. 3.37 crores
1980 . . .	Rs. 3.15 crores

(c) and (d). Apart from M/s. HMT Limited, there are a number of other units in the organised and small scale sectors manufacturing wrist watches in the country. The total production of wrist watches from all these sectors was around 53 lakhs in 1980 and the production from January to June 1981 is estimated around 27 lakhs.

Government have already approved a number of schemes for manufacture of wrist watches both in the organised and small scale sectors with a total capacity of 176.58 lakh mechanical wrist watches. Besides a capacity of 32 lakh numbers for the manufacture of digital electronic watches has been approved recently.

Minimum Wages

537. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Working Group of the State Labour Ministers had made certain recommendations with regard to the minimum wages for all categories of employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Working Group has made inter-alia the following recommendations:

(i) Provision should be made in the Minimum Wages Act to empower the appropriate Governments to fix a general minimum wage in respect of all employments not included in the schedule thereto.

(ii) The interval for review and revision of minimum wages should not exceed two years.

(iii) Criteria for fixation of minimum wages should be prescribed in the Act.

(iv) The period of notice for revision of minimum wages prescribed in section 5(b) of the Act should be reduced to 30 days.

(v) There should be provision in the Act for claims being made and penalties being imposed for non-payment of wages.

(vi) Sub-Section (4) of section 20 of the Act which provides for penalty being imposed for malicious and vexatious claims should be deleted.

(vii) Penalties for offences under the Act should be enhanced.

(c) The recommendations of the Working Group will be taken into account while finalising the proposals for amendment of the Act.

शिवरामन समिति की सिफारिशें

538. **श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार:** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिवरामन समिति ने देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के औद्योगीकरण में पूंजी निवेश को प्रोत्साहन देने की सिफारिश की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में देश के पिछड़े जिलों में कोई काम आरम्भ किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं और किए गए कार्य का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). योजना आयोग के भूतपूर्व सदस्य श्री बी० शिवरामन की अध्यक्षता में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास से सम्बन्धित राष्ट्रीय समिति ने औद्योगिक प्रकीर्णन से सम्बन्धित अपनी रिपोर्ट में परस्पर सम्बन्धित अनेक सिफारिशें की थीं, जिनमें बड़े और मझौले उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पात्र संवृद्धि केन्द्रों का चयन करना और प्रत्येक चुने हुए संवृद्धि केन्द्र में औद्योगिक विकास प्राधिकरण की स्थापना करना शामिल है । विभिन्न सिफारिशों से सम्बन्धित ब्यौरे औद्योगिक प्रकीर्णन से सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट में देखे जा सकते हैं, जिसकी प्रतियां संसद् पुस्तकालय मे रखी गई हैं, और उसका सूचकांक 338-आर/एम०ओ० है ।

(ग) और (घ). इन सिफारिशों पर राज्य सरकारों, सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों और वित्तीय संस्थाओं के परामर्श से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

News Print

539. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the share of indigenous newsprint in the total availability, during the period 1st April to 31st October, 1981, and the likely position by the end of the financial year;

(b) whether a rational pricing policy for the news-print is under consideration; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) what quantity of newsprint is expected to be produced by various manufacturing units in the country, with the names of each of the units and the quantity likely to be produced during the current year;

(d) the names of each of the foreign countries that are exporting newsprint to us with quantity thereof; and

(e) the measures that are being taken, or are proposed to be taken to increase the share of indignous newsprint in the light of the ever-increasing trade gap?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and c). The domestic production of newsprint by the National Newsprint and Paper Mills, during the period 1-4-81 to 31-10-81 was

33,328 tonnes. The production of newsprint by the mill during the financial year 1981-82 is expected to be about 55,000 tonnes. In addition, it is estimated that about 25,000-30,000 tonnes would be available from the Mysore Paper Mills whose newsprit project has been commissioned recently, and about 10,000 tonnes would be produced by the Kerala Newsprint Project which is to be commissioned shortly.

(b) The sale price of newsprint produced by the units would be determined with reference to their cost of production, and having regard to the sale price of imported newsprint.

(d) The quantities of newsprint likely to be shipped during 1981-82, are indicated below, country-wise:—

Country	Quantity in Metric Tonnes
Canada	160,000
U.S.A.	3,000
Scandinavia	86,000
Newzealand	30,000
Yugoslavia	5,000
Bangladesh	5,000
USSR	45,000
Romania	5,000
	339,000

(e) With the commissioning of the Mysore Paper Mills and Kerala Newsprint Projects, an additional capacity of 1,55,000 tonnes will materialse. The National Newsprint and Paper Mills are taking steps to increase their productive capacity to a level of 75,000 tonnes, from the existing level of about 60,000 tonnes. In addition, letters of intent have been issued to M/s Century Pulp and M/s. Tamil Nadu Newsprint & Papers, for setting up mills with capacities of 20,000 tonnes and 50,000 tonnes, in Uttar Pradesh & Tamil Nadu, respectively.

One union for one Industry System

540. SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to make a law that one industry should have one union; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Industries in Backward Areas by Monopoly Industries and Multinationals

541. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre is considering a proposal to allow monopoly industries and multinationals to set up industries in backward regions of the country where others hesitate to make investments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the name of the backward regions where others hesitate to make investments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). MRTP and FERA companies can even now set up industries included in Appendix-I to the press note dated 2nd February, 1973 in backward areas. MRTP companies would be required to obtain clearance from MRTP angle. In respect of industries not included in Appendix-I they will have to undertake the prescribed level of export obligation even for backward areas.

Contract Labuor at Asian Games

542. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction labourers working on various Asian Games projects in Delhi held a rally at Boat Club on 10 September, 1981 to press their demands;

(b) if so, whether they had submitted a memorandum to the Government;

(c) if so, the details; and

(d) what action has been taken by the Union Government since then to resolve their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) As reported in some of the newspapers, the construction labourers working on various Asian Games projects in Delhi held a rally at Boat Club on 10th September, 1981.

(b) No Memorandum containing their demands, however, was received.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Regular inspections are being carried out by the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery as well as the officers of Delhi Administration to ensure that all facilities under various labour laws are duly made available to the construction labourers working on the Asiad projects.

The matters concerning Delhi Administration were referred to them from time to time and they have reported that Minimum Wages are being paid to the labourers, drinking water facilities have been provided at suitable sites, arrangements for canteens, rest rooms, latrines urinals etc. have been made at some places and First Aid boxes have been made available at all the sites. It has been further reported by the Delhi Administration that in order to improve medical facilities at the site of work, Directorate of Health Services, Delhi Administration has been asked to arrange periodical visits by Family Welfare Officers. Family Welfare activity shall include maternal child health care and immunisation programme etc.

Also, a number of prosecutions have been launched by the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery as well as the officers of the Delhi Administration, in cases of violation of various labour laws.

Election to Delhi Metropolitan Council and Delhi Municipal Corporation

543. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to hold elections to Delhi Metropolitan Council and Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

Foreign Collaboration with Maruti Limited

544. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not succeeded in its search for a foreign collaborator for the production of passenger cars in Maruti Udyog Limited;

(b) whether it has been discovered that the production of passenger cars only is not viable; and

(c) if so, the details of the efforts being made by Government to start production in this company?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No. Sir.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

Closure of R.A.P.P.

545. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the units in Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant at Kota had to shut down during the current financial year so far;

(b) what were the main reasons for such frequent breakdowns; and

(c) the measures adopted to ensure smooth working of the power plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Unit I and Unit II of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station had 11 and 18 outages respectively during the current financial year till date.

(b) and (c). The causes for the outages were grid disturbances equipment failures and human error. The causes of each outage are analysed and preventive maintenance measures including modifications where necessary, are carried out on a continuous basis.

Output of Wagon Units

546. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to gear up the output of the wagon manufacturing units in the country;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof;

(c) the names of the units output to be raised; and

(d) the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Railways have plans to procure one lakh wagons during the Sixth Plan Period.

(c) Information given in Statement.

(d) Planning for enhanced level of free supply inputs such as wheelsets, LB springs, steel etc., better utilisation of existing capacities close monitoring and periodical review of wagon production in order to remove constraints in production, are some of the important steps taken in this connection.

Statement

1. Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.
   (a) Muzaffarpur Works
   (b) Mokameh Works
2. Braithwaite and Cc. Ltd., Calcutta.
3. Burn Standard Co. Ltd.
   (a) Howrah Works
   (b) Burnpur Works
4. Jessop and Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
5. Cimmco Limited, Bharatpur.
6. Hindustan General Industries Ltd., Nangloi, Delhi
7. Modern Industries, Sahibabad.
8. Texmaco Limited, Calcutta.

Rise in Prices of Cars and Scooters

547. SHRI BAL KRISHNA WASNIK:

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the steep rise in prices of cars,

scooters etc. made by the manufacturers;

(b) the number of times the prices of scooters, cars and other vehicles have been raised by the manufacturers and the extent of rise in terms of rupees each time during the last three years up to 31st October, 1981; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take to ensure bringing down the price to a reasonable extent?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The manufacturers have reported that prices of commercial vehicles, passenger cars, tractors and scooters have been increased from time to time owing to increases in the cost of inputs and manufacture.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Government have impressed upon the manufacturers the need to make available their products at reasonble prices. Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices has been asked to look into the matter and report.

Statement

Increases in the ex-factory—net dealer price of certain makes of scooters, passenger cars, truck chassis and Bus Chassis during the last two calendar years and upto 31-10-1981 *of the calendar year* 1981 *are indicated below:*

Item	Make	Date of Increase in price	Amount of Increase (Rs.)
SCOOTER	Vijay Super	1-8-1979	155
		1-10-1979	195
		24-12-1979	500
		15-7-1980	180
		1-4-1981	300
		5-10-1981	175
	Bajaj Super	1-1-1979	100
		1-10-1979	325
		1-12-1979	500
		3-10-1980	165
		15-5-1981	200
	Bajaj Chetak	1-1-1979	100
		1-10-1979	325
		1-12-1979	500
		3-10-1980	175
		15-5-1981	200

Item	Make	Date of Increase in price	Amount of Increase (Rs.)
	Lamby	1-4-1979	216
		1-8-1979	175
		10-10-1979	185
		8-12-1979	500
		15-4-1981	300
		23-9-1981	250
	Priya	1-3-1979	150
		1-10-1979	275
		1-12-1979	500
		3-10-1980	100
		10-6-1981	160
PASSENGER CARS	Ambassador	24-1-1979	1761
		30-1-1979	2000
		1-3-1979	365
		14-9-1979	3500
		11-3-1980	2000
		19-6-1980	2200
		5-1-1981	3025
		25-3-1981	3500
		3-8-1981	4000
	Premier Padmini	3-5-1979	3708
		8-9-1979	2655
		20-2-1980	2043
		1-9-1980	2997
		22-12-1980	3015
		3-7-1981	3762
TRUCK CHASSIS (Model 1210SE/42)	TATA	13-2-1979	354
		1-3-1979	1448
		2-4-1979	4930
		7-7-1979	8090
		6-8-1979	1678
		8-11-1979	915

Item	Make	Date of Increase in price.	Amount of increase (Rs.)
		2-1-1980	3497
		1-6-1980	5300
		19-6-1980	739
		18-7-1980	1509
		10-10-1980	5385
		1-11-1980	694
		10-4-1981	8263
		29-6-1981	1200
TRUCK CHASSIS (fitted with 6 No. 9·00 20-12 ply tyres)	Leyland.	1-1-1979	4550
		17-4-1979	4700
		14-5-1979	455
		17-7-1979	8518
		11-11-1979	1052
		23-12-1979	7750
		4-2-1979	1150
		2-6-1980	4087
		22-7-1980	536
		16-8-1980	2780
		1-9-1980	787
		1-1-1981	6310
		4-4-1981	708
		19-4-1981	6400
		3-7-1981	1181
		8-10-1981	1168
BUS CHASSIS (Model LP 1210 E/52)	TATA	13-2-1979	366
		1-3-1979	1410
		2-4-1979	4422
		7-7-1979	8090
		6-8-1979	153
		8-11-1979	915
		2-1-1980	3570
		1-6-1980	5300

Item	Make	Date of Increase in price	Amount of Increase (Rs.)
		19-6-1980	710
		18-7-1980	3019
		10-10-1980	5385
		1-11-1980	695
		10-4-1981	8281
		29-6-1981	1200
BUS CHASSIS (fitted with 6 Nos. 9·00×20—12 ply tyres)	Leyland.	1-1-1979	4550
		17-4-1979	4700
		14-5-1979	455
		17-7-1979	8518
		11-11-1979	1052
		23-12-1979	7750
		4-2-1980	1150
		2-6-1980	4087
		22-7-1980	536
		16-8-1980	2780
		1-9-1980	787
		1-1-1981	6310
		4-4-1981	708
		19-4-1981	6400
		3-7-1981	1181
		8-10-1981	1168

Issue of Licences to West Bengal for Setting up of Industries

548. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) number of applications received by his Ministry from West Bengal Government for setting up of new industries in West Bengal upto October, 1981;

(b) number of industrial licences and letters of intent issued by his Ministry to West Bengal Government;

(c) what is the fate of the rest; and

(d) how long will it take to issue licence and letters of intent?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). 52 applications for the grant of industrial licences for setting up of various types

of industries in West Bengal were received in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals during the period from 1-1-81 to 31.10.81. Out of these, 11 applications have been approved and letters of intent issued, 14 applications have been rejected, one application has been otherwise disposed of and 26 applications are at various stages of consideration. All efforts are being made to dispose of the pending applications as early as possible.

Exemption to Poor Class for Fire Certificates Fee Charged by Delhi Fire Service

549. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fee of Rs. 25/- is charged by the Delhi Fire Service to give a fire certificate even from the Jhuggi dwellers left destitute after a fire incident; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not exempting the poor class from such charges and whether Government would consider the question of giving them exemption from such charges by the Delhi Fire Service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Delhi Fire Service is not issuing any fire certificate to any one after a fire incident. However, fire reports containing some essential information regarding fire incidents are issued to the persons affected by fire outbreaks, including Jhuggi dwellers, on their request, to enable them to claim compensation for the loss. A fee of Rs. 25/- is being charged for issue of such fire reports.

(b) The question whether the poor classes should be exempted from the fee is being examined by the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Abatement in Supply of Sophisticated Arms to Pak.

550. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to reply given on 19th August, 1981 to S.Q. No. 48 regarding U.S., Pak deal regarding bomber and tank and state:

(a) whether as a result of the talks held with representatives of the Governments of U.S.A., Pakistan, U.K. and others the efforts for supplying sophisticated aggressive weapons to Pakistan has abated;

(b) if so, details thereabout; and

(c) if not, steps being taken in diplomatic, defence and political spheres for effectivelyg uaranteeing India's defence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Government have also initiated a number of short term and long term measures to maintain full defence preparedness, in the developing situation on the subcontinent.

Quota of Cement to Haryana

551. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Haryana Government have asked to increase the cement quota of the State; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to general scarcity of cement in the country it has not yet been possible to meet the requirements of cement of States in full. For the Quarter commencing October, 1981, an ad-hoc additional allocation of 12,700 tonnes of cement has been made to the State of Haryana for meeting the requirements of Plan Schemes particularly those relating

to minimum needs programme, water supply schemes in rural areas, housing for slum dwellers and needs of Harijans. Adivasis and other weaker sections. Enhanced allocation to the States including Haryana will be possible only when the availability position of cement improves for which efforts are being made.

Allotment of cement to Tamil Nadu

553. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the allotment of cement to Tamil Nadu is not sufficient to meet the growing demands;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government of Tamil Nadu has asked the Centre to give four lakhs and fifty thousand metric tonnes of cement to Tamil Nadu by the end of December 1981; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Government of Tamil Nadu have indicated recently that their requirement of cement would be 4.5 lakhs tonnes per quarter. Against this a baisc allocation of 3,23,400 tonnes of cement was being made to the State in the past. For the quarter commencing October, 1981 an ad-hoc additional allocation of 48,000 tonnes of cement has been made to the State of Tamil Nadu for meeting the requirements of Plan Schemes particularly those relating to minimum need programme, Water Supply schemes in rural areas, housing for slum dwellers and needs of Harijans, Adivasis and other weaker sections. Due to general scarcity of cement in the country it has not been possible to meet the rquirements of cement of the States in full. Enhanced allocations to the States including State of Tamil Nadu will be possible only when the availability position of cement improves for which every effort is being made.

बस्तर जिले के डर्बा क्षेत्र में यूरेनियम के निक्षेप

554. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के जिला बस्तर के डर्बा क्षेत्र में यूरेनियम के निक्षेप पाये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी इलेक्ट्रानिकी और पर्यावरण विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख) मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले के दरबा नामक स्थान पर किए गए प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण के फलस्वरूप, उच्च स्तर की रेडियोधर्मिता में कुछ असंगतियां होने के संकेत मिले हैं। इस बारे में अन्वेषण जारी हैं।

छावनी अधिनियम, 1924 का संशोधन

555. **श्री हरीशचन्द्र सिंह रावत :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छावनी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाली असैनिक जनसंख्या के इच्छानुसार छावनी अधिनियम, 1924 में संशोधन करने का एक प्रस्ताव उनके मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस अधिनियम में प्रस्तावित संशोधनों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वि० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) छावनी अधिनियम, 1924 को संशोधित करने का प्रश्न सरकार के पास विचाराधीन है। मोटे तौर पर प्रस्तावित संशोधनों में नौसैनिक स्टेशनों को छावनियां

घोषित करना, बोर्ड के सदस्यों के कार्यकाल को 3 वर्ष से बढ़ा कर 5 वर्ष करना तथा नगरपालिका प्रशासन की कार्य प्रणाली को ध्यान में रखते हुए छावनी बोर्डों के प्रशासन को कारगर बनाना शामिल है ।

News Item Captioned "Shortages hit Khurja Pottery Units'

556. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Shortages hit Khurja Pottery Units" appearing in the Indian Express of 25 September, 1981;

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) action taken with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In January, 1981, the Railways were asked to steps up the supply of wagons for coal. Further reservation for small scale industries for the cement allocation was made.

Stenographers in Missions

557. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 433 on 19th August, 1981 regarding 'Stenographers in Military Attaches in Missions' and state:

(a) the location of the Missions where these posts exist;

(b) the particulars of the stenographers manning these posts and the service to which they belong and since when;

(c) reasons for posting combatant stenographers against civilian stenographers from AFHQ whose prerogative is to work to NAs, MAs, MANs, etc; and

(d) reasons for not adhering to the laid down tenure of 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The information is given in statement I;

(b) In the 24 offices detailed in statement I, 34 posts of Stenographers stand sanctioned as on today (two posts having been abolished after August 1981). Against these 34 posts, the composition of Stenographers from the various cadres is as under:—

(i) Two posts are held by Stenographers of the Ministry of Defence cadre since November 1981. One Stenographer of the Ministry of Defence cadre was posted in September 1978. He is likely to be replaced soon;

(ii) Eight posts are held by AFHQ Stenographers-six since August 1978, one since May 1981 and the eight from November 1981. Those holding the posts from August 1978 are being replaced;

(iii) The remaining 23 posts are held by combatants from various dates between October 1978 and August 1981.

(c) Posting of combatants/civilian stenographers at a particular station is dependent upon the job requirements.

(d) The tenure of three years is adhered to as far as possible.

Statement

The Locations of the Military Advisers/Attaches Offices in the Various Missions Abroad

1. Afghanistan
2. Australia
3. Bangladesh
4. Burma

5. China
6. Czechoslovakia
7. Egypt
8. Ethiopia
9. France
10. Indonesia
11. Iran
12. Iraq
13. Japan
14. Malaysia
15. Nepal
16. Yugoslavia
17. U. K.
18. USSR
19. USA
20. West Germany
21. Pakistan
22. Poland
23. Vietnam
24. Nigeria

जालौर, राजस्थान में ग्रेनाइट पत्थर का काटना

558. **श्री विरधाराम फुलवारिया :** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान के जालौर जिले में ग्रेनाइट पत्थर की कटाई के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में किसी प्राइवेट फर्म को लाइसेंस देने का है; और

(ग) क्या प्राइवेट फर्मों को ग्रेनाइट पत्थर का पट्टा दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसकी किस्म, अवधि आदि सहित पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री डा० चरणजीत चानना) : (क) राजस्थान के जालौर जिले में ग्रेनाइट काटने की एक योजना राजस्थान राज्य ग्रेनाइट और मार्बल लिमिटेड द्वारा पंजीकृत करवाई गई है ।

(ख) और (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

दल बदल

559. **श्री विजय कुमार यादव :** क्या **गृह** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दल बदल को रोकने के लिए कठोर उपाय करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस बारे में क्या क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) तथा (ख). दल बदल की समस्या से निपटने के लिए कानून बनाने के प्रश्न के प्रति भारत सरकार का ध्यान है। यह मामला चुनाव सम्बन्धी सुधार के वृहत् विषय का एक हिस्सा है ।

Candidates Recommended by Union Public Service Commission for Gazetted Grades on the basis of Combind Limited Departmental Examination 1979

560. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Ministry of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of candidates from various Department/Ministries for different gazetted grades who have been recomended by Union Public Service Commission on the basis of Combined Limited Departmental Examination, 1979;

(b) whether any step has been taken for implementation of those recommendations made by the UPSC;

(c) the total number of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes who have

been appointed so far from among them either on ad-hoc or on regular basis; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (d). Presumably the reference is to the Combined Limited Departmental Examination 1979 conducted by the UPSC, for appointment to the Grade of Section Officer/Grade 'B' of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service. The total number of candidates recommended by the Commission is as under:—

1. Section Officers Grade of the CSS
2. Grade 'B' of CSS

All the candidates except one who was not eligible, have since been nominated/appointed in the various Ministries/Departments as Section Officers/Grade 'B' Stenographers.

Liberalisation of Provident Fund Rules

561. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Provident Fund Scheme has been recently liberalised for the employees who want to take loan for the purpose of constructing houses and buying plots;

(b) if so, what are the relaxation made in this Provident Fund Scheme;

(c) whether such rules, as liberalised, will be applicable for the employees who have started deposit for less than five years and more than three years; and

(d) the details about the rules liberalised for the benefit of Provident Fund depositors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). The scope for grant of advances for purpose of purchase of a dwelling house or flat/construction of a house/acquisition of a site for the purpose of construction of a house etc. under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme—1952 has been considerably widened. The relevant provisions in the said Scheme have been amended suitably with this object and also with a view to simplifying the existing procedure. The amended scheme *inter-alia* provides, subject to certain conditions, for grant of advance;

(1) even in case where the members of the Fund have commenced construction;

(2) for purchase of dwelling house from private individuals;

(3) for helping the spouse with financial assistance to complete construction already undertaken.

Total	SC	ST
126	35	2
30	1	—

The quantam of the advance has also been enhanced.

An Officer other than a Commissioner, if so authorised by the Commissioner, can also sanction the advance.

(c) No, Sir. The advance for the above purpose is admissible only to those Employees Provident Fund members who have completed five years membership in the Fund.

Industrial Relation monitoring Cell

562. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Industrial relation monitoring Cell set up in the country;

(b) The total number of industrial disputes cases forwarded to this Industrial Relation Monitoring Cell;

(c) the total number of such cases disposed of so far; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Industrial relations Monitoring Cell set up in the Ministry of Labour

started functioning from October 12, 1981.

(b) Since the Montoring Unit was set up, a total number of 111 cases relating to industrial relations situation in important establishments have been reported to the Monitoring Unit.

(c) and (d). Out of the total cases reported, 83 relate to strikes and 28 to lockouts. Each of the cases reported has been taken up with the respective State Governments and appropriate action initiated to bring about expeditious settlement of disputes. As a result, 24 strikes have been called off and 12 lockouts lifted.

Figures of Crime

563. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures of crime situation in different States of the country during last five years including the current financial year; and

(b) whether it is a fact that crime position is deteriorating every year; if so, the steps Government propose to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). No data in regard to the comparative figures of crime as a whole is compiled on all India basis as it is a State subject. The crime situation is, however, under constant review and appropriate action is taken as and when it is required in this regard.

Service conditions of Bidi workers

564. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in several States the Bidi Workers are not getting minimum wages, service Cards, provident fund, pension and other legal facilities; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ensure those workers of the aforesaid facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Under the Minimum Wages Act the responsibility for fixation and enforcement of minimum wages rates with the appropriate governments in the case of employments in the bidi industry the State Governments are the appropriate governments. According to the information available most of the States where bidi is produced have prescribed minimum wages. Recently, a decision has been taken at a meeting of a Group of Labour Ministers that the minimum wages for employments in bidi industry should be revised wherever due by January, 1982. The State Governments are also taking action for enforcement of the minimum wages notified by them. They can, however, look into the matter if specific cases of non-implementation are reported.

The model bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Rules, 1967 which have been adopted by most of the State Governments provide that every employer shall provide to each home worker, free of cost, a log book in the prescribed form, in which the worker shall keep a record of daily work done by him, the number of beedis and cigars manufactured by him and the wages received by him. The Government of Bihar amended the Bihar Beedi and Cigar (Conditions of Employment) Act 1968, in December, 1979, to make provision for issue of service cards to beedi workers within 3 days of their employment.

In regard to provident fund, it has been reported that the operation of

the notification issued under the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, extending its coverage to bidi manufacture has been stayed by the Supreme Court. Steps are being taken to get the stay vacated. However, some of the employers are complying with the Act.

Assistance to Iran in setting up of Industries

565. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Iran has sought India's help in setting up mini cement plants, foundries, castings and forging, ceramics and electronic units in that country;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of his Ministry;

(c) whether his Ministry is going to provide necessary help for the industrial development of Iran; and

(d) the details about the implementation of such proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). During the recent visit of Minister of Housing and Rural Development of Iran, the Iranian delegation had broadly indicated its interest in India's technology in the field of mini cement plants, foundries, castings and forgings ceramics, electronics and mining machinery. The details of specific assistance required from India are, however, yet to be received from the concerned Iranian authorities.

Crimes against women

566. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a special cell to investigate the cases in connection with the crimes against women;

(b) if so, when such a cell is going to be set up;

(c) whether guidelines have been sent to various States to set up similar special cells on crimes against women; and

(d) the details about the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Decentralization of provident fund scheme

567. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal for the decentralization of the Provident Fund Scheme on an experimental basis in the establishment, employing more than 500 people;

(b) whether it is a fact that such decentralization scheme may lead to the retrenchment of staff in those organisations;

(c) the basis on which the above decentralization scheme is going to be implemented; and

(d) when the above proposal is going to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) to (c). On the basis of the recommendations made by the Employees Provident Fund Review Committee (Ramanujam Committee) it has been decided that establishments employing 500 or more may be given the option to maintain their own accounts and to make payments under the Employees Provident

Fund Scheme on an experimental basis, and with adequate safeguards to be enforced by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation and also subject to the condition that such decentralisation of work does not lead to any retrenchment of the staff strength of the organisation. Payment on account of Employees Family Pension Scheme and Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, will, however, continue to be authorised by the EPF Organisation.

(d) Details for implementing the decision are being worked out by the EPF Organisation.

Shortage of Paper

568. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is facing shortage of paper;

(b) if so, whether Government have any specific plans to make up that shortage and if so, what are the programmes; and

(c) what were the indices of profit of the paper industry in each of the years 1975-76 to 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) On the basis of the latest RBI study of Finances of Medium and Large Public Limited Companies, Gross Profits as percentage of total net asset for the paper and paper products companies for the year 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 were 17.3, 8.5 and 9.3 The profits after tax as percentage of net worth was, however, 14.8, 2.6 and 5.5 respectively.

Wages of Workers in various fields

569. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the following details:

The State-wise wages prevailing as on 1-5-1981 in respect of the following:

(1) Carpenters

(2) Masons

(3) Helpers of Masons

(4) Daily rated workers in the construction industry.

(5) Unskilled day labourers in the agricultural sector .

(6) Ploughmen

(7) Harvesting workers

(8) Automobile Mechanics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Tribal Sub-Plan in Orissa

570. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the districts of Orissa which have been covered for implementing tribal sub-plan and component plan;

(b) the total amount allocated to Orissa during 1981-82 for implementing various programmes under the tribal sub-plan and component plan; and

(c) the progress made so far in implementing those programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Tribal Sub-Plan covers the districts of (1) Mayurbhanj, (2) Balasore, (3) Keonjhar, (4) Sundergarh, (5) Sambalpur, (6) Koraput, (7) Phulbani, (8) Ganjam and (9) Kalahandi, in Orissa. The Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes is implemented in all districts.

(b) The tentative outlay of Special Central Assistance for the Special Component Plan and Tribal sub-Plan for the year 1981-82 is as indicated below:—

Special Component Plan: Rs. 4.279 crores Tribal Sub-Plan: Rs. 10.22 crores.

(c) The two schemes mentioned above are continuing schemes and reports of progress for the year 1981-82 are not yet available.

News Item captioned "New curb on S.C. Scholarship"

571. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the news item "New curb on S.C. Seholarships" published in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 22nd October, 1981 and state:

(a) the reaction of Government thereon; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to safeguard the interest of the Scheduled Caste students studying in various educational institutions under Delhi Administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The news item entitled "New curb on Scheduled Caste Scholarships", published in the 'Hindustan Times', dated the 22nd October, 1981 relates to the scholarship to Scheduled Caste students from Class V to Class X i.e. pre-matric stage, awarded by the Delhi Administration. The relevant form prescribed by Delhi Administration (Directorate of Education) state that students declaring their religion other than Hindu or Sikh will not be considered as belonging to Scheduled Castes. This is in accordance with the statutory position. The students belonging to Scheduled Castes are, therefore, not being denied scholarships and there is no new curb in this regard. However, the anomaly referred to in the news item has been observed by the Delhi Administration in wrongly printed forms obtained by the students from private publishers. The Directorate of Information & Publicity of Delhi Administration has issued a press release to this effect on 22.10.1981 and has *inter-alia* clarified that students belonging to Scheduled Castes of Hindu or Sikh religion are not being denied scholarships and forms submitted by them are being accepted by the Principals of the schools and institutions and instructions have further been issued not to deprive any student on account of the printing error in the forms printed by private publishers. The application forms from all the eligible Scheduled Caste students have already been accepted by the Delhi Administration for the academic year 1981-82. The Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration has also addressed Heads of all Government and Government aided schools to display the prescribed application form on the School Notice Board and give it a wide publicity so that there is no mistake on this account in future. It has also been emphasised that no eligible Scheduled Caste student should be deprived of the scholarship on any account whatsoever.

Take over of Sick Units

572. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the units of private sector so far taken over by Government during the current year industry-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number and names of sick units restored;

(c) the number and names of sick units nationalised; and

(d) the extent of compensation paid in respect of each such sick unit?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Government took over the management of the following

two industrial units during the cur rent year:

Name of the industrial unit	Date of take over	Industry	State
1. M/s. Orissa Textile Mills Ltd., Chowdwar, Cuttack. . . .	19-9-81	Textile	Orissa
2. M/s. Mohini Mills Ltd., Belgharia. . . .	23-10-81	Textile	West Bengal

(b) No industrial unit whose management was taken over under the provisions of the Industrial (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 has been restored to the erstwhile owners during the current year.

(c) No industrial unit whose management was taken over under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 has been nationalised during the current year.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of Nuclear Power Plant in Karnataka

573. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places visited by the Site Selection Committees in Karnataka for setting up of a nuclear power plant;

(b) whether the Committee has identified any place for the plant; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). The report of the Site Selection Committee is awaited.

Retirement Age

574. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to abolish the mandatory retirement age of fifty eight in view of increase in life expectancy and encourage people of sixty to sixty-five for their ability and experience; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of sophisticated Weapons by Pak.

575. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that besides the US made sophisticated F-16, Pakistan is shopping 20 other sophisticated weapon systems; and

(b) if so, whether Government are fully aware with the situation on the border of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Available information indicates that Pakistan has been trying to acquire a variety of sophisticated military hardware including the F-16 aircraft. Its shopping list reportedly covers tanks, armoured personnel carriers, aircraft, helicopters, missiles, artillery and air defence systems in addition to some anti-tank weapons, destroyers and naval missiles.

(b) Government are fully alive to the developments, including the military build-up in our neighbourhood, which impinge on our security and have initiated appropriate measures to update our defence preparedness.

मिजो समस्या

576. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मिजो समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए सितम्बर, 1981 से कितनी बार बातचीत हुई है ;

(ख) बातचीत के लिए कार्यसूची का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) समस्या के समाधान के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग). मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट के साथ अभी वार्ता जारी है । इस स्थिति में ब्यौरे देना असामयिक होगा ।

मैसर्स निटको केबल इंडस्ट्रीज ओखला को और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा और भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

577. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निटको केबल इण्डस्ट्रीज, III-बी ओखला इण्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, नई दिल्ली में मासिक और दैनिक मजूरी के आधार पर कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में इस कम्पनी द्वारा अब तक कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा और भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि जमा कराई गई है और कितनी राशि बकाया है;

(ग) क्या इस कम्पनी द्वारा कम्पनी विधियों का उल्लंघन किए जाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार इस प्रतिष्ठान में 51 कर्मचारी हैं। तथापि मासिक और दिहाड़ी पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की पृथक रूप से संख्या दर्शाने के लिए कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा गया है ।

(ख) नियोजक ने कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की बकाया राशि की और 24,152,40 रु0 की राशि जमा की है और कोई भी राशि बकाया नहीं है । कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि को जमा करने के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय लोक सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

House Building Advance to A.F.H.Q. Employees

578. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of employees, category-wise, in AFHQ who have applied for house building advance this year;

(b) total number of employees, category-wise, who have been paid and number of such employees who have not been paid so far; and

(c) what are the reasons in detail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a)

(a)	Group 'A'	Group 'B'	Group 'C'	Group 'D'
	4	16	17	2

(b)	Group 'A'	Group 'B'	Group 'C'	Group 'D'
Paid .	Nil	1	1	Nil
Not paid	4	15	16	2

(c) Due to paucity of funds.

Discrepancies in G. P. Fund Account of A. F. H. Q, Employees

579. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lot of discrepancies are reported in General Provident Fund account of employees of Air Force Head Quarter;

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to prevent these discrepancies;

(c) whether Government propose to issue General Provident Fund accounts pass books to these employees; and

(d) if so, when these pass books will be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. Out of 2038 accounts maintained, minor discrepancies were reported only in five cases;

(b) Dos not arise;

(c) No, Sir. Individual pay slips are issued to civilian employees in Air Headquarters every month in which recovery of GPF subscription is shown. This serves as a record of subcription to GPF account each month;

(d) Does not arise.

Simple Line Administration Policy for Implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan Programme

580. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have adopted the single line administration policy as per the guidlines by his Ministry for the implementation of tribal sub-plan programmes and other matters in tribal areas;

(b) when the guidelines were issued by his Ministry to the States and the main content of the guidelines therefor;

(c) the reasons given by the States regarding the delay in implementation of the accepted personnel policy therefor; and

(d) the measures taken by his Ministry to pursue and convince these States for the creation of single line administration on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) On the basis of the information received from the States Governments, so far Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have a single-line administration for Tribal sub-Plan areas. The State Governments of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu have stated that the existing administrative set up in the states approximates to the single line administration. Some other States like Bihar and Karnataka are considering the proposal.

(b) Ministry of Home Affairs have from time to time communicated have lines ragrading administration of tribal sub-Plan areas to the States. This Ministry has issued guidelines to the State Governments on 6th February 1979 and 15th February 1980 regarding administrative and personnel policy in tribal areas. One of the guide lines is to have an integrated administrative set-up at the ITDP level and rational line of command.

(c) and (d). State Governments have to implement the suggestions made by the Ministry of Home Affairs taking into account the existing local conditions. For instance, in some States, a single line administration may not be possible because of the scattered nature of the Sub-Plan areas. The Ministry of Home Affairs is in continual touch with the States regarding implementation of administrative and personnel policies communicated to the State Governments to the extent feasible.

Backward District in the Country

531. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Central Ministries identified backward districts and areas of the country and chalked out the programmes for these areas;

(b) if so, the names of the Ministries therefor and the districts/areas identified, State-wise and Ministry-wise;

(c) whether his Ministry received the survey report from these Ministries and discussed the issue in detail; and

(d) if so, the allocation policy and approach towards the development of these identified backward areas adopted by the Centre and implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A part from the existing schemes/ programmes for the development of backward areas such as, hill areas, tribal areas, desert areas, drought prone areas and the Scheme for the development of Industrially backward districts through Capital subsidy/Concessional finance etc. no further identification of backward district/area on the basis of fresh criteria has been proposed by any Central Ministry.

(b), to (d). Do not arise.

Setting up of Industries in Orissa

582. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the public and private sector medium and major industries proposed and project reports prepared by the Government of Orissa in sixth Plan period;

(b) the names of the industries already received letter of intent for setting up the industries in Koraput district of Orissa;

(c) whether his Ministry received any report from the Government of Orissa for setting up the cement factory in Koraput district in the past;

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in clearance of the project by his Ministry; and

(b) the steps taken by the State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (e). A statement is attached.

Statement

Brief particulars of the various projects in the Large & Medium Industries Sector, as sent by the Orissa Government for inclusion in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) period, are given below:—

I. *Schemes/projects of State Industrial Development Corporation:—*

Continuing Schemes:

1. Konark Jute Mills, Dhenkanal (Jt. Sector).

2. Sodium Dichromate Plan, Talcher (Jt. Sector).

3. XLPE Power Cables Projects, Baripada (Jt. Sector).

4. Proporzi Mill, Hirakund.

5. Hira Cement Works (Expansion) Bargarh.

6. Spun Pipe Plan, Chowdwar.

7. Refractory Works, Chowdwar.

8. Mini Cement Plant, Kiringsera (Sundergarh Distt.).

New Schemes:

9. Sonepur Spinning Mills.

10. Boiler Pipe Plant, Bhubaneswar.

11. Balasore Salt Project.

12. Three Spinning Mills (Puri, Bolangir, Mayurbhanj).

13. TV Glass Shell Project.

14. Magnetic Video Tapes.

15. Special Motors.

16. EHT Insulators.

17. Mica Paper.

18. Forge Shop.

19. Special Electrodes.

20. Forge Tools (export oriented).

21. Polyester Fibre Plant.

22. Explosives Plant.

23. Ferro Vanadium Plant.

II. *Schemes/Projects of Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation. Joint Sector Projects:*

Continuing Schemes:

1. Refractory Project, Dhenkanal.

2. Tool Room Sunabeda.

3. Watch Assembly Project, Khurda.

4. Electrolytic Manganese dioxide, Keonjhar.

5. Sponge Iron Project—Keonjhar.

6. Drug Complex, Bhubaneswar.

New Schemes:

7. H. T. Fasteners, Denkanal.

8. Calcium Carbide, Rairangpur.

9. Konark Wood Products, Koraput.

10. Sponge Iron (TISCO).

11. Nitro Glycerine.

12. Caustic Chlorine.

13. Hexachlore Cycle Pentadine.

14. Maliec Anhydride.

ndustrial Alcohol Deriva-

Temperature Carbonisation Plant, Talcher.

17. China Clay Washery & H. T. Insulators.

18. Bharat Steel Castings.

19. Soda Ash & Amonium Chloride.

20. Ferro Nickle Project.

21. Fibre Glass Project.

22. Conveyor Belting.

23. Electrical Stamping.

24. Power Transformers.

25. Jute Twine Unit.

Joint Ventures (New):—

26. Vanaspati Project, Bolangir.

27. Sulphuric Acid Plant, Kalma.

28. Bicycle Project (export oriented).

Public Sector (New):—

29. H. P. Cylinder Project.

The names of parties who have been granted Letters of Intent for setting up of industries in Koraput Distt. of Orissa during 1978 to 1981 (October, 81) are as follows:—

1. M/s. Straw Products Ltd., New Delhi.

2. M/s. Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys Ltd., Bhubaneswar.

3. Shri K. C. Sethi, Bombay.

4. Sewa International Fashions (Furniture Block), New Delhi.

5. Hindustan Electro Graphites Ltd. New Delhi.

6. Indian Metal & Alloys Ltd., Bhubaneswar.

7. M. P. Oil Extraction Pvt. Ltd., Raipur.

While no report from the Government of Orissa has been received as such, the following application have been received for licence under the Industries (D&R) Act, 1951 for setting up units in District Koraput for manufacture of Cement:—

S.No.	Name of the applicant	Capacity proposed per annum	Remarks
1	Industrial Development Corpn. of Orissa Ltd., Bhubaneswar.	10 lakhs tonnes in first phase; 20 lakh tonnes in 2nd phase.	Application was received in March, 1981 & rejected in July, 1981 as railway linkage was not sufficient to accommodate the traffic. The Corpr. has represented against the decision and it is proposed to recommend the case to the Licensing Committee after the Corpn. indicates exact location of the plant and subject to its clearance by the M/Railways.
2	Industrial Development Corpn. of Orissa Ltd., Bhubaneswar.	66,000 tonnes (Mini).	Application received in Sept.,, 81, the licensing Committee at the meeting held on 10-11-81 recommeneded rejection of the application as State Government had not confirmed that the application was covered by the Guidelines for setting up mini cement plants.
3	Shri C.P.K. Murthy, Bhubaneswar.	66, 000 tonnes (Mini).	Application received in Sept., '81 and Licensing Committee recommended rejection at its meeting held on 3-11-81 as State Government did not support it.

Training to Unemployed by I.T.C.

583. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government Policy in regard to development of rural areas, particularly backward districts in the country by the Integrated Training Centre with a view to training unemployed rural youths and providing profitable employment to them;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the area in each State selected?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). The Government of India had launched a scheme known as Training of Rural Youth for Self-Emploment (TRYSEM) with effect from 15th August, 1979. This scheme has been merged into the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) with effect from 2nd October, 1980.

The principal objective of the TRYSEM component of the IRDP is removal of unemployment among youth

with main thrust on equiping rural youth with necessary skills and technology to enable them to take to vocations of self-employment. Under this scheme all modes of training are accepted. This includes the institutional Training (through IITs, ITIs, Polytechnics as well as Technical Schools) and through local servicing and industrial units, master-craftsmen, artisans and skilled workers.

As a first step in the implementation of the IRDP surveys are being conducted in all the blocks with the objective of identifying the families of the target groups living below the poverty line. The selection of beneficiaries under TRYSEM is based on the income criteria. Priority is given to the poorest families in conformity with the Antodaya approach. Preference is given to those who show aptitude for innovative and entrepreneurial activity.

The IRDP is in force in each block of the country.

For creation of employment opportunities in industrially backward districts/areas, the Central Government offers to entrepreneurs for setting up of industries incentives such as Concessional Finance facilities from the All India Term Lending Financial Institutions, Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, Transport Subsidy, Tax concessions, Hire purchase of Machinery by Small Scale Industries, Consultancy for technical services, Interest Subsidy, Special facilities for Import of raw materials, Rural Industries Project Programme, Rural Artisans Programme, District Industries Centres, Seed/Margin Money Assistance.

Pension to Freedom Fighters

584. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are expediting the process of the sanction of Freedom Fighter's pension;

(b) if so, the number of cases in which the pensions have been sanctioned to the freedom fighters upto 31 October, 1981, State-wise since the beginning of the current financial year;

(c) whether any further relaxation in the term of imprisonment etc. has also been made during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the exact nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per statement attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise Break up of sanctioned Cases from 1-4-1981 to 31-10-1981.

State/U.T. Admns.	Sanctioned
1	2
1. Andaman and Nicober	16
2. Andhra Pradesh . .	7
3. Arunachal Pradesh . .	—
4. Assam	68
5. Bihar	437
6. Chandigarh . . .	8
7. Delhi	24
8. Goa	23
9. Gujarat . . .	117
10. Haryana	33
11. Himachal Pradesh . .	1
12. Jammu and Kashmir	15
13. Kerala	3
14. Karnataka . . .	169
15. Madhya Pradesh . .	16
16. Maharashtra . . .	132
17. Manipur . . .	2

1	2
18. Meghalaya	10
19. Mizoram	—
20. Nagaland	3
21. Orissa	132
22. Pondicherry	10
23. Punjab	142
24. Rajasthan	26
25. Tamil Nadu	99
26. Tripura	8
27. Uttar Pradesh	213
28. West Bengal	72
Total	1786
INA	172
Grand Total	1958

Self-employment Scheme

585. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme has been evolved in league with the universities for promotion of self-employment among the educated youth;

(b) whether a list of the agencies working in the field of self-employment has been prepared and the details in this regard; and

(c) the details of concessions offered in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Self-employment training programmes are conducted in selected institutions and colleges. The following are the main agencies working in the field of self-employment; Small Industries Development Organisation, All India Handicrafts Board, Khadi & Village Industries Commission, All India Handloom Board, Coir Board, Silk Board, Banking Institutions and various State agencies like District Industries Centres, State financial and industries corporations.

(c) The concessions include provision of credit, training, technical consultancy, project formulation and marketing facilities

Setting up of Industries in Aurangabad Chandrapur and Ratnagiri

586. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2551 on 2nd September, 1981 regarding plan for development of backward districts in Maharashtra and state:

(a) whether the task force set up to identify project possibilities for intensive industrial development in three industrially backward districts of Maharashtra namely Aurangabad, Chandrapur and Ratnagiri have completed their work and submitted their report;

(b) if so, when and what are their recommendations; and

(c) what decision Government have taken in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Task Force has made a preliminary identification of a set of 13 project possibilities with an estimated investment of Rs. 550.70 crores, estimated to generate employment for over 30,000 persons. They have also tried to identify over 500 related ancillary or down stream projects with an estimated investment of about Rs. 100 crores, which could employ a little over 7,000 persons. Besides, they have suggested infrastructure investment of about Rs. 10.45 crores.

The projects identified *inter alia* include (1) Alumina Complex, (2) Caustic Soda/PVC Complex, (3) Marine Engines & 2-Wheelers Complex, (4) Coir Complex, (5) Digital wrist Watches & (6) AM/FM Sets for Ratnagiri District, (7) HT Insulators, (8) Small Hand Pumps, (9) Tussar Silk Project and (10) Wire Road Project in Chandrapur District, (11) Electronic Switching Equipment, (12) 2-Wheeler Project and (13) Leather Complex.

Maharashtra Government have been requested to examine these projects and initiate action regarding their implementation under the nucleus plant programme in the identified districts.

Decision on Education of Interim Relief and Non-Payment of Bonus

587. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Miniter of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Qustion No. 1215 on 25th February, 1981 regarding Memorandum regarding reduction of interim relief and non-payment of Bonus and Unstarred Question No. 3568 on 9th September, 1981 regarding progress made in reduction of interim relief and non-payment of Bonus and state :

(a) the decision made with respect to this issue of reduction of interim relief from regular payment and non-payment of productivity linked bonus to the Departmental DMT s S/OFTI Ambarnath, (Maharashtra);

(b) if no decision has been taken so far, the reasons for the same; and

(c) when the same is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The issues involved have been further examined in consultation with the appropriate authorities. Final decision/clarificatory orders are expected to be issued soon.

Defect in Distribution system of Cement

588. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the present cement distribution policy is no commensurate with the requirement of the people since those who have actual need of cement do not get at all and it is generally supplied to those who further sell at a premium; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures have been taken by Govenment to ensure fair distribution?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) There is a general scarcity of cement in the country. To this extent consumers may be experiencing difficulty in getting cement.

(b) Cement is a statutorily controlled commodity. Powers have been delegated to State Governments/Union Territories who are fully competent under the Essential Commodities Act to deal with such complaints. The State Governments have also been advised of the need to devise effective schemes for control over public sale and equitable distribution of cement. The essential features of the scheme suggested were statutory licencing of cement stockists, direct appointment of Cement dealers by the State Government with consequential delinking of stockists from producers, introduction of permit system and creation of necessary administrative machinery to implement the scheme. 17 States and 3 Union Territorries have accordingly introduced their scheme of public distribution of cement.

राज्यों सीमेंट आवंटन

589. **श्री संतोष मोहन देव : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :**

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों को सीमेंट आवंटित किये जाने का मानदंड क्या है ;

(ख) क्या नियमित आवंटन के अतिरिक्त तदर्थ आधार पर भी सीमेंट का आवंटन किया जाता है, यदि हां, तो उसका मानदंड क्या है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार सीमेंट के आवंटन के मानदंड में परिवर्तन करने का है ताकि उसे अधिक यथार्थ बनाया जा सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (घ). राज्य को सीमेंट का आवंटन पिछली खपत के आधार पर तथा सीमेंट की समग्र उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रत्येक तिमाही में किया जाता है । किन्तु, संसद में और इसके बाहर बार-बार व्यक्त किए गये विचार को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने अब सीमेंट के आवंटन में जनता तथा न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जल संभरण की योजनाओं, गंदी बस्तियों के निवासियों के लिए तैयार की गई आवास योजनाओं जैसी योजनागत योजनाओं तथा हरिजनों आदिवासियों तथा समाज के अन्य गरीब वर्गों की आवश्यकताओं को अधिक मानता देने का निर्णय लिया है । इस निर्णय के अनुसरण में, विभिन्न राज्यों को 1 अक्तूबर, 1981 से शुरू होने वाली तिमाही के लिए मूल आवंटन से अतिरिक्त तदर्थ आवंटन किए गये हैं ।

राज्य सरकार को बाढ़-राहत कार्यों, लघु-उद्योग एककों आदि जैसी तात्कालिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए भी तदर्थ अतिरिक्त आवंटन किए जाते हैं ।

Institutions engaged in solar energy research

590. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of laboratories and institutions engaged in solar energy research;

(b) whether any cost effective solar cooker or solar water heater has been developed which an ordinary man can instal at his place;

(c) whether Government have tested the success of these new devices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) A list of organisations engaged in solar energy research is laid on the table of the house.

(b) to (d). Different designs of solar cookers suitable for domestic use have been developed in the country. The cost of solar cookers depends on the design and the materials used. Various types of cookers have been evaluated by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy. Initially, a box type cooker has been found to be most suitable for domestic use on the basis of cost, life and convenience of use. This type of cooker has been tried at several places and is estimated to save at least 30 per cent of the fuel used by an average family. A scheme to popularise these cookers on a wider scale is to be initiated shortly.

Solar water heaters suitable for domestic use have been introduced by a number of firms based on know-how developed under national programmes. Their technical performance is satisfactory. The initial costs

of these heaters are higher compared to conventional heaters, but there is saving on running costs.

Statement

Institutions and laboratories engaged in solar energy research.

1. Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.

2. Benaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

3. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Hyderabad.

4. Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani.

5. Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur.

6. Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.

7. Central Electronic Limited, Sahibabad.

8. Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani.

9. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur.

10. Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar.

11. Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

12. Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta.

13. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

14. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

15. Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.

16. Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.

17. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

18. Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.

19. Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.

20. Institute of Engineering and Rural Technology, Allahabad.

21. Jadavpur University, Calcutta.

22. Jyoti Solar Energy Institute, Vallabh Vidyanagar.

23. Kalyani University, Kalyani.

24. A.M.M. Murgappa Chattiar Research Centre, Madras.

25. Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna Nagar.

26. National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore.

27. National Chemical Laboratory, Pune.

28. National Industrial Development Corporation, New Delhi.

29. National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.

30. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.

31. Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu.

32. Regional Research Laboratory, Trivandrum.

33. Solid State Physics Laboratory, Delhi.

34. Tata Energy Research Institute, Pondicherry.

35. Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., Hospet.

In addition, several private sector organisations are engaged in solar energy research.

Establishment of Nuclear Power Station in Bihar.

591. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar is facing a great shortage of energy

resulting in hampering of its all round development;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to establish a nuclear power station in Bihar to combat the shortage of energy; and

(c) if so, the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Having regard to factors like availability of alternative fuels such as coal, transportation facilities and other techno-economic considerations, Government does not consider it advantageous to locate an Atomic Power Station in Bihar at Present.

Agreement on French Mirage 2000

592. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI D. P. YADAV:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI R. L. BHATIA:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and France have reached an agreement on the purchase of French Mirage 2000 jet fighters;

(b) if so, whether there have been agreement also in clearing the setting up of an assembly and manufacture plant in India of this highly sophisticated all-purpose air-craft; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of above.

Committee for running the taken-over Industries

593. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to conduct enquiry by a high level investigation committee consisting of all party MPs to find out the actual reasons for running the taken-over industrial units in loss for the national interest; and

(b) If so, when?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Equitable distribution of Cement in Tamil Nadu

594. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what precise efforts, including strict monitoring have been made by the Central Government to ensure equitable distribution of cement particularly among the priority sectors of our economy;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in Tamil Nadu large quantity of cement was allotted for construction of cinema houses ignoring the claims of others;

(c) whether it is also a fact that cement was allotted to the big builders in that State over the claims of other needy sections of the society which has led to several court cases; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to ensure strict implementation of their decision referred to in part (a) above against the factual position as may be noticed in case of States like Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A system of pre-reservation of cement for the priority sector of Irrigation and Power is in force. Despite less availability, the release of cement for this sector is made on priority. Despatches for Irrigation and Power Projects are monitored by the Cement Controller with the assistance of Regional Cement Controllers at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi.

(b) to (d). Under the system of distribution of cement, the State Governments are given bulk allocations every quarter on the basis of past consumption and overall availability of cement. After meeting priority requirements like those of irrigation and power projects and small-scale units, the State Government is free to sub-allocate cement at their discretion to other consumers including cinema houses, multistoreyed buildings, etc. Details of such sub-allocations are not maintained by the Central Government.

Setting up of Control Room for monitoring Industrial Relations

595. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up control rooms for monitoring industrial relations in the core sector;

(b) if so, the guidelines sent to various States in this regard;

(c) whether such cells are proposed to be set up in various States; and

(d) the expected time of the setting up of such cells?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Government have set up a Labour Relations Monitoring Unit in the Ministry of Labour with a view to continuously monitoring information on industrial relations in the country. The State Governments have been requested to send a special report on conditions in important industrial establishments employing 100 persons or more and those establishments whose uninterrupted operation is essential for the sustenance of other vital industries even though the number of workers employed may be less than 100.

(b) State Governments have been requested to send information daily on the industrial relations situation. The reports are in two parts: one report is an appraisal reflecting the general situation regarding industrial relations including strikes, lockouts, gheraos, clashes, assaults, go-slow, violent activities etc., the second is a special report on conditions in the more important industrial establishments employing 100 persons and more and those establishments whose uninterrupted operations is essential for the sustenance of other vital industries even though the number of workers employed may be less than 100. The special report is being received on a format. Information in this report would show the action taken by the authorities to deal with the situation It would also indicate if the State Governments require ainy assistance in the matter from any Ministry or Department of the Central Government.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The State Governments have been requested to establish Special Labour Affairs Cells to keep a close watch on industrial relations situation, anticipate industrial unrest and suggest timely remedial measures to remove such unrest. So far such Cells have been set up in the States of Gujarat, Kanartaka

and Union Territories of Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Minimum wages to agriculture labour

596. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Powered Committee on Minimum Wages has recommended that at the current price level the agricultural workers should at least be paid Rs. 240 per month;

(b) if so, whether this recommendation has been sent to all State Governments for immediate implementation; and

(c) which of the State Government have responded to this suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). A Working Group of Labour Ministers has recommended that provision should be made in the Minimum Wages Act to enable the appropriate Governments to fix a general minimum wage in respect of all employments not included in the schedule thereto and that the general minimum wage should be fixed with regard to the basic needs of the workers at the level of the poverty-line as defined by the Planning Commission.

The recommendation of the Working Group has been made in the context of certain proposals for amendment of the Minimum Wages Act. It has been forwarded to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

Handing over of old Council Hall to Naval Authorities

597. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 18th March, 1981 to USQ No. 4024 regarding demand for return of Council Hall by Naval Authorities and state:

(a) by when the old Council Hall in Bombay is being handed over to the Naval authorities since a new Council Hall has since been constructed and inaugurated; and

(b) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The State Government have appointed a Special Committee under the Chairmanship of the State Chief Secretary to consider the utilisation of old Council Hall. The question of handing over the old Hall to the Naval authorities is being pursued with the State Government.

News item captioned "Dacoity, stabbing in Delhi Village"

598. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "dacoity, stabbing in Delhi Village" appearing in the *Hindustan Times* of 27 September, 1981;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the reasons for deteriorating conditions of law and order in the Capital in particular and the country in general; and

(d) the number of cases of dacoities, bank robberies, molestations; rape; kidnapping that have occurred/taken place in the capital since the take over of the Government in office, how many of them have been traced and the number of those untraced with reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A case F.I.R. No. 216 dated 26th September, 1981 under section 394 I.P.C. Police Station Delhi Cantt., New Delhi has been registered and efforts are being made to apprehend the criminals.

(c) This instance does not lead to the conclusion that the law and order situation in the Capital or in the rest of the country has deteriorated. So far as Delhi is concerned, there is marked improvement in the law and order situation. Compared to 1979, the crime rate came down by 15 per cent in 1980, and during the current year upto 31-10-1981, there is further decline by 18 per cent, as compared to the corresponding period of 1980.

(d) A statement is attached.

Statement

The Disposal of cases of Dacoity , Bank Robbery, Molestation, Rape and Kidnapping Reported to the Delhi police during the period from 1-1-1980 *to* 31-10-81.

Crime Head	Cases reported	Cancelled	Admitted	Challaned	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending Trial	Pending Investi-gation	Untraced
Dacoity	53	4	49	15	..	..	15	12	22
Bank Robbery	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Molestation	123	6	117	94	5	7	82	13	10
Rape	118	11	107	67	5	8	54	31	9
Kidnapping	1085	475	610	209	12	13	184	243	158

NOTE: The No. of cancellations in Kidnapping cases is more as many girls who run away from their homes, come back on their own.

The resasons for sending the cases as untraced generally are:

1. Non-availability of clues about the culprits at the scene of crime.
2. Identity of victims not being known in murder cases etc.

Recommendation of Shivaraman Committee Report

599. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Industry Ministers of all the States was convened to discuss the Shivaraman Committee report on the development of backward areas;

(b) what were the major recommendations of the said Committee and what were the incentives suggested by the Committee for the promotion of industries in backward areas;

(c) what was the result of the Conference of the Industry Ministers of all the States; and

(d) the proposed Government's action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order that all backward areas may be covered through dispersed industries, the Committee had recommended—(i) a criterion of varying out-off distance from developed urban centres for purposes of declaration as backward areas; (ii) the applicability of both Central subsidy and concessional finance to such identified areas; (iii) the concentration of promotional efforts in identified growth centres with some infrastructure as the best way to generate and spread growth impulses; (iv) endorsement of the nucleus plant programme as part of the above concept of industrial dispersal; (v) the constitution of Industrial Development Authorities for implementing the growth centre approach and (vi) integrated programmes for entrepreneurial development and training.

(c) and (d). The Conference was convened to solicit their views on the recommendations of the Shivaraman Committee before Government takes a final decision in the matter.

Import of Paper

600. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian paper manufacturers are facing a very serious demand slump because of the large scale imports of paper by State Trading Corporation and other Government agencies;

(b) whether Government are taking any decision on either stopping the import of paper by the Government agencies or alternatively to permit the paper industry to export; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Limited imports are resorted only where production is insufficient to meet the demand and to arrest any untoward increase in prices. Limited export of certain varieties of paper is already permitted but the present position does not warrant unrestricted export of writing and printing paper.

Rules relating to Kendriya Rajbhasha Sewa-posts A&B pending with UPSC

601. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules relating to Kendriya Rajbhasha Sewa-posts A&B are pending with the UPSC for more than six months;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this delay; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to get the rules finalised immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Draft Rules for the Kendriya

Sachivalaya Sewa (Group A & B) were sent to the Union Public Service Commisison in April, 1981 for their concurrence. The Commission in their reply dated 17-11-1981 have suggested certain amendments. The suggestions of the Commission are being looked into expeditiously.

Acquisition of advance warning Radars by Pak

602. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is planning to accquire Advance warning Radar (AWACs Radar) and to fit into the C-130 Transport Planes already with the Air Force of that country, after making necessary modification in collaboration with USA;

(b) if so, the details of the project thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to counter the Pakistani move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: (a) and (b). Government have come across reports to the extent that Pakistan plans to convert the C-130 Transport Planes to some kind of airborne warning and control system. No authentic information is available.

(c) All developments taking place in our security environment are constantly kept in view and we are taking appropriate measures to maintain full defence preparedness. It is not in the interest of national security to disclose the details.

US Navy Frigates At Karachi Port

603. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the news item appeared in the National dailies of 26 October, 1981 regarding frequenting of US Navy frigates to Karachi Port carrying deadly missiles and other war weapons and state the precautions the Indian Navy is taking to defend and counter such move of Pakistan and the US Navy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Government are aware of the visits by the US Naval ships to Karachi. Routine visits of warships to foreign countries are normal features which need not necessarily be construed as hostile activity. Constant watch is, however, kept on the developments in our neighbourhood and suitable measures are taken to safeguard the security of the country.

Setting up of B.E.L. in West Bengal

604. SHRI R. P DAS :
PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision to set up one unit of Bharat Electronics Ltd. in West Bengal;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) if not, how long will it take to take a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question of location of the proposed two new units of Bharat Electronics Ltd. will be considered at the time of taking a final decision on the main proposal for setting up of these units.

Setting up of 7 APA & Ampicillin Plants in West Bengal

605. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Minister of West Bengal discussed with him in New Delhi on July 26, 1981 the problems of industrial growth in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, steps taken by him for setting up of the twin 7 APA and

Amplicillin plants within the frame work of the Bengal Immunity unit?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, an application submitted in June 1981 by the Bengal Immunity Company, Calcutta for licence for manufacture of 25 tonnes per annum of Amplicillin has been rejected. Another application of the Company submitted in October, 1981 for setting up manufacturning facilities for 6 APA, an intermediate, with 100 tonnes per annum, for production of Amplicillin is under consideration.

Supply of raw material to West Benbal Small Scale Industries Corporation

606. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Small Scale Industries Corporation (WBSIC) is getting less raw materials than the other States;

(b) whether it is also a fact that WBSIC is not getting the allotted quota;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to supply the allotted quota in time to WBSIC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Critical raw materials are allocated to the States on the basis of demands received from various States related to their past off-take and prirated to the availability.

(b) to (d). To convert allocation into adequate offers and lifting of the same is a matter concerning commercial transaction between the State Corporations and the supply agency. The former have to make adequate efforts in this reagrd to lift what is made available to them.

Space technology for development by multinational corporations

607. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the role of multinational corporations who are nono-polising the application of Space technology for development is at the expense of developing countries;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMEN (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) There are companies in USA, Europe and Japan dealing with space applications and technology. These companies generally function as prime contractors themselves or as sub-contractors. Government are not aware of their monopolising application of Space technology at the expense of developing countries.

(b) and (c). The Government of India, right from the beginning of Space programme has laid emphasis on self-reliance in all aspects of Space technology and applications and steps are being taken to achieve this. The Space profile for 1980—90 as approved by the Government adequately reflects this policy. Copies of the Profile have been laid on the Table of the House.

Rehabilitation of tribals living in mountains and far flungs areas

608. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that this Ministry is making efforts for the economic rehabilitation of tribals living in the mountains and far flung areas of various States and Union Territories;

(b) whether Government are aware about the plight of the Onges tribals

living in the remote corner of Andamans who are on the verge of extinction;

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take for their economic rehabilitation; and

(d) other steps proposed to be taken to provide them education and medical facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes. The Onge have been identified as a primitive tribal group.

(c) and (d). Different schemes have been undertaken for the welfare of this community. The health problems of this group, including those relating to the decline in population caused by genetic factors, are also being looked into for initiating remedial measures. Housing, medical and drinking water amenities etc. have also been provided for them.

Delay in completion of Narora Atomic Power Plant

609. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the atomic power plant at Narora is likely to be delayed by five years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the estimated cost escalation in the construction of the plant as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to remove the bottle-necks in the construction of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) The two units of Narora Atomic Power Project are expected to be completed by 1986 and 1987 as against the original scheduled dates of 1981 and 1982 respectively.

(b) and (d). The project is behind schedule on account of problems faced in land acquisition in the initial stages, additional time required to finalise designs after conducting seismic analysis and delayed delivery of major nuclear components due to factors beyond the control of the Department. Necessary steps are being taken to expedite the manufacture of various components which govern the project schedule. Erection and commissioning activities are being parallelled to the extent feasible.

(c) The component of cost escalation directly attributable to the delay in completion of the project is not substantial.

Death of a labourer at Badarpur Mine

610. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a labourer died when a Badarpur sand and Bhatti mine caved in recently;

(b) whether a large number of Bhatti mines declared unsafe by the DSIDC (Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation) are being continuously quarried illegally by the contractors; and

(c) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the incident and if so, the result thereof and the measures taken by the Government to improve the working conditions of the mines and to stop illegal mining operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir, one person was killed in an accident on the 19th October, 1981 at the Bhatti Bajri Mine of DSIDC due to fall of side.

(b) As the conditions at the Bhatti Bajri Mine were found to be dangerous, the Directorate General of Mines Safety had issued orders under Section 22 of the Mines Act, 1952 prohibiting employment of persons at the mine till proper benches had been formed and the conditions of working had been made safe. The orders are still in force. According to the DSIDC the mining operations in the said mine have been stopped from 22-10-1981.

(c) The accident has been enquired into by an officer of the Directorate General of Mines Safety. The enquiry has revealed that the accident was due to fall of side. The Directorate has issued warning letters to the DSIDC and the matter has also been brought to the notice of Delhi Administration.

Arms Training to Underground Nagas in Burma

611. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of underground Nagas recently escaped to Burma through Manipur border to receive arms training for subversive activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the number of underground Nagas reported to have escaped to receive arms training in Burma and elsewhere during the last two years; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to check the escape of underground Nagas and to check their entry into India after receiving the arms training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Some misguided persons are reported to have exfiltrated to Burma through Manipur border. Precise number of such persons is not known. Vigilance continues along the Indo-Burma border to prevent such clandestine crossing.

Temporary Labour Courts to dispose of Labour Cases

612. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have suggested to the State Government that they should consider setting up temporary Labour Courts to dispose of Industrial disputes pending for a longer period;

(b) if so, whether they have framed any guidelines in this regard;

(c) if so, the details of the same;

(d) the reaction of the State Government to this proposal; and

(e) whether the State Governments have been asked to take effective measures to expedite disposal of cases in the Labour Courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is for the State Governments to frame suitable guidelines after reviewing the position.

(b) their reaction is awaited.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Notice against Unauthorised Constructions in Delhi Cantt.

613. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 9th September, 1981 to USQ No. 3439 regarding subletting of shops in Delhi Cantt. and state:

(a) when were the notices issued for unauthorised constructions to the concerned persons;

(b) reasons for delay, if any;

(c) action taken on the replies received;

(d) steps taken to demolish the unauthorised construction/chhajjas; and

(e) if not, justification thereof together with the present position of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (e). The notices for unauthorised sub-division of shops were issued to S/Shri Harnam singh and Lakhi Ram on 7th July, 1977. In one of these two cases of unauthorised construction of shops, the party preferred an appeal to the appellate authority under section 274 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 and the same has been rejected. In the other case, no reply was received from the concerned party to the notice served on him. In this case, action will be taken under the relevant provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1924.

In respect of unauthorised construction of chhajjas in 48 shops, the Cantonment Board has decided to defer any action pending receipt of full details of each case. The action taken in respect of unauthorised construction of rooms over 12 shops, is given in the attached statement.

Statement

S.No.	Name & address	Brief description of unauthorised construction on first floor.	Action taken.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Shri Lakhi Ram, 1/166, Sadar Bazar	Constructed one room and one shed over staircase.	Notice u/s 185 issued vide notice No. DCB/4/UC/Lakhi Ram/SB/79-80 dated 18-9-1977. Notice u/s 256 issued vide notice No. DCB/4/UC/Lakhi Ram/SB/79-80 dated 6-11-1979. Prosecution under section 184 has been launched. The appeal has since been rejected but the action for demolition has been stayed by the court.
2.	Do.	Constructed one room and one staircase.	Notice u/s 185 issued vide notice No. DCB/4/UC/Lakhi Ram/SB dated 27-7-1981. Prosecution u/s 184 has been launched.
3.	Shri Suraj Bhan, 1/170, Sadar Bazar	Constructed one room, one kitchen and one bath room.	Notice u/s 185 issued vide notice No. DCB/4/UC/SB/SB dated 20-7-1981. Notice u/s 256 issued vide notice No. DCB/4/UC/SB/SB, dated 13-11-1981.
4.	Shri Deena Nath, 1/177, Sadar Bazar	Constructed two rooms.	Notice u/s 185 issued vide notice No. 4/UC/Dina Nath/SB, dated 15-10-1974. Notice u/s 256 issued vide notice No. 4/UC/Dina Nath/SB/77-78 dated 4-5-1977. Action for demolition would be proceeded after availability of police force.
5.	Shri Manohar Lal, 1/173, Sadar Bazar	Constructed two rooms and one kitchen.	Notice u/s 185 issued videnotice No. DCB/4/UC/Manohar Lal/SB/79-80 dated 18-9-1979. Notice u/s 256 issued vide notice No. DCB/4/UC/Manohar Lal /SB dated 6-11-1979. Prosecution u/s 184 launched. Action for demolition would be proceeded after availability of police force.
6.	Shri Swarn Singh, Tonga Stand, Sadar Bazar	Constructed one room.	Notice u/s 185 issued vide notice No. DCB/4/UC/Swarn Singh/79-80 dated 18-9-1979. Notice u/s 256 issued vide notice No. DCB/4/UC/Swarn Singh/SB/79-80 dated 6-11-1979. Prosecion u/s 184 launched. Action for demolition would be proceeded after availability of police force.
7.	Shri Hem Raj, II/34, Sadar Bazar	Constructed one room.	Notice u/s 185 issued vide notice No. DCB/4/UC/HR/SB dated 15-2-1980. Prosecution u/s 184 launched. The case is being referred to Cantt. Board for issue of further notice u/s 256.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8.	Shri Pritam Singh Gill, II/25,26, Sadar Bazar	Constructed one bath room and one latrine.	Notice u/s 185 issued *vide* Notice No. DCB/4/UC/PSG/SB, dated 6-1-1981. Prosecution u/s 184 launched. The case is being referred tc Cantt. Board for issue of further notice u/s 256.
9.	Do.	Constructed two rooms.	Notice u s 185 issued *vide* Notice No. DCB/4/UC/PSG/SB/80-81. dated 25-3-1981. Prosecution u/s 184 launched. The case is being referred to Cantt. Board for issue of further notice u/s 256.
10.	Shri Rattan Lal Sood, I/165 Sadar Bazar	Constructed one mumty and one room and one latrine.	Notice u/s 185 issued *vide* Notice No. 4/UC/RL Sood/ SB/78-79 dated 18-4-1979. Notice u/s 256 issued vide notice No. DCB/4/ UC/RL Sood/SB/78-79 dated 13-11-1981.
11.	Shri Daya Ram Jain, I/162, Sadar Bazar	Two rooms and one staircase.	Notice u/s185 issued *vide* Notice No. 4/UC/Daya Ram/SB/77-78 dated 7-7-1977. Notice u/s 256 issued *vide* notice No. 4/UC/Daya Ram/ SB/77-78 dated 31-8-1977. Action for demolition would be proceeded after availability of police force.
12.	ShriSwarn Singh, Makkar, I/153, (Singhson Bakery)	Constructed entire first flood.	The case for removal of unauthorised construction is in progress in Civil Court.

News item captioned "How Women behave in Jail"

614. SHRI A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "how women behave in Jail" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' of 25th September, 1981;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; ?

(c) what reforms have been proposed to brought into the working of jails including Tihar Jail;

(d) whether the jail manuals have been updated, revised and introduced; and

(e) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table of the Houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Government have seen the news item captioned "How Women behave in Jail" which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 25-9-1981. The Delhi Admn. have reported that pursuant to receipt of some complaints about malpractices in the functioning of the Tihar Jail, a number of steps have been taken recently so as to bring about improvements in the jail administration and discipline in the jail. The steps taken include the following:—

(i) One post of a full time D.I.G. (Prison) has been created in the senior scale of IAS. The DIG(P)'s office is located within the premises of Tihar Jail.

(ii) The former Superintendent and two Dy. Superintendents have been reverted to their parent State and a DANI Civil Service Officer has been appointed as Superintendent, Tihar Jail.

(iii) The interview system has been streamlined.

(iv) The lock-up and lock out of the Jail is being enforced as per provision of the Manual as far as possible.

(v) The duties of Warder/Head Warder are being changed more frequently so as to avoid creation of vested interests.

(vi) Weekly parades of prisoners and parade of Warder Guards are being held regularly.

(vii) A scheme for vocational training for women prisoners is being prepared.

(c) The subject "Prisons" is a State subject and the responsibility for administration and maintenance or prisons lies with the State Governments. The Government of India, too, have from time to time, given advice and assistance including financial assistance to the States for this purpose. Under the award of the Seventh Finance Commission, grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 48.31 crores would be given to eleven States. Besides in July, 1980, a Committee on Jail Reforms has been constituted with a very wide terms of reference which include making recommendations on amendment of prison laws; adoption of a uniform and standardised approach towards remission, parole and probation, specialised treatment of women, children, and mentally sick prisoners, recruitment training and development of prison personnel in relation to the custody and correction, improvement in the living conditions of prisoners with specific reference to their basic needs and facilities, development of open air prisons etc. This Committee has submitted a report on the Central Jail, Tihar and the recommendations contained therein are being processed by the Delhi Administration.

(d) and (e). The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been urged to revise their jail manuals keeping in view the provisions of the Model Prison Manual brought out by the All India Jail Manual Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1957. According to the information available,

the revised jail manuals of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka came into force on 14th June, 1979 and 15th July, 1978 respectively. The Maharashtra Prison Manual is a consolidation of the Prison Rules and executive instructions which came into force on different dates beginning from the year 1962 upto the year 1979. Dadra & Nagar Haveli follow Maharashtra Manual and Goa, Daman & Diu follow the provisions of the Model Prison Manual. In other States and Union Territories the work of revision is in progress. The revision of Jail Manual for the Tihar Jail, Delhi is under active consideration.

News Item Captioned "Lifer On Parole at Large"

615 SHRI A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Indian Express of 10th September, 1981 captioned "Lifer on parole at large".

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) details of the escape from the custody of Delhi Police of this lifer when caught in Connaught Place New Delhi, together with action taken against the derelic; policemen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). One Ravi Kant Sharma was arrested on 12th February, 1981, on Mathura Road near the zoo in the jurisdiction of Police Station Nizamuddin, under section 25/54/59 of the Arms Act, for being in possession of a country-made pistol and 5 live cartridges. During investigation, he disclosed that he was undergoing life imprisonment at the Central Jail, Patiala and had been on parole till 6th, February, 1981. He had not returned to the jail after the expiry of the parole. The Station House Officer issued Wireless Messages to the Superintendent of Police, Patiala and Chandigarh but did not convey the information to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Patiala. The Metropolitan Magistrate released him on bail on 13th February, 1981 in the case registered by the Delhi Police under the Arms Act.

Departmental proceedings are being initiated against the Station House Officer and the Sub-Inspector for their lapse.

दिल्ली में सीमेंट की कमी

616. **श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :**
श्री सज्जन कुमार :
श्री भीकू राम जैन :

क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में इस समय सीमेंट की भारी कमी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में सीमेंट की मांग और पूर्ति का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) दिल्ली के लोगों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में सीमेंट सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है ?

उद्योग तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) दिल्ली के संघ शासित प्रदेश सहित देश में सीमेंट की सामान्यतः कमी है ।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन ने संघ शासित प्रदेश दिल्ली सीमेंट की आवश्यकताओं का सर्वेक्षण किया है और

उन्होंने सीमेंट की प्रति तिमाही आवश्यकता का 2,20,000 मी० टन अनुमान लगाया है ।

(घ) सरकार विद्यमान क्षमता का बेहतर उपयोग कर नई क्षमता स्वीकृत करके और आयात द्वारा देश में सीमेंट की उपलब्धता को बढ़ाने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास कर रही है ।

चालू तिमाही के दौरान कुछ सीमेंट की उपलब्धता को बढ़ावा देना प्रत्याशित है । और संघ शासित प्रदेश दिल्ली के लिए सीमेंट का 6,000 मी० टन अतिरिक्त आवंटन किया गया है ।

Non-Payment of Wages by Associated Journals Ltd., Delhi

617. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether payment of wages and salaries of working journalists and others in Associated Journals Ltd. in Delhi has been irregular in the last nine months of 1981;

(b) if so, whether it is also true that wages and salaries for September were not paid even on the occasion of Dussehra, Diwali festivals; and

(c) whether it is not an infringement of payment of Minimum Wages Act; if so, what action has been taken against Associated Journals Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). Delhi Administration has intimated that the record regarding payment of wages and salaries of the establishment was varified and it was found that the wages and salaries of the Working Journalists and others in the said establishment in Delhi for the months from January, 1981 to October, 1981, were paid on the due dates or on the next day, if the establishment, in question, was closed on the due date because of holidays, excepting in cases of workers who had resigned, left the service, retired, transferred or were on leave. The Administration has further stated that no complaint regarding late payment of the wages and salaries has been received and hence no action can be taken against the management under the Minimum Wages Act, etc.

New Para Military Forces to deal with Insurgency and Communal Riots

618. SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY:
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new para military force compose solely of ex-servicemen is proposed to be raised soon to tackle cases of insurgency and communal riots; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Racket of Selling Fake Degrees in Delhi

619. SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a racket of selling fake degrees has been found in New Delhi according to a news appeared in Hindustan Times dated 28th September, 1981;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to put a curb on the sale of such fake degrees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). One case of giving fake degree in Ayurvedic medicine has been detected by the Delhi Police. A case FIR No. 359 dated 26-9-1981 under section 420 IPC Police Station Kalyan Puri, Delhi has been registered. The accused, one Shri Om Pal Singh, was arrested and the records relating to issue of medical degrees/diplomas have been seized from his office and residence.

(c) Suitable legal action is taken as and when any such case is reported to the Police.

Workers Participation in Management

620. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had indicated in a speech on October 3, at Jamshedpur the possibility of participation by workers in the equity of the company to serve as a participatory model; and

(b) if so, will the Government throw further light on this subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The 21-Member Committee which went into the question of workers' participation in management expressed the view that not less than 10 per cent of all new shares issued in future by a company in the private sector should be reserved exclusively as workers' shares and should be offered first to the workers of that company; where they do not purchase the shares, these may be offered to others.

Contract Labour in Different Departments of Central Government

621. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are contract labour in different Departments of the Central Government, particularly in the Railways, P and T and Works and Housing;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to absorb them in the regular employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Panel to study Unauthorised Entry of Bangladesh Nationals to N.E. States.

622. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel has been formed recently by Government to study the problem of unauthorised entry of Bangladesh nationals to the border States in the North-East region;

(b) whether the panel has since produced any report; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A Committee of Officers has been constituted for suggesting measures for strengthening security arrangements along the border.

(b) and (c). The Committee is yet to submit its report.

Assent to West Bengal Bills.

623. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
SHRI SUBODH SEN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Bills sent by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly to the Central Government for President's assent are lying with the Central Government for getting assent;

(b) the names of those Bills; and

(c) by what time these Bills will be cleared by the Central Government, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

West Bengal Bills pending for assent of the President as on 31-10-1981

S.No.	Name of the Bill	
1.	The Trade Union (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1969.	Comments of the Union Govt. on these Bills have been sent to the Government of West Bengal, whose views are awaited.
2.	The City Civil Court (Amendment) Bill, 1980.	
3.	The Registration (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1981.	
4.	The Netaji Nagar College (Taking over of Management) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.	
5.	The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1981.	It is not possible to indicate any rigid time limit for taking decisions on these Bills.
6.	The Land Acquisition (West Bengal) Amendment) Bill, 1981.	
7.	The Indian College of Arts and Draftsmanship (Taking over of Management) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.	
8.	The Sri Ramkrishna Sarada Vidya Mahapitha Acquisition Bill, 1981.	
9.	The Bangabasi Group of Colleges Acquisition Bill, 1981.	
10.	The Birla College of Science and Education Acquisition Bill, 1981.	
11.	The Indian College of Arts and Draftsmanship Acquisition Bill, 1981.	
12.	The Netaji Nagar College Acquisition Bill, 1981.	
13.	The Canal (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1981.	
14.	The Bengal Embankment (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1981.	
15.	The Calcutta Municipal Corporation Bill, 1980.	
16.	The Indian Forest (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1981.	

Position of the Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd Asansol

624. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of the Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd. at Asansol; and

(b) the step taken by this Ministry to re-open the factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There is still lock-out in the factory of M/s. Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd. at Asansol.

(b) It has been suggested to the State Government of West Bengal to advise the State Labour Commissioner

to resolve the labour-Management dispute so that lock-out is lifted and production resumed.

Take-over of Kumardhubi Engineering Works

625. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Chief Minister of Bihar in a radio broadcast on 7-11-80 declared that the Government had decided to take over the management of Kumardhubi Engineering Works in Dhanbad district of Bihar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such announcement was made after being assured by the Central Government for taking over that factory;

(c) whether it is also a fact than more than one year has pased nothing was done to take over the factory; and

(d) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The matter was initially discussed by Minister of Industry, Govt. of Bihar with Minister of State of Industry, Govt. of India on 5-11-80 but no assurance for the takeover of the factory by the Central Govt. was given to the Govt. of Bihar. The matter of revival of the company is still under the consideration of the Central and State Govts.

Restarting of Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd.

626. SHRI A. K. ROY:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to USQ No. 3545 dated 9th September, 1981 re: restarting of Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd and state:

(a) whether the Investigating Body appointed by the Government to investigate into the possibility of restarting Kumardhubi Engineering Works has submitted its report and the same is under examination of the Government; and

(b) if so, the essence of the report and whether the examination of the Government has been completed; if so, facts in detail and the steps taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the matter is still under consideration of the Government of India and the Government of Bihar, it would be premature to disclose the details at this stage.

Approval to Multinational Co. to set up T. V. Manufacturing unit in Bangalore

627. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given clearance to a multinational firm to set up a unit in Bangalore to manufacture T. V. Sets; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pending Industrial Disputes

628. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the State Government to report all cases of industrial disputes pending for more than two months;

(b) if so, details of such cases in Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra; and

(c) action taken on them by the respective State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Government have called for information relating to cases of industrial disputes in important and vital establishments only.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

राजस्थान में सीमेंट उद्योगों की स्थापना

629. **आचार्य भगवान देव:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय राजस्थान के कितने सीमेंट कारखाने निर्माणाधीन हैं, वे कहां-कहां पर हैं तथा उनके पूरा होने पर प्रत्येक की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता क्या होगी;

(ख) क्या इन सीमेंट कारखानों का कार्य निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार सुनियोजित ढंग से चल रहा है और क्या उन के निर्धारित समय में पूरा हो जाने तथा उनमें अधिष्ठापित क्षमता के अनुसार उत्पादन होने की आशा है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन कारखानों में उत्पादन कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा और उन में कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन होगा ?

उद्योग तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) से (घ). राजस्थान में सीमेण्ट का उत्पादन करने के लिए एकक स्थापित करने हेतु जिन एककों को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस/आशय-पत्र स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, उनकी एक सूची संलग्न है। इनमें से क्र० सं० 7, 8, 9, तथा 17 पर उल्लिखित एककों ने अपनी क्षमता का कार्यान्वयन करने की दिशा में प्रभावी कदम उठा लिए हैं तथा इनमें वर्ष 1984–85 तक उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो जाने की आशा है। अन्य योजनाए कार्यान्वयन की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं तथा पनपने की 4 से 5 वर्षों की सामान्य अवधि में इनके स्थापित हो जाने की आशा है, बशर्ते कि इन्हें वित्त आदि उपलब्ध होता रहे। इन एककों द्वारा की गई प्रगति को ध्यान में रखने के बाद आशय पत्रों/लाइसेंसों की वैधता अवधि समय-समय पर बढ़ाई जाती रही है।

विवरण

राजस्थान में स्थापित की जाने वाली क्षमताएं

क्र० सं०	एकक का नाम	स्थापना स्थल	वार्षिक अधिष्ठापित क्षमता	
1	2	3	4	
1	राजस्थान स्टेट इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट एण्ड इनवैस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन, जयपुर (राजस्थान)	जैतरन जिला पाली	66,000	नया एकक
2	—वही—	बिलाडा, जिला जोधपुर	66,000	—वही—

1	2	3	4	
3.	राजस्थान स्टेट इण्डस्ट्रियल डवलपमेंट एण्ड इन्वैस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन जयपुर, (राजस्थान)	कोटपुतली, जिला जयपुर	66,000	--वही--
4.	--वही--	ऐबरोड अखरा, जिला सिरोही	66,000	--वही--
5.	--वही--	नीम का थाना, जिला सिकार	66,000	--वही--
6.	--वही--	गोतन, तहसील नगाउर	66,000	--वही-- (नया सीमेण्ट)
7.	श्री सीमेण्ट लिमिटेड]	बीवार, जिला अजमेर	12,00,000	नया एकक
8.	स्टरा प्रोडक्शन लिमिटेड नई दिल्ली ।	बनास, जिला सिरोही	500,000	--वही--
9.	जे0के0 सिन्थेटिक्स लिमिटेड	निमबाहेरा	50,000	पर्याप्त विस्तार (नया सीमेण्ट)
10.	श्रीराम कैमिकल्स इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली ।	तहसील लाडपुरा, जिला कोटा	200,000	पर्याप्त विस्तार
11	श्री राज पुरोहित, मैसर्स अरैक्स प्रोडक्ट्स, कलकत्ता	तहसील आबू रोड, जिला सिरोही	66,000	--वही--
12.	जे0के0 सिन्थेटिक्स लिमिटेड, कानपुर	डिगोड, जिला कोटा	420,000	--वही--
13.	हिन्दुस्तान शूगर मिल्स लि0 (उदयपुर सीमेण्ट ; वर्क्स)	तहसील मेवली, जिला उदयपुर	400,000 (विस्तार के बाद, 800,000)	पर्याप्त विस्तार
14.	श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश कनोई, कलकत्ता	तहसील शम्भूपुरा जिला चित्तौरगढ़	420,000	नया एकक
15.	श्री कुशाल चन्द शर्मा, जयपुर	तहसील आबुरोड, जिला सिरोही	400,000	--वही--
16.	जे0के0 सिन्थेटिक्स लिमिटेड, कानपुर	तहसील शम्भूपुरा, जिला चित्तौरगढ़	600,000	--वही--
17.	--वही--	निमबहेरा, जिला चित्तौरगढ़	420,000	पर्याप्त विस्तार (विस्तार के बाद 11,40,000)

1	2	3	4
18.	जनिथ स्टील पाइप्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, बम्बई ।	तहसील बगुन जिला चित्तौरगढ़	500,000 नया एकक
19.	बिरला जूट मैन्यु0 कं0 लि0,	तहसील गंगरार, जिला चित्तौरगढ़ ।	3,30,000 पर्याप्त विस्तार (विस्तार के बाद 7,30,000)

Launching of INSAT

630. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether necessary arrangements for launching of INSAT-IA has been completed;

(b) whether it will be launched as scheduled; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is expected that INSAT-IA will be launched as scheduled on the 8th of April 1982.

(c) The agreement with the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for launch and associated services to be furnished by NASA for INSAT-I spacecraft on cost reimbursible basis was concluded in November 1980. In accordance with the options exercised by the Department of Space, this agreement provides for the first INSAT-I (INSAT-1N) spacecraft launch by an expendable Delta 3910 launch vehicle. The INSAT-IA launch is scheduled for 8th April 1982.

Murder of Vice Chancellor North Eastern Hills University

631. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether acting Vice Chancellor of North Eastern Hills University died of bullet injury on 31st October, 1981;

(b) whether Government have made necessary investigations in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and number of persons arrested in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The case is being investigated and 5 persons have been arrested in this connection.

Enforcement of Price Regulatory Measures in Automobiles

632. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to enforce price regulatory measures to all industrial sector producing consumers products;

(b) whether the prices of the automobiles, scooters, tractors and light

vehicles have started rising indiscriminately during the recent past; and

(c) what are the other proposed steps to be taken to control the price rising trends?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Manufacturers have reported that prices of commercial vehicles, passenger cars, tractors and scootors have been increased from time to time owing to increases in the cost of inputs and in the cost of manufacture. Government have impressed upon the manufacturers the need to make available their product at reasonable prices. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has been asked to look into the matter and report.

Cement Produced in Each Factory

633. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cement produced in the country be each factory during the last three years, yearwise;

(b) the extent of rise in the production of cement each year;

(c) whether Government have asked the cement industry to increase their production of cement; and

(d) how far the cement industry have accepted the suggestion of the Government and what further steps are taken by Government to ensure increased production of cement?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). Government have been urging the industry time and again to increase the indigenous production of cement. The trends of current production of cement indicate that production during 1981-82 would be substantially more than the previous years production. Representations of the Industry to the effect that production is hampered due to external constraints such as shortage of coal, power-cuts, trippings etc. are duly examined and connective action taken to overcome these constraints. Every efforts is being made to maximise production by encouraging expansion of existing capacities and creation of new capacities.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Production (tonnes)		
		1978	1979	1980
1.	A.C.C. Ltd. Banmore	66008	52359	46382
2.	„ Bhupendea	446364	397745	375955
3.	„ Chaibasa	459163	419428	383738
4.	„ Chanda	364908	410357	376836
5.	„ Jamul	1201678	1151187	1109228
6.	„ Dwarka	305546	236967	245536
7.	„ Khalari	91330	91120	95900

8.	„ Kistna	224914	282999	235590
9.	„ Kymore	766833	757801	635678
10.	„ Lakhli	306452	218006	164343
11.	„ Madukkarai	410212	390822	808394
12.	„ Mancherial	271494	258561	245567
13.	„ New Porbander	150086	189490	202517
14.	„ Porbander (white)	22457	26081	28790
15.	„ Sovalia	226754	184658	167960
16.	„ Shahabad	511335	406140	361735
17.	„ Wadi	378832	277377	301194
18.	„ Sindri	180685	153913	128798
19.	Andhra Cements Vishakhapatnam	..	..	177686
20.	„ Vijayawada	277472	255635	201865
21.	Bagalkot Udyog	184172	155557	144048
22.	Birla Cement Works	404363	448927	307771
23.	Chettinad Cements	338014	367583	341303
24.	Cement Corpn. Bokajan	109925	151640	128810
25.	„ Kurkunta	161068	162410	210278
26.	„ Mandhar	181395	260410	287288
27.	„ Rajban	..	20238	114360
28.	„ Akaltara	..	..	14493
29.	„ Neemuch	..	..	22058
30.	Century Cement	676650	692220	716110
31.	Dalmia Dadri Cement	163614	113348	9181 (3 months)
32.	Dalmia Cement Bharat	531868	514521	479983
33.	Durgapur Cement	425603	383872	348519
34.	Hira Cement	416838	396020	400312
35.	India Cement (Sankaridurg)	664009	599562	550499
36.	„ (Talaiyuthu)	850047	708375	543319
37.	Jaipur Udyog	685064	580714	449477
38.	J & K Minerals	8595	7282	7078
39.	J. K. Cement Works	418148	438471	560918
40.	Kalyanpur Lime & Cement	306002	253060	291571

1	2	3	4	5
41	Kesoram Cement	555612	711939	711885
42	Madras Cement	320897	354735	429752
43	Mawmlu-Cerrra Cement	61960	65300	61390
44	Mysore Cement	343784	393773	391809
45	Orissa Cement	481588	454542	411037
46	Panyam Cement	368605	195913	280324
47	Ramakrishna (K.C.P.)	291174	284049	223653
48	Rohtas Industries	308970	219423	20846
49	Saurashtra Cement	494619	391050	433723
50	Satna Cement	506650	556802	531615
51	Shree Digvijay (Sikka)	535200	658950	642200
52	,, (Amedabad)	129979	124150	80131
53	,, (Sewree)	215748	171425	174559
54	Sonewalley Portland Cement	215170	149671	180190
55	Tamilnadu Cement (Alangularm)	353325	246667	308577
56	,, (Ariyalur)	..	28766	217959
57	Travancore Cement	35571	36946	37857
58	Udaipur Cement	230464	235585	159242
59	U.P.S.C., Churk	364103	295808	267318
60	,, Dalla	266328	196838	217901
61	V.I.S. Ltd., Bhadravati	95105	81178	75051
67	Kutch Cement	..	..	19019
63	Maihar Cement	..	..	34605
	TOTAL PRODUCTION: (*in lakh tonnes*)	196·3	182·7	179·0
	Variation over last year's production	+4·3	(−)13·6	(−)3·7

Loans to Tribal People for Development of their Lands

634. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the different types of loans under various tribal development projects given to the tribals in various states for the development of their land and agriculture;

(b) the different kinds of loans provided to Orissa tribal farmers at present for the development of their land and crops;

(c) the different types of loans provided to the tribal small and marginal farmers of Mayurbhanj district in Orissa from 1975 to 1980;

(d) whether Government have made any evaluation to know as to how

far the small and marginal tribal farmers have been benefited by the above loans given in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa during the above period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Short term, medium-term and long-term loans are advanced through institutional credit agencies and integrated Tribal Development Projects make available the subsidy component for the scheme to the tribals. Agricultural loans are granted for cultivation of crops (short-term), purchase of plough bullocks and agricultural implements (medium-term), digging of irrigation wells, energisation of dug-wells, lift irrigation schemes (long-term) etc.

(b) and (c). Loans of the above kind are being provided to tribal farmers of Orissa and also Mayurbhanj district keeping in view their requirements and economic viability of the scheme Assistance under agricultural sector is also provided under Economic Rehabilitation of the Rural Poor (ERRP) and Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(d) and (e). Ministry of Home Affairs have not made any evaluation of the scheme in Mayurbhanj District of Orissa.

Allocation to States for Tribal Sub-Plans Programmes

635. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to various States for implementing tribal sub-plan programmes during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) whether some of the State Governments have not been able to spend the entire amount during the specified period;

(c) if so, the total amount refunded by the State Governments as a result of not being able to spend the entire allocation in the tribal sub-plan programmes in those years, (State-wise);

(d) the reasons for not spending the entire amount during the specified period; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that amount allocated for the tribal sub-plan is spent within the time-bound programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). A statement showing the amount allocated out of special Central Assistance and expenditure incurred is annexed. As will be seen all the expenditure figures for 1980-81 have not been received and the shortfalls in 1978-79 and 1979-80 have been negligible. Further, none of the States have refunded the unspent amount of allocations. The State Governments have been permitted to carry forward the unspent balances from year to year in a plan period.

(d) and (e). Shortfalls during 1978-79 and 1979-80 being so small and all the figures of expenditure for 1980-81 not having become available so far, for the present no special steps seem necessary. However the performance is being reviewed constantly.

Statement

Tribal Sub-Plan

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Allocation of funds	7000.00	7000.00	7000.00
Expenditure	6896.14	6914.99	2610.0

*Does not include the expenditure figures of the State Governments of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa since they have not become available.

Non-Observation of Safety Rules by Owners of Badarpur Mines (Delhi)

636. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal operation of hazardous Badarpur mines belongling to the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation, continues despite frequent fatal accidents involving lives of poor labourers including children and women;

(b) what is the number of accidents that took place in these mines during the past two years and the number of lives involved therein; and

(c) what steps have been taken to prevent this illegal operation of the mines and to ensure safety to labourers before exploitation thereof is resumed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) According to the information furnished by the Directorate General of Mines Safety, mining by unscientific methods and therefore dangerous, is being carried out at Bhatti Badarpur Bajri Mine of Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited.

(b) The details of the No. of accidents and No. of persons killed during 1979, 1980 & 1981 (upto 20.11-81) are given below:

Year	No. of accidents	No. of persons killed
1979	1	1
1980	5	8
1981 (upto 20.11.1981)	4	4

(c) Prohibitory orders under Section 22 of mines Act, 1952 have been passed from time to time. Cases have been instituted in Courts against the management of Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited for various accidents in their mines and for employing persons in violation of Prohibitory orders. besides, warning letters have been issued by the Directorate General of Mines Safety from time to time to DSIDC. The matter has also been brought to the notice of Delhi Administration.

Snags Developed by APPLE

637. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the APPLE had developed certain snags;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what steps had been taken to remove the snags and with what success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Upon arrival in the geo-stationary orbit, one of the two solar panels did not deploy. However the Satellite was operated without any detriment to the planned programmes. In October 1981 temperature rise for a few on board systems, such as the Earth Sensor and the battery, exceeded the safe limits, for short periods. This was due to the Sun moving to the south of the equator and the consequent extra heat input through the south radiator. The south radiator is the only effective radiator, as the north radiator has remained blocked due to the undeployed solar panel.

(c) The APPLE Mission Team has successfully devised appropriate manoeuvres to contain the temperature rise and from 22nd October 1981 onwards, the payload is being operated again.

Manufacture of Cars in Maruti Limited

638. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to change the Government plans to manufacture a car in the public sector Maruti Udyog project;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, when the Maruti car would be on road and what would be the cost of it;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a board had been constituted to this effect and had submitted its report to Government; and

(d) if so, the main recommendations of the board?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is expected that the production in the Public Sector Project, Maruti Udyog Limited, may commence by end of 1983. The cost of the car would depend on the model to be selected and other relevant factors.

(c) A Board of Directors has been constituted by the Government to manage Maruti Udyog Ltd. The Board is expected to make its recommendations to the Government on the choice of the collaborator and the exact product to be manufactured in the near future.

(d) Does not arise.

40 Points Rousters Recommendation in B E L Bangalore

639. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether B.E.L. Bangalore Management is following the 40 points Rousters recommendation; and

(b) if so, how many members of SC/ST employees are benefited since 1970-81, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Recruitment

Year	Total No. of Employees recruited		No. of Scheduled Castes		No. of Scheduled Tribes	
	Executive	Non-Executive	Executive	Non-Executive	Executive	Non-Executive
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970	130	1,307	5	145	..	..
1971	142	945	2	101	1	1
1972	63	465	19	296	1	6
1973	88	594	16	387	2	1
1974	67	526	3	131	1	1
1975	34	319	1	56	..	1
1976	124	158	6	19	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1977	44	273	2	61	..	1
1978	149	278	3	73	..	2
1979	130	354	8	92	2	9
1980	43	160	5	54	..	3
1981 (upto 30-9-81) . .	53	84	..	10	..	1

Promotion

Year	Total No. of Employees Promoted		No. of Scheduled Castes		No. of Scheduled Tribes	
	Executive	Non-Executive	Executive	Non-Executive	Executive	Non-Executive
1970	38	253	2	31	..	..
1971	145	1,834	1	135	..	7
1972	124	1,906	7	174	2	2
1973	145	996	4	132	1	2
1974 . . .	132	1,368	2	120	1	..
1975	66	1,680	8	247	..	3
1976	389	1,574	84	189	5	1
1977	216	837	7	86	..	..
1978	200	4,255	18	530	2	9
1979	396	1,841	11	357	1	3
1980	233	1,217	8	185	1	2
1981 (upto 30-9-81) .	285	724	4	127	1	3

Recruitment Committees in B.E.L. Bangalore

640. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many external Recruitment Committees met from 1970 to 1981; how many persons were selected by them and out of that, how many belong to SC/ST, category-wise B.E.L. Bangalore;

(b) how many Internal Recruitment Committees met from 1970 to 1981, how many persons were selected by them and out of that, how many belong to SC/ST in B.E.L. Bangalore, category-wise (wage group-wise); and

(c) how many total persons were promoted to higher grade from 1970 to 1981 and out of them how many belong to SC/ST in wage group-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). No separate statistical record is kept by B.E.L., Bangalore, regarding external/internal Recruitment Committees and Promotion Committees

and number of persons selected/promoted, category-wise (wage group-wise) from 1970 to 1981. Some recruitment is done on behalf of BEL Bangalore Complex by the Head office also. As regards the total number of executives and non-executives and number of SCs/STs out of them during period from 1970 to 30th September 1981, a statement is attached.

Statement

Recruitment

Year	Total No. of Employees Recruited		No. of Scheduled Castes		No. of Schedule Tribes	
	Executive	Non-Executive	Executive	Non-Executive	Executive	Non-Executive
1970	130	1,307	5	145	..	..
1971	142	945	2	101	1	1
1972	63	465	19	296	1	6
1973	88	594	16	387	2	1
1974	67	526	3	131	1	1
1975	34	319	1	56	..	1
1976	124	158	6	19	1	1
1977	44	273	2	61	..	1
1978	149	278	3	73	..	2
1979	130	354	8	92	2	..
1980	43	160	5	54	..	3
1981 (upto 30-9-81)	53	84	..	10	..	1

Promotion

Year	Total No. of Employees promoted		No. of Scheduled Castes		No. of Scheduled Tribes	
	Executive	Non-Executive	Executive	Non-Executive	Executive	Non-Executive
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970	38	253	2	31	..	..
1971	145	1,834	1	135	..	7
1972	124	1,906	7	174	2	2
1973	145	996	4	132	1	2
1974	132	1,368	2	120	1	..
1975	66	1,680	8	247	..	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1976	389	1,574	84	189	5	1
1977	216	837	7	86	..	..
1978	200	4,255	18	530	8	9
1979	396	1841.	11	357	1	3
1980	233	1,217	8	185	1	2
1981 (upto 30-9-81) . .	285	724	4	127	1	3

Strikes in States

641. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial strikes witnessed by each State during July, 1980 to June, 1981;

(b) whether Government have made any enquiries to know the main causes of these strikes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to reduce these strikes in the interest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) A statement giving the number of industrial strikes witnessed by each State from July, 1980 to June, 1981 is attached.

(b) and (c). The main causes of these strikes were disputes relating to wages and allowances, bonus, personnel, retrenchment, leave and hours of work, indiscipline and violence.

(d) Government is keeping a constant watch on the industrial relations situation in the country. Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and the States continue to make efforts to reduce the strikes and loss of mandays through mediations, preventive conciliation, adjudication, arbitration, as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements.

Statement

No. of strikes during the period from July 1980 to June 1981, by States.

Name of the States/ Union Territories	No. of Series(P)
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	282
2. Assam	17
3. Bihar	178
4. Gujarat	265
5. Haryana	89
6. Himachal Pradesh	12
7. Jammu and Kashmir	10
8. Karnataka	43
9. Kerala	77.
10. Madhya Pradesh	168
11. Maharashtra	260
12. Manipur	3
13. Meghalaya	—
14. Nagaland	—
15. Orissa	79
16. Punjab	51
17. Rajasthan	97
18. Sikkim	—
19. Tamil Nadu	301
20. Tripura	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	181
22. West Bengal	193
23. Andaman and Nicobar	9

1	2
24. Arunachal Pradesh	—
25. Chandigarh	5
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
27. Delhi	33
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	29
29. Lakshadweep	—
30. Mizoram	—
31. Pondicherry	13
Total	2,395

(P) = Provisional.

Issue of Guidelines for Jobs/Promotions for Scheduled Castes

642. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued recently to ensure Jobs/promotions etc. for Harijans and Scheduled Castes by the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the guidelines will be laid on the Table;

(c) whether these guidlines have been communicated to the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the States which have implemented these guidlines so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b): Pursuant to Articles 16 (4) and 335 of the Constitution, reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been provided by Central Government through executive instructions for all appointments and posts, both in direct recruitment and promotion. From time to time, Government issues orders and instructions for regulating the concessions and benefits to SCs/STs, and there are procedural and institutional arrangements for implementing and overseeing the observance of the scheme of reservation and other benefits for SCs/STs. All these together, in a sense, constitute the guidelines and they are incorporated in the Brochure on Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes published by Government from time to time (5th Edition was published in 1978).

(c) and (d). State Public Services have been included in item 41, List II i.e., the State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and thus are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Governments. The reservation orders applicable to Central Services as contained in the Brochure referred to above do not therefore, apply to State Services. This Brochure is a published document and is available for perusal, if necessary by the State Governments.

Review of Existing Environmental Legislation

643. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tiwari Committee Recommendation that the Department of Environment should review the existing enviromental Legislation and suggest areas where new laws were required, is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, how long will it take to take a final decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Legislative review and reform are likely to be a continuing activity of the Department of Environment. Legislative measures are proposed to be taken up as and when situations warrant.

Setting up of a Committee for Minimum Wages

644. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had set up a Committee for fixing minimum wages and make recommendations in this regard;

(b) when was the Committee appointed and what were its terms of reference;

(c) whether any time limit for submission of its Reports was fixed; and

(d) if so, the date of submission of Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Central Government have set up a Minimum Wage Advisory Board under Section 7 of the Minimum Wages Act.

(b) The Board was reconstituted on 28th May, 1981. The Board is required to co-ordinate the work of committees and sub-committees appointed under Section 5, if any, and to advise the Government generally in the matter of fixing and revising the minimum rates of wages in respect of employments for which the Central Government is the appropriate Government.

(c) The Board is a continuing body and it meets as and when required to consider proposals for fixation/revision of minimum wages. The Board does not submit any formal report and therefore no time limit is prescribed for submission of reports.

(d) The Board met last on 29th September, 1981 to consider the proposals for revision of minimum wages in respect of mining employments and action has been taken to revise the minimum wages on the basis of the recommendations of the Board made at the meeting.

Appraisal of Annual Plan 1981-82

645. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: SHRI SKARIA THOMAS:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state;

(a) whether the mid-term appraisal of 1981-82 annual plan was completed recently and whether it is also a fact that some plans in the States had been pruned as a results of the mid-term appraisal; and

(b) if so, the details of important projects of the State where reduction will be effected?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The mid-term appraisal of 1981-82 annual plan is still not complete. It is only after this appraisal is completed in discussion with State Governments that a firm picture will be available regarding adjustments in State Plans.

(b) Does not arise.

Claims for Share Marauti Limited

646. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the last date for submitting claims for shares in the Maruti Limited;

(b) the names of the persons who have submitted claims indicating the amount claimed by each person;

(c) whether Government are aware that some persons, who did not submit any claims before nationalisation of the Maruti Limited have now ficid fresh claims; and

(d) if so, the names of such persons as also the details of amount claimed by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). The Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 provides that claims

against the company shall be preferred before the Commissioner of Payments within 30 days from the specified date. The schedule to the Act does not specifically provide for payment of compensation to shareholders. The date for preferring claims before the Commissioner of Payments has not yet been specified.

Locations and Subsidy of Industries

647. SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidies paid during the last five years to the new industrial units in backward areas, State-wise; and

(b) the number of new units expected to come up in the backward areas, with location State-wise during the current financial year and the subsidies to be paid to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The Central Investment Subsidy and Transport Subsidy Schemes are operated by State Governments in order to assist entrepreneurs setting up industrial units in eligible backward areas. The subsidy so paid out by the State Governments is re-imbursed by the Central Government in full. The statement is annexed indicating year-wise reimbursements to State Governments under these schemes upto October, 1981. Separate figures in respect of subsidy for new units are not readily available.

(b) Since the primary responsibility for planning and promotion of industrial development rests with the State Government, no data is available regarding the number of new units expected to come up in backward areas. However, a provision of Rs. 20 crores is available in the Central Budget for reimbursing State Governments in respect of eligible claims under the Investment Subsidy and Transport Subsidy Schemes Up to the end of October, 1981, a sum of Rs 11.73 crores has been so reimbursed.

Statement

Reimbursement made under Central Investment Subsidy Scheme and Transport Subsidy Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territoy	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (Upto October, 1981)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,58,46,091	2,58,75,933	1,32,07,754	1,27,47,565	2,93,98,565	1,67,64,069
2	Assam	23,67,557	26,14,007	56,19,428	13,63,430	19,64,000	8,14,177
3	Bihar	19,95,047	45,94,492	36,98,452	..	18,96,695	..
4	Gujarat	90,20,366	64,10,694	1,86,37,028	1,48,66,642	4,07,37,192	1,15,65,005
5	Haryana	8,96,196	94,66,457	43,35,192	8,93,680	10,67,740	..
6	Himachal Pradesh	12,88,396	1,05,08,787	23,98,451	44,55,627	16,63,059	97,37,725
7	Jammu & Kashmir	47,03,113	27,18,212	70,81,033	45,34,222	82,54,624	..
8	Karnataka	1,15,09,208	1,54,01,845	87,90,195	79,01,410	2,10,37,390	71,41,759
9	Kerala	19,31,135	1,29,27,070	71,01,169	70,16,853	2,05,89,132	11,52,244
10	Madhya Pradesh	40,25,052	1,56,77,226	34,02,579	60,04,638	1,43,67,532	63,67,660
11	Maharashtra	86,00,145	2,18,12,132	1,44,30,740	91,20,746	2,89,20,206	55,76,677
12	Manipur	..	6,24,389	..	5,98,536	..	6,93,838
13	Meghalaya	4'64'267	5,05,053	..	18,510	..	..
14	Nagaland	..	34,63,384	..	14,95,621	..	..
15	Orissa	12,23,019	11,21,324	28,95,005	33,39,132	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	Punjab	45,45,351	65,36,021	45,47,698	94,47,518	98,37,748	2,06,45,084
17	Rajasthan	81,76,284	1,82,84,196	1,32,89,798	1,31,75,458	4,01,98,754	1,03,25,558
18	Sikkim	1,33,830	..	..	3.56,992	2,04,389	..
19	Tamil Nadu	2,38,32,232	2,92,78,257	1,98,46,731	1,25,26,844	5,39,03,009	2,05,30,582
20	Tripura	..	4,83,810	14,05,240	5,20,325	..	1,72,102
21	Uttar Pradesh	54,37,996	19,08,697	37,01,621	..	70,42,808	..
22	West Bengal	32,32,940	4,46,880	63,32,021	44,73,036	69,85,529	17,35,428
23	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	36,083	..	4,41,595	16,193	13,15,282	..
24	Arunachal Pradesh	..	9,19,024	..	25,347	3,33,065	6,36,633
25	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	8,37,211	9,68,880	13,79,961	9,79,558	7,11,682
26	Goa, Daman & Diu	21,65,860	66,34,806	95,24,979	37,21,714	1,48,11,667	27,33,636
27	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Mizoram	..	5,50,093	..	..	..	..
29	Pondicherry	2,69,832	..	24,23,445	..	..	..
	TOTAL	11,17,00,000	19,96,00,000	15,41,19,034	12,00,00,000	30,55,07,944	11,73,,03,849

Model of Rocket/Satellite Launcher

648. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest model of rocket or satellite launcher Government are developing;

(b) what is the indigenous component of the propellant, metals and guidance system of this rocket;

(c) how much thrust will the rocket develop at take-off; and

(d) what is the specific impulse of the propellant used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) In addition to Rohini-200 rockets for meteorological applications which are under production, a few medium sized rockets for scientific experiments are under development. Modifications to the Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3) based on the experience of previous launches are being undertaken. A few launches of such modified SLV-3 are likely to take place. An augmented version of SLV-3 having payload capability better than the 40kg of SLV-3 range is being planned. A Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) capable of launching about 1000kg satellite in a sun synchronous 900km orbit has also been proposed and detailed design activities are proceeding.

(b) All the sounding rockets, SLV-3 and the improved version of SLV-3 utilise solid propellants which are indigenously produced. For the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) a combination of solid and liquid propellants will be used. The liquid propellants are being manufactured by Indian industries based on know-how developed by the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre. Some of the metals used in the launch vehicle programme such as stainless steel are imported mainly because the requirements are in small quantities. For PSLV the maraging steel will be partly manufactured in country. For the guidance system, components such as gyros, electronic and mechanical systems etc., will be manufactured in Indian industries though some space qualified electronic components may be imported.

(c) The thrust of PSLV at take-off is likely to be between 400 and 600 tonnes.

(d) For the solid propellants specific impulses vary from 260 secs (vac) to 285 secs (vac) and for liquid propellants the specific impulses will be approximately 285 secs (vac) to 295 secs (vac).

Desalination of Sea Water

649. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the possibility of desalination of sea water; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CS&MCRI), Bhavnagar of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, has worked on the following desalination techniques:—

(1) Solar distillation

(2) Humidification-dehumidification;

(3) Shipborne desalination unit;

(4) Flash distilliation; and

(5) Reverse Osmosis.

Based on CS&MCRI design, solar stills are satisfactorily working at Navnar and Chhachi Light House, Hollowfine fibre configuration for Reverse Osmosis process under development

at the Institute has specific objective of desalination of sea water. Electrodialysis and Tubular configuration for desalination technique presently developed can work upto 3000 ppm and 5000 ppm saline water. Cost of product water in solar still and Reverse Osmosis is estimated to be Rs. 20/- and Rs. 9/- per cubic meter of water respectively.

Violation of Labour Policy by Union Carbide Bombay

650. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Union Carbide, Bombay has been consistently violating nationally accepted polices on labour such as the right to form associations; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to curb Union Carbide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The requisite information has been called fro from the concerned State Government and the same will be placed on the table of the House when received.

Development of Railways in Bombay

651. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Ministry has approached the Planning Commission for development of railway in Bombay such as of the Suburban Services and Mankhurd-Panvel extension etc.; and

(b) if so, the details of the same and the Planning Commission's reaction to these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Railways have forwarded following two proposals for additional Metropolitan Rail Transport facilities in Bombay to the Planning Commission;

(i) Provision of an additional pair of lines between Bandre and Andheri and fly-over at Raoli Junction with certain ancillary facilities

(ii) Extension of railway line from Mankhurd to Belapur. In view of the constraint of resources, it has not been possible to include these schemes in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), so far.

Realistic Assessment of Major Projects in 6th Plan

652. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has asked the States to make a realistic assessment of the major Sixth Plan Project and accord top priority to ongoing schemes while formulating the 1982-83 annual plan to avoid time and cost overruns;

(b) if so, whether the Commission has written to the States that 1982-83 being the mid year of the Sixth Plan, it is better ensured that the plan activities are strictly time bound and completed within the plan period so as to avoid time overruns and consequential cost overruns;

(c) what are the other guidelines issued to the States for formulation of the 1982-83 annual plans;

(d) how many States have responded to the request made by the Planning Commission; and

(e) to what extent the Planning Commission is satisfied with the progress made in regard to the implementation of the plans that were to be undertaken by the States for the Sixh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the letter regarding formulation of the Annual Plan 1982-83, Plan-

ning Commission has requested the State Governments to keep in view the plan priorities and the frame-work of the Sixth Plan—1980—85 while formulating their Annual Plans. However, besides emphasising the urgency for expediting completion of on going projects by scheduled dates referred to in part (a) of the question, greater stress has been laid on:

(i) Increasing production of foodgrains, pulses, oil seeds, sugarcane, to attain self-sufficiency and to obviate the need for imports;

(ii) Accelerating the development of irrigation and power projects.

(iii) Extensive plantations of quick-growing species under Social/Farm Forestry programmes and setting up of biogas plants and other sources of energy to mitigate the shortages of fuel and energy.

(iv) Improving the lot of the weaker sections of the society.

(v) Implementation of Minimum Needs Programme.

(vi) Adequate provision for programmes for improving the lot of weaker sections of society, such as, Scheduled Castes Component Plan, Tribal Sub Plan, Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programme.

(vii) Integration of target-oriented anti-poverty programmes with the local levels of districts and the blocks.

(viii) Advance action for schemes/projects to be taken up during the Seventh Plan.

(ix) Economy in the non-Plan expenditure to raise plan resources according to the Sixth Plan commitments as also improvement in the working of the State Electricity Boards, irrigation systems and Transport Corporations; and

(x) Taking up of new starts on a very selective basis.

(d) and (e) According to the draft proposals received so far in the Planning Commission, it is noticed that the States are generally following the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission for formulation of Annual Plan 1982-83. The discussions with the States have recently started. As the process of finalisation of States Annual Plans for 1982-83 is likely to continue up to the end of January, 1982, it is too early to say precisely about the progress made by the State in the implementation of their Sixth Plan.

Activities of Extremist Organisation in the Country

653. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of bomb explosions, hijacking of Indian Airlines and activities of extremist organisations were very active during the months of September and October, 1981 in the country;

(b) if so, whether this has resulted in great unrest in the country;

(c) if so, whether in almost all the cases some foreign elements have been found very active;

(d) steps taken to crush such activities; and

(e) to what extent their number has been now reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) According to available information, a few cases of explosions took place in Punjab, Delhi, Chanrigarh, Manipur and Pondichery during September and October, 1981 besides an incident of hijacking of an Indian Airlines plane to Pakistan. Report of violence by extremists from other States is awaited.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) According to available information no such involvement has been substantiated so far.

(d) and (e). Law and order is a State subject and the State Governments/U.Ts. concerned have intensified efforts to meet the situation.

U.S. Restrictive Measures in Future Arms Aid to Pak.

654. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 21 October, 1981 the U. S. Senate Voted two restricive measures on any future arms aid to Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether according to this the U. S. Government will be able to implement its 3.2 billion dollars military and economic aid promises to Pakistan;

(c) if so, whether this will have a greater implementations to the India's security and what is the reaction of the Union Government on this and what are the steps being taken to fill the gap in this regard; and

(d) whether U. S. has agreed to supply arms to India also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There are reports to indicate that the proposed aid package has been approved by the U.S. Congress, subject to the fulfilment of conditions stipulated in the amendments to the U.S. Foreign Assistance Act.

(c) Government are concerned about the induction of the proposed sophisticated arms into the subcontinent and have taken up the issue with the Governments of U.S. and Pakistan. Government are also taking appropriate action to up-date our defence preparedness in the light of these developments.

(d) The United States is not supplying arms to India on a similar basis.

Claims of Workers of Cycle Corporation of India Asansol

655. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the claims of workers of Cycle Corporation of India, Asansol for their arrears of wages for the period 1972-77, they were forcibly kept out of service; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The subject matter falls in the state sphere. Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Inclusion of Peruvannan Community in the List of Scheduled Castes

656. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to include the Peruvannan Community of Kerala in the List of Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Representations have been received for inclusion of Peruvannan Community in the list of Scheduled Castes in Kerala.

(b) The above proposal as well as other such proposals, in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being examined in consultation with the concerned State Governments including that of Kerala and the Registrar General of India.

Capacity utilisation of Watch Industry

657. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total capacity of watch industry in the country and the present utilisation of capacity;

(b) the total demand for watches in the country at the moment;

(c) to what extent the HMT is able to meet the demands;

(d) whether watches are being imported to meet the demands; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) As against the total approved manufacturing capacity for mechanical wrist watches of 17.65 million Nos. in the organised and small scale sectors, the existing installed capacity is estimated around 8.3 million Nos. and the current production is estimated around 5.5 million watches, per annum.

(b) A Task Force on Watch Industry constituted by this iMnistry in 1977 had broadly estimated the demand for wrist watches by 1981-82 at 8 to 8.5 million watches. The targets for capacity and production for mechanical watches, as per the Sixth Five Year Plan, are 15 and 12.50 million watches respectively by 1984-85.

(c) M/s. HMT Limited produced around 36 lakh wrist watches in 1980 and their production during January to June, 1981 was about 17 lakh wrist watches.

(d) Under the Import Policy for 1981-82, the import of watches is banned.

(e) In view of the reply to part (d) above, does not arise.

Non-Payment of Minimum Wages by Establishments in Delhi

658. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private establishments in Delhi which do not pay minimum wages to the employees;

(b) whether Government has made any study about this problem; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure payment of minimum wages to the employees working in private establishments in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY IN LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, almost all the establishments covered by the Minimum Wages Act are paying minimum rates of wages as revised by the Administration with effect from 1st Jan. 1980. Whenever any complaint is received for non-payment of minimum rates of wages, the same is got investigated through the Inspectorate machinery of the Administration and discrepancy, if any, is got rectified. In the case of disputes as regards rates of wages, the employees approach the Authority under the Minimum Wages Act for getting their dues. Delhi Administration have further informed that out of 10,740 complaints relating to contravention of the various provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 10,651 were got settled/rectified and an amount of Rs. 23,68,420 got paid to the workers. Apart from this, the Administration's machinery conducted 43,302 inspections and issued challans in 910 cases for violation of various provisions of the Minimum Wages Act.

Policy on Sick Units

659. SHRI SUBODH SEN:
SHRI E. BALANANDAN:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for adopting a new policy on sick industrial units; and

(b) salient features of the new policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The Government have reviewed the policy on industrial sickness in light of experience gained in its implementation during the last three years. Revised guidelines for Central Ministries, State Governments and Financial Institutions were announced on 6th October, 1981. The salient features of these guidelines are as below:

(i) The Administrative Ministries in the Central Government will have specific responsibility for prevention and remedial action in relation to sickness in industrial sector within their respective charge. They will have a central role in monitoring sickness and coordinating action for revival and rehabilitation of sick units. In suitable cases they will also establish Standing Committees for major industrial sectors where sickness is wide-spread.

(ii) The financial institutions will strengthen the monitoring system so that it is possible to take timely corrective action to prevent incipient sickness. They will obtain periodical returns from the assisted units and from the Directors nominated by them on the Boards of such units.

(iii) The Financial Institutions and Banks will initiate necessary corrective action for sick or incipient sick units based on a diagonistic study growing sickness, the financial institutions will also consider assumption of management responsibility where they are confident of restoring a unit to health.

(iv) Where the Banks and Financial Institutions are unable to prevent sickness or ensure revival of a sick unit, they will deal with their outstanding dues to the unit in accordance with the normal banking procedure. However, before doing so they will report the matter to the Central Government who will decide whether the unit should be nationalised or whether any other alternative, including workers' participation in the management, can revive the undertaking.

(v) Where it is decided to nationalise the undertaking, its management may be taken over under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for a period of six months to enable the Government to take necessary steps for nationalisation.

(vi) The industrial undertakings presently being, managed under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, will also be dealt with in accordance with the above principles. It will be decided if the undertakings are to be nationalised or any other alternatives can provide a solution. If none of the alternatives are considered feasible, the Governmnt may consider de-notification of the unit, in which event the Banks and Financial Institutions will deal with their outstanding dues to the undertaking accordance with the normal banking procedures.

Book Entitled "Open Government in India"

660. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards a book 'Open Government in India' written by Shri S. R. Maheshwari, Professor, Indian Institute of Public Administration; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The book discusses issues relating to official secrets etc. and the right of the citizens to have free access to official information. The author has expressed his personal views and opinions in this regard.

Applicability of Minimum Wages Act to Brick Kiln Labour

661. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Minimum Wages Act is applicable to brick-kiln industries; if so, what are wages for head of loading or unloading, earth cutting, brick making in which a large number of adivasi-girls are employed; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there are no provisions for the workers, a large number of whom are advasi women for latrines, urinals, quarters, creches, maternity benefits etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The State Governments are the appropriate Governments for fixing/revising rates of wages for the employments in the brick kiln industry. According to available information, the State Governments/Union Territories of Kerala Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Gujarat, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Chandigarh have added employments in Brick kilns in the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act and have fixed minimum rates of wages under the Act which are given in the statement attached.

(b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

Statement

THE RATES OF MINIMUM WAGES IN THE BRICK KILN INDUSTRY

Name of the State	Name of the category	Rates of wages
1	2	3
Kerala	Unskilled including kiln loan workers	Rs. 4.00 per day.
	Semi skilled	Rs. 4.40 per day
	Skilled including moulders	Rs. 4.80 per day.
Tamil Nadu . . .	Brick Makers	Rs. 12.00 per 1000 bricks.
	Kiln loaders and unloaders	Rs. 3.00 to Rs. 4.25 per day according to grades.
Uttar Pradesh . .	Workers employed in the Brick kiln industry	Rs. 3.00 to Rs. 3.85 per day according to areas.
Haryana	Pathera (moulding of bricks)	Rs. 17.50 per 1000 bricks moulded including Jamadar Commission.
	Workers in loading & Unloading operation	Rs. 240/- per month.

1	2	3	
Maharashtra . . .	Unskilled	Rs. 104 to 135 p.m.	According to zones
	Semi-skilled	Rs. 120.00 to Rs. 160/- p.m.	
	Skilled	Rs. 145/- to Rs. 225/- p.m.	
Madhya Pradesh . .	Unskilled	Rs. 5/- per day	According to zones
	Semi Skilled	Rs. 225 to Rs. 250/- p.m.	
	Skilled	Rs. 250 to Rs. 285/- p.m.	
Gujarat . . .	Miscellaneous labour	Rs. 130/- Rs. 140/- p.m. (according to zones).	
	Patlawala (Brick moulder)	Rs. 16/- to Rs. 20/- per 1000 bricks according to zones.	
Punjab	Pathera moulding of bricks	Rs. 17.50 per 1000 bricks moulded including Jamadari Commission.	
	Unskilled including Nalkewala in loading or unloading trucks	Rs. 225/- per month.	
Chandigarh . . .	All unskilled workers like Nalkewala on loading or unloading trucks.	Rs. 163.50 per month.	
	Pathera (moulding of bricks)	Rs. 13.95 per 1000 bricks moulded including Jamadari Commission.	
Delhi	Loader	Rs. 6.60 per 1000 bricks.	
	Pathera (moulder)	Rs. 320/- p.m.	

Additional Resources Shortfall

662. SHRI H. N. NANJU GOWDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the States are being told that the outlay for their 1982-83 annual plans will be cut to the extent of shortfalls in additional resources mobilisation for the current annual plan;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has been discussing with the State Governments the progress of their current annual plans and formulation of plans for the next financial year;

(c) if so, which are the States with whom discussions have been completed and the progress of implementation of the current year plans has been assessed and intimated to the Planning Commission; and

(d) by what time the Planning Commission is in a position to ascertain from all the States, the actual implementation of the plans and what are the plans that will be undertaken during the next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Annual Plan outlays of individual States

for 1982-83 will be fixed on the basis of the States' own resources and the availability of Central assistance.

(b) to (d). The discussions on the States' Annual Plan 82-83 have recently started in the Planning Commission During these discussions, the progress of their Annual Plan 1981-82 is also, inter-alia, assessed. As the process of finalisation of States' Annual Plans for 1982-83 is likely to continue upto the end of January, 1982, it is too early to say precisely about the progress made by the States in the implementation of their Sixth Plan.

IAF Facing shortage of skilled manpower

663. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Air Force is facing a serious shortage of aeronautical engineers and technicians; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to see that this shortage is met early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There is some shortage of aeronautical engineers and technicians in the IAF. It is, however, not serious.

(b) A number of steps are being taken to make up shortage of aeronautical engineers and technicians in the IAF as quickly as possible. Some of these are:—

(i) It has been decided in principle to grant technical pay to engineer officers in the IAF, who possess postgraduate qualifications or who have undergone certain specialised courses during their service in the IAF. Details of the scheme are being worked out.

(ii) Number of vacancies for branch commissioning of airmen in the technical branches has been increased in order to better their career prospects.

(iii) From July, 1981, final year students of BE (Electronic/Mechanical) are being permitted to apply for commission in the technical branches of the IAF.

(iv) Special recruitment drives highlighting the career prospects for engineers in the IAF have been undertaken in various engineering colleges/institutions.

Communal Riots in Punjab

664. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been a large number of communal riots in Punjab and various other parts of the country during the months of September, October and November, 1981;

(b) if so, the places where these communal riots have occurred;

(c) the total number of deaths that had occurred and whether inquiries were conducted in all the cases;

(d) whether it has also been found that some foreign hand is involved in all these communal riots that took place in India; and

(e) if so, the names of the foreign countries involved and the steps being taken to check this increasing rise of communal riots in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). According to available information, during the period from 1st September, 1981 to 15th November, 1981 a total of 67 incidents involving Hindu and Muslim communities occurred in various parts of the country, resulting in the death of 26 persons. The names of the States and Districts in which these clashes occurred are given in the attached statement. The Central Government has not ordered any inquiries into these incidents.

In Punjab, no such communal clash took place during the period referred to above.

(d) and (e). Government have no information so far about the involvement of foreign hands in the communal riots in India. As regards steps to check communal incidents, Government have made known their determination to deal sternly, promptly and effectively with any communal situation and its recurrence in future. Various steps to prevent communal incidents have been suggested to State Governments from time to time, such as upgrading the local intelligence network, establishment of Centralised Control Rooms; strengthening police deployments; more vigorous preventive actions against anti-social elements; stricter control over fire arms as also continued vigorous steps for unearthing illicit arms and ammunition, special care to be taken at the time of important festivals and celebrations. Central Government has assured the State Governments of all help in containing communal violence. The provisions of the National Security Act, 1980, are available for taking preventive action against anti-social and anti-national elements. The National Integration Council has been re-constituted and held its meeting on the 12th November, 1980. The Council has constituted a sub-Committee on communal harmony.

Statement

Names of the States and Districts in which communal (Hindu-Muslim) clashes occurred during the period from 1st September, 1981 to 15th November, 1981.

Name of the State/Union Territory	Name of the District
1 2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	Mahabubnagar and Hyderabad city.
2. Assam	Cachar and Darrang.
3. Bihar	Darbhanga, East Champaran, Patna, Monghyr, Rohtas, Hazaribagh, Purnea and Nawadah.
4. Delhi	Delhi.
5. Gujarat	Baroda, Kutch, Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar.
6. Karnataka	Bangalore, South Kanara, Shimoga, North Kanara, Bijapur, Hassan and Belgaum.
7. Kerala	Quilon and Alleppey.
8. Madhya Pradesh . . .	Khargone, Indore, Bhopal and Shajapur.
9. Maharashtra	Beed, Nanded, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Jalgaon, Amravati and Dhule.
10. Orissa	Cuttack.
11. Rajasthan	Nagaur, Kota, Jodhpur and Jaipur.
12. Tamil Nadu	Madurai and Tirunelveli.
13. Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur, Jaunpur and Agra.
14. West Bengal.	Nadia, Midnapur, Calcutta, West Dinajpur and Birbhum.

Meeting of labour Minister with Labour Ministers

665. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited the States for consultations with State Labour Ministers of Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, details of the results achieved after such visits with particular references to closures, lock-outs in Haryana; and

(c) the remedial action being taken by the Government on such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Minister of State for Labour had visited these States.

(b) and (c). Not only matters relating to closures and lockouts but also other aspects of industrial relation and problems relating to labour welfare activities like Employees State Insurance, Employees Provident Fund Schemes, Minimum Wages etc., were discussed with these Governments. During discussions, the State Governments were advised to attend to all such matters expeditiously.

Location of trouble spots by Central Industrial relation machinery

666. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked Central Industrial Relation Machinery to locate trouble spots in the country; state-wise;

(b) if so, the details of such spots located so far; and

(c) measures taken so far to defuse and tackle such situation; spot-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Central Industrial Relations Machinery is charged with the function of prevention and settlement of industrial disputes and promotion of healthy industrial relations in undertakings falling in the sphere of the Central Government. While discharging these duties, the machinery, through its field organisation, is closely associating itself with the respective State Industrial Relations Machineries in order to advise and assist whenever required in resolving disputes and controlling labour unrest in industrially sensitive spheres.

(b) and (c). Industrial unrest is not confined to any specific spots. Whereever signs of unrest are noticed, both the State and Central Machinery try to defuse the situation through preventive mediation, conciliation etc.

Profile on coal as an alternative to oil

667. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal based fuels and chemicals projects division of the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. submitted the copies of the profile of coal as an alternative to oil to his Ministry in December, 1980/January, 1981;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps so far taken by his Ministry on that profile?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). An application for the grant of an industrial licence was received in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals on 17-7-1981 from the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Calcutta for setting up Industrial Unit in Tehsil Jatgoria, District Burdwan of West Bengal for the

manufacture of Methanol and Pipe-line Gas based on Coal from the Raniganj Coal-field. Alongwith the Industrial Licence application a copy of the profile on production of methanol and pipe-line gas from coal in West Bengal had also been enclosed.

(c) The Industrial Licence application has since been considered and a *prima-facie* rejection letter issued to the applicant on 9th November, 1981, on the ground that the proposal is based on Coal gasification and the investigation involved is very large. Moreover, capacity gap for Methanol has already been bridged and the demand supply situation for methanol is not acute. It was, therefore, felt that the process proposed by the WBIDC Ltd., being so costly, should be discouraged.

केन्द्रीय श्रम संगठन की सदस्यता के सत्यापन के लिए नयी प्रणाली

668. **श्री मूल चंद्र डागा :** क्या श्रम मंत्री ने यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय श्रम संगठन की सदस्याता के सत्यापन के लिए किसी नई प्रणाली की घोषणा की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) यह प्रणाली कब तक कार्यान्वित हो जाएगी और उस पर श्रम संगठनों की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी, हां। नई प्रक्रिया दर्शाने वाला विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

(ख) 31-12-1980 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिए केन्द्रीय संगठनों की सदस्य संख्या के आंकड़े संशोधित प्रक्रिया के अधीन तैयार किए जाएंगे। यह प्रक्रिया प्रायोगिक है । यह तब तक लागू रहगी जबतक कि इसका स्थान भारतीय श्रम सम्मेलन द्वारा तैयार की गई नई प्रक्रिया नहीं ले लेती ।

ट्रड यूनियन संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री के बीच हुए विचार-विमर्श के दौरान, हालांकि कुछ संगठनों ने सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में अधिसूचित प्रक्रिया का समर्थन किया, निम्नलिखित अन्य सुझाव भी दिए गए :—

(i) सत्यापन उस ट्रेड यूनियन की मौजूदगी में किया जाना चाहिए जिसको चुनौती दी जाती है ।

(ii) गुप्त मतदान प्रणाली का संगठित क्षेत्र में परीक्षण किया जाए ।

(iii) गुप्त मतदान की सीमित क्षेत्रों में परीक्षण किया जाए जहाँ यूनियन की बाहुलता है और इनका परीक्षण सभी मामलों में न किया जाए क्योंकि इससे लघु चुनावों (मिनी इलैक्शन) को करवाना होगा ।

(iv) गुप्त मतदान का प्रयोग विवाद के मामलों में किया जाए ।

(v) गुप्त मतदान का केवल कारखानों में प्रयोग किया जाए ।

(vi) गुप्त मतदान प्रणाली को केवल तभी स्वीकार किया जाये, यदि ट्रेड यूनियन हड़तालें न करने का आश्वासन दें ।

(vii) गुप्त मतदान ही श्रमिकों के अपनी यूनियनों की पसन्द का पता लगाने का लोकतांत्रिक तरीका है जो सुपरिभाषित प्रतिष्ठानों या उद्योगों में "मान्यताप्राप्त" सामूहिक सौदेकारी एजेंट का रूप है ।

(viii) सत्यापन वर्तमान सरकारी एजेंसी द्वारा नहीं किया जाना चाहिए ।

(ix) प्रत्येक ट्रेड यूनियन को वार्षिक विवरणियां भेजनी चाहिए और दोषी यूनियनों का पंजीकरण रद्द किया जाए ।

विवरण

केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संघ संगठनों की सदस्यता के निर्धारण के लिए ग्रहण की जाने वाली सरकार द्वारा निर्णीत नई पद्धति :–

(क) केन्द्रीय संगठनों को पहले की भांति, दावा की गई अपनी सदस्यता सूचियां गणना-तारीख के संदर्भ में भेजने के लिए कहा जाएगा, जो कि उस वर्ष की 31 दिसम्बर, होगी जिससे सत्यापन सम्बन्धित है ;

(ख) इस प्रकार प्राप्त दावा की गई सूचियों को ऐसे अन्य संगठनों में आपत्तियां, यदि कोई हों, उठाने के लिए परिचालित किया जाएगा, जिन्होंने दावा सूचियां प्रस्तुत की हैं ;

(ग) इस प्रकार प्राप्त आपत्तियों की अनुबन्ध में यथा-उल्लिखित अब तक अपनाई गई प्रतिक्रिया के अनुसार जांच की जाएगी ;

(घ) यदि कोई संगठन दावा की गई सदस्यता सूची प्रस्तुत करने में असफल रहता है, तो उस संगठन से सम्बन्धित दावा सूची ट्रेड यूनियन के रजिस्ट्रार के रिकार्ड से तैयार की जाएगी और सभी संगठनों को परिचालित की जाएगी ;

(ङ) ऊपर (घ) में निर्दिष्ट संगठन ऊपर (क) के अधीन प्रस्तुत की गई या ऊपर (घ) के अधीन संकलित की गई दावा सूचियों पर आपत्तियां उठाने के हकदार नहीं होंगे ;

(च) ऊपर (घ) के अधीन तैयार की गई दावा सूचियों के विरुद्ध प्राप्त आपत्तियों पर मुख्य श्रम आयुक्त द्वारा उपलब्ध या उसको उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के आधार पर विचार किया जाएगा और वह उसमें यथावश्यक सुधार करेंगे ;

(छ) जहां ऊपर उप-पैरा (च) में मुख्य श्रमायुक्त द्वारा किए गए अन्तिम निर्णयों को कोई ऐसा संगठन स्वीकार नहीं करता है, जिसने ऊपर उप-पैरा (ङ) के साथ पठित कोई आपत्ति उठाई है, तो विवाद को सुलझाने की प्रक्रिया वही होगी जो कि उपयुक्त पैरा (क) में बताई गई यथोचित परिवर्तित प्रक्रिया होगी ;

(ज) इस प्रकार से अन्तिम रूप दी गई सदस्यता के आंकड़ों और उसके राज्य-वार एवं उद्योग-वार ब्यौरों को सभी संगठनों को परिचालित किया जाएगा और यह प्रतिनिधित्व का आधार होगा ।

अनुबन्ध

प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान करने के प्रयोजन के लिए केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संघ संगठनों की सदस्यता का निर्धारण समय समय पर केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध तंत्र द्वारा किए जाने वाले सदस्यता के सामान्य सत्यापन की पद्धति द्वारा किया जा रहा था। सत्यापन के लिए पद्धति वही थी जो तत्कालीन

चार केन्द्रीय संगठनों से परामर्श करके तय की गई थी और इसे परीक्षण जांच तथा यंत्र-तंत्र से लिए गए नमूनों के आधार पर किया जा रहा था। इसमें निम्नलिखित ढंग से जांच और प्रति-जांच की व्यवस्था थी :—

"प्रत्येक संगठन द्वारा मुख्य श्रमायुक्त को प्रस्तुत किए गए सदस्यता दावे अन्य संगठनों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाते थे। सत्यापन को अंतिम रूप दिए जाने से पूर्व मुख्य श्रमायुक्त सत्यापन के नतीजे सभी संगठनों को प्रदान करते थे ताकि वे किसी भी प्रकार की गलती को, ठीक करने के लिए, उनके ध्यान में ला सकें। जिन मामलों में सत्यापन के नतीजे पक्षों द्वारा स्वीकार नहीं किए जाते थे, उनके सम्बन्ध में उक्त पद्धति में समिति की व्यवस्था थी जो सभी संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों से गठित की जाती थी तथा मुख्य श्रमायुक्त या उनका प्रतिनिधि उसकी अध्यक्षता करते थे। यह समिति मामले की जांच करती थी और विवादों को निपटाती थी, जिसके असफल होने पर विवाद श्रम मंत्रालय को स्वतंत्र अभिकरण या न्यायाधिकरण को निर्दिष्ट करने के लिए सूचितकिया जाता था।"

अखिल भारतीय सेवा और केन्द्रीय सेवा ग्रुप "ए" के अधिकारियों का मुअत्तिल किया जाना

*669. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में अखिल भारतीय सेवा और केन्द्रीय सेवा ग्रुप "ए" के ऐसे कितने अधिकारी इस समय निलम्बित हैं और वे कब-कब से निलम्बित हैं, किन आरोपों के लिए वे निलम्बित हैं और क्या उनकी एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसे नियम बनाए हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत कोई विशेष अधिकारी किसी निर्धारित अवधि से अधिक समय तक निलम्बित नहीं रखा जा सकता; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकट सुब्बय्या) : (क) विभिन्न केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों/विभागों तथा राज्य सरकारों से अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यह सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) तथा (ग). संगत नियमों के अधीन दिया गया अथवा दिया हुआ माना लिया गया निलम्बन का आदेश तब तक लागू रहता है, जब तक कि इसे ऐसा करने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा संशोधित अथवा रद्द नहीं कर दिया जाता। फिर भी, इस आशय के अनुदेश विद्यमान हैं कि लगातार निलम्बन की आवश्यकता की समय-समय पर पुनरीक्षा की जानी चाहिए।

सेवा अधिनियम का संशोधन

670. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय सेना अधिनियम का संशोधन कब किया जाएगा और संसद में नया विधेयक कब तक पेश कर दिया जाएगा ; और

(ख) संशोधित विधेयक अब तक पेश न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वि० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) . भारतीय सेना अधिनियम, 1911 (1911 का अधिनियम viii) के स्थान पर पहले ही थलसेना अधिनियम, 1950 (1950 का अधिनियम xivi) लाया जा चुका है और इस समय यही अधिनियम लागू है। इसमें किसी तरह के संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं की गई है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए हरिजनों, आदिवासियों को सुविधाएं

671. **श्री केयूर भूषण** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पिछड़े क्षेत्र में लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए विशेष रियायतें देने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, महिलाओं तथा बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को क्या सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाएंगी; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग). पिछड़े क्षेत्र का विकास करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संघशासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों द्वारा दिए गए प्रोत्साहनों के अलावा केन्द्र सरकार भी केन्द्रीय निवेश राज-सहायता, परिवहन राजसहायता, रियायती वित्त, करों में रियायत, लघु उद्योगों द्वारा मशीनों की किराया-खरीद, तकनीकी सेवाओं के लिए परामर्श, ब्याज राजसहायता, कच्ची सामग्री का आयात करने के लिए विशेष सुविधाएं जिला उद्योग केन्द्र और मूल/मार्जिन धनराशि सहायता जैसे प्रोत्साहन देती है ।

ये सुविधायें हरिजनों, आदिवासियों महिलाओं और शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों सहित सभी उद्यमियों को उपलब्ध हैं ।

इन योजनाओं में से अधिकांश योजनाओं की और आगे संवीक्षा करने से सम्बन्धित शिवरामन समिति की रिपोर्ट पर सरकार सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है ।

घरेलू नोकरों का शोषण

672. **श्री केयूर भूषण** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के श्रमिक ब्यूरो ने दिल्ली में घरेलू नौकरों की दशा का अध्ययन शुरू किया है ;

(ख) क्या मालिकों के शोषण से घरेलू नौकरों की रक्षा करने के लिए कोई कानून बनाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Imprisonment of Jail Born Children

673 SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that an eight years old boy who was born in jail has been suffering in captivity because of the detention of his mother in Sakchi jail in Jamshedpur for the completion of her trial;

(b) if so, whether Government have at any time made any exercise to know as to how many such children were born in jail during the last five years

or so and have been in captivity because of their mothers detention for the completion of their trials; if so, details thereof; and

(c) what steps are contemplated by Government to remove the lacuna in the law, if any, to save them from unjustified and needless imprisonment and to take care of jail born children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a): Yes, Sir. A male child born on 7.9.73 to a female undertrial prisoner whose trial is going on in the Court of an Additional Sessions Judge, Jamshedpur, is being kept in the Jamshedpur Jail as none of his relatives is coming forward to take care of him.

(b) 'Prisons' being a State Subject Government of India do not maintain statistics of jail born children and no special exercise has been conducted by them to know the number of such children during the last five years.

(c) The Model Prison Manual commended to the State Government and Union Territory Administrations for adoption with suitable local variations and the existing State Jail Manuals contain detailed provisions for the maintenance and care of the jail born children or the children living with their mothers in jail. According to these, only such of the children as have no relatives or friends prepared to receive or look after them are kept with their mothers in jail till they attain a specified age. The children who have crossed that age are, kept in the nursery run by jail administration and in Children's Homes if better arrangement acceptable to the mother is not available. All reasonable facilities are extended to such children.

Diversion of Subsidy to Non-Backward Districts

674. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any evaluation to know the extent to which the Central investment subsidy and concessional finance were diverted to the districts/areas which were not classified as industrially backward;

(b) if so, the extent to which the subsidy for backward areas was diverted to non-backward districts/areas by the various State Governments during the last three years, Year-wise; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No funds were diverted to Non-Backward Districts/areas under the Central Investment Subsidy and Concessional Finance Schemes.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Smuggling of Banned Articles in Tihar Jail

675. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in smuggling of banned articles into Tihar Jail for the use of the inmates in connivance with the jail officials who have been completely under the influence of certain powerful and well connected undertrials;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to clear up the jail administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration have reported that it is not correct that smuggling of banned articles in the Tihar Jail has increased. The Administration have taken the following steps with a view to improving the working of the Jail Administration:—

(i) A senior Scale IAS Officer has been posted as full time DIG (Prisons)

(ii) The deputation period of the previous incumbent of the post of Supdt. Tihar Jail, was curtailed and he was reverted to his parent State. He has now been replaced by a DANI Civil Service Officer.

(iii) The interview system has been streamlined and searches of the prisoners, Warders staff etc. are conducted.

(iv) The duties of Warders Guard are changed frequently.

(v) Surprise searches of the barracks, cells and prisoners are conducted frequently.

Opinion of Defence Experts About M-21

676. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Defence experts are of the opinion that since Mig-21 could equal F-16 to the extent of 60 percent, this aircraft could be improved by installing an advanced fire control radar and IAF should go in for longer range Missile the cost of which will be very much less than equipping the Indian Air Force with new planes; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider the above proposal and the reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). F-16 aircraft is significantly from MiG- 21 and it is not possible to compare the capabilities of these two aircraft on a percentage basis. There is no proposal to adapt long range missile or advanced fire control radar on MiG-21 since this is not technologically feasible at present.

Central Assistance to Orissa

677. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minster of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central assistance for development project in Orissa during 1980-81 was 145 crores and the amount if proposed to be reduced to Rs. 138 crores for the period 1981-82;

(b) the total money that has been sanctioned to Orissa during the current year;

(c) the reasons for scaling down the Central assistance to a State which is economically backward and has undertaken many schemes for economic betterment of its people which in the absence of adequate Central support will not fructify; and

(d) whether Government will make up the shortfall during 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a): and (b). The Central assistance allocated to Orissa for 1980-81 and 1981-82 is Rs. 145.10 crores and Rs. 137.81 crores respectively.

(c) For the Annual Plan 1981-82 the State Government was given (i) 1/4th of the residual amount of Central assistance agreed to for the Sixth Plan period after deducting the Central assistance for 1980-81; and (ii) advance Plan assistance of Rs. 9.2 crores to enable the State Government to have reasonable level of the Plan outlay during the year. The Central assistance for 1980-81 was finalised on an ad-hoc basis with the understandig that the same would be adjusted within the Sixth Plan allocation as would be approved by the National Development Council.

(d) Question does not arise.

Accidents in Jagannath Colliery in Orissa

678. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre had instituted a Court of Enquiry into the Jagannath Colliery accident (under Central Coal Fields Ltd.) where ten persons were killed on July 24, 1981;

(b) if so, what are the details of the findings of the enquiry particularly the conditions responsible for accident;

(c) whether the Centre are aware that the safety rules in mines are often not followed which contribute towards such accident, and if so, whether all the coal mines in Orissa were throughly inspected to find out where such safety rules are not followed and when it was done last and the steps taken to ensure that such rules are not violated; and

(d) the names of the mines which have been found violating safety rules which lead to the death of miners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) A Court of inquiry has been constituted on 1st September, 1981 to inquire into the causes of and the circumstances attending the accidents which occurred at Jagannath Colliery on the 24th June, 1981 and not on the 24th July, 1981, resulting in loss of lives.

(b) The inquiry is still in progress.

(c) and (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

High Level Committee to Review the Gratuity Fund and Employment Scheme

679. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI E. BALANANDAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a high level Committee to review the feasibility of Gratuity Fund and Employment Scheme;

(b) if so, the terms of reference and the composition of the Committee; and

(c) whether the help of the States has been sought at this formative stage since such laws are mostly operated by them.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Committee has been constituted to examine in depth the suggestions regarding constitution of Gratuity Fund, introduction of Unemployment Insurance Scheme and a proposal to constitute a Fund to revive sick units. The composition of the Committee is as follows:

Chairman:

1. Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha, Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour.

Member:

2. Shri Sant Mehta, Labour Minister, Gujarat.

3. Shri N. M. Tidke, Labour Minister Maharashtra.

4. Shri S. Raghavanandam, Labour Minister, Tamil Nadu.

5. Shri K. P. Ghosh, Labour Minister, West Bengal.

Convenor:

6. Shri R. K. A. Subrahmanyam, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Labour.

(c) As the composition of the Committee would indicate State Governments are already associated in the examination of the proposals and they will continue to be consulted in the matter.

यूनिकेप लेबोरेटरीज पर कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की बकाया राशि

680. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या श्रम मंत्री यूनिकेप लेबोरेटरीज पर ई० एस० आई० की बकाया राशि के बारे में 21 सितम्बर, 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2580 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य बीमा योजना के कारण यूनिकेप लेबोरेटरीज

पर 24,772.24 रुपये की धनराशि की त्वरित वसूली को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम को आदेश जारी किए हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है क्योंकि कम्पनी के कर्मचारियों और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के कर्मचारियों में सांठ-गांठ है।

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष आदेश जारी नहीं किए हैं। तथापि, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने बकाया राशि की वसूली के लिए कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 45-ख के अधीन आवश्यक वसूली प्रमाण-पत्र दायर किए और वे देय राशियों की शीघ्र वसूली हेतु प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

Amendment of the Minmum Wages Act to the Basic Need

681. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to amend the Minimum Wages Act to the basic needs of workers at the level of the poverty line as defined by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). A Working Group of Labour Ministers have recommended that a provision should be made in the Minimum Wages Act to enable the appropriate Governments to fix a general minimum wage in respect of all employments not included in the schedule thereto and that the general minimum wage should be fixed with due regard to the basic needs of the worker at the poverty line as defined by the Planning Commission.

This recommendation will be kept in view while formulating proposals for amendment of the Act.

Grant of Licences to FERA and large Companies

683. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of Government in granting fresh licences to FERA and large companies;

(b) the details of deviations made to the policy of Government during the last two years on the grounds of exports import substitutions, wider disposal of ownership etc; and

(c) justification in each case?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Under the existing policy of Government, companies coming under the purview of Monopoly and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and Foreign Exchange Regulations Act are eligible to participate in industrial activity connected with those industries which are included in Appendix-I to the press note dated 2nd February, 1973, without any restriction but after obtaining clearances from MRTP and FERA angles. In respect of industries not included in Appendix-I they will have to undertake a minimum export obligation of 60 per cent or more of the new or additional production which should be achieved within a period of three years. In respect of items reserved for small sector export obligation of a minimum of 75 per cent of the new or additional production to be achieved within a maximum period of three years is insisted.

(b) and (c). Selective liberalisation of the above policy has been made by Government in specific cases. In the case of leather industry, recently Government have liberalised the above policy in respect of leather footwear

and other leather goods taking into account the need for substantial build up of export worthy capacity of leather goods and to ensure continued support and market to the small scale and cottage sectors. The export obligation has been reduced from 75 per cent to 70 per cent in the case of leather goods.

CBI Report on Bhagalpur Blindings

684. SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the date when the CBI took up the work of probing into Bhagalpur blindings;

(b) the progress made so far in this assignment; and

(c) whether the probe has been completed and the report submitted to Government, if so, when, if not, when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a). The CBI took over the investigation of Bhagalpur Blindings cases on 7th February 1981.

(b) and (c). The CBI have reported that field investigations have been recently completed in respect of the 24 cases relating to Bhagalpur Blindings and the reports of Superintendent of Police are nearing completion. The same will be forwarded to Government for necessary action in due course.

Job Guarantee for Agriculture and Landless Labour

685. SHRI JAMILUR REHMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a plan to frame law for the job guarantee of Agriculture and landless labourers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up Industries in the Backward Districts of North Eastern Region and Rayalaseema

686. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minster of INDUSTRY

(a) whether Government are having any policy to set up industries in North Eastern region and in backward areas in the country; and

(b) if so whether any plans are drawn up to start industries in Rayalaseema?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AN LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) As part of the Governments efforts to reduce regional imbalances in economic development, the on-going Central incentive schemes, such as, concessional finance central subsidy, transport subsidy' are applicable to specified backward areas in the country, including those in the North-Eastern region. Under the Centrally sponsored scheme, DICs have been set up, covering most of the country, including backward areas. Recognising the special difficulties of the North Eastern Region, the rate of Central Investment Subsidy for units coming up in backward areas the region has been enhanced from 15 per cent to 20 per cent with an increase in ceiling from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs Government are constantly monitoring the efficacy of the policies and programmes in regard to industrial development of backward areas.

(b) While the primary responsibility for promotion of industries in a State rests with the State Government, the Central Government have notified all the four districts in the Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh as eligible to concessional finance. Besides, a set of 22 blocks from all the four districts have been further identified for eligibility to Central Investment Subsidy. At the instance of the State Government, Anantapur district has been identified for initiating industrialisation under the nucleus plant programme for which a Task Force is

at work to identify project possibilities, extent of ancillarisation and minimum infrastructural gaps.

Leakage in Atomic Power Plant

687. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any leakage recently in the Atomic Energy Plants in our country; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the action taken to set right the leakages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. (SINGH): (a) and (b). Leakage of light water was detected recently in Unit I of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station. The leak has been pinpointed and would be plugged before restarting the unit.

Talks with Punjab Leaders on Restlessness in Punjab

688. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether in the talks with the leaders of punjab any agreed solution to the present restlessness prevailing in the State has been found out; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). :—

The talks with the Punjab leaders have not concluded yet.

Setting up of Industries in Jhalawar, Rajasthan

689. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken for setting up industries in Jhalawar, a backward district in Rajasthan; and

(b) the number of industries set up in this district during the last two years and the names of the industries in which production has started?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAIN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). An outlay of Rs. 45.09 crores has been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan for Large and Medium Industries Sector in the State of Rajasthan.

The Central investments are primarily in large industrial projects of a basic character and the location of such projects is decided, subject to techno-economic consideration, comparatively backward regions being given preference.

Jhalawar District has been identified as industrially backward and investors are entitled to Central incentives such as, concessional finance, tax concession, hire purchase of machinery by small scale industries, consultancy for technical services, interest subsidy, special facilities for import of raw materials, rural industries projects programme, Rural Artisans Programme, Seed/Margin Money Assistance and District Industries Centre.

According to the State Government, under the DIC Programme in the Jhalawar district during 1979-80 and 1980-81, 50 and 494 new industries were set up, 1050 and 1485 candidate industries were identified, 380 and 45 projects profiles were prepared, 875 and 1473 registration were done, 28.50 and 22.50 lakhs credit by banks and financial institutions, 869 and 1548 persons got employment respectively.

For the DIC programme, central assistance amounting to Rs. 141.25 lakhs was released in 1978-79, Rs. 38.78 lakhs in 1979-80, Rs. 39.00 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs. 50.70 lakhs during the first and second quarters of the current year 1981-82. The allocation of Central assistance within the various districts of the State is done by the State Government.

Setting up of Industries in Gaya

690. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many industries are going to be located in Gaya (Bihar) industrial backward area, during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) As part of the industrial plan of State Government following industries are proposed to be located at Gaya during the Sixth Five Year Plan period:—

1. Antifriction Bearing Project.

2. Craft Paper Project (Jehanabad).

3. Sanitary Ware Project.

4. Central Processing House.

5. 25,000 Spindle Cotton Spinning Mill.

12.00 hrs.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : (चैल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गढ़वाल में लोकतंत्र की हत्या हो रही है : यह सरकार लोकतंत्र की हत्यारी है। हमने एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है । सरकार ने लोकतंत्र की हत्या की है ।... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप क्या कर रहे हैं ।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव ।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I want to draw your attention and of the House to a very important issue I wrote a letter to you this morning....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके बारे में आप को बता तो दिया है । आपको कन्वे कर दिया है ।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I want to tell you. This is my very serious objection. It has been conveyed to me that this kind of statements are always made outside the House and therefore, it is not an important issue.

MR. SPEAKER: We have a statement by the Minister this evening about foreign policy. We can discuss it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It is not a point of foreign policy, but the Prime Minister making a statement outside the House on no-war pact. It is a very important question of national and international policy. When the House is in session..

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the first time, I have read this before.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It means House has no value.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I supply him. I can quote a Precedent. In the Fifth Lok Sabha, when Mr. Khadilkar made a statement regarding bonus outside the House, he was pulled up by the Speaker, who said, "I would warn the Minister that he should raise such issues during session only on the floor of the House." Now the Prime Minister has made a statement on Pakistan.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: This ruling has been given in this House itself that when the House is in session, important statements should not be made outside the House. (*Interruptions*). The External Affairs Minister is here. In the consultative committee meeting he said, Government would like to make a statement at an

appropriate time. So, even the committee did not insist that the Government should come in a hurry and make a statement. But the Prime Minister, addressing Defence College trainees, has made this statement regarding no-war pact. It is a very important statement. The question is whether the Government is going to talk, whether the Government is going to take a serious view or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Before also I have read so many statements regarding that.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You talk to the Foreign Minister. He said the Government of India has not received any formal proposal. On that basis he said, there is no need to react to this. But now the Prime Minister is reacting outside. We would like to know whether the Government of India has now got a formal proposal from Pakistan or not and what is the official reaction.

MR. SPEAKER : He will make a statement this afternoon.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: We would not like to know it through the press. Would you like Parliament to be kept in darkness?

MR. SPEAKER: He is going to make a statement this very afternoon and we are going to have a discussion.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: That is on a different question.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): On a point of procedure. The hon. member is saying that some important statement has been made by the Prime Minister outside the House. It is not a new policy which was stated there. It is not something which has originated for the first time.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I said.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Something has come and in reaction to it. something she said in brief. The hon. Foreign Minister is making a statement today. It would be wrong to say that procedurally the Prime Minister is prohibited from saying one or two words or sentences.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Before giving your ruling, please verify from the Foreign Minister. Even in the consultative committee on External Affairs it was unanimously decided that we will give support to the Government at an appropriate time. But this statement is made outside. How will we take it? (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे बिहार में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भाइयों ने मुझे इसके बारे में रोक दिया है । यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है ।

(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए । रामावतार जी यही मंशा है कि हम काम न करें ? इसी सदन में आपने मुझसे कहा था कि आप किसी स्टेट सब्जेक्ट को नहीं ले सकते । दिस इज ए स्टेट सब्जेक्ट ।

(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बहस मत कीजिए । एक चीज को दो तरह से न लीजिए । यह दुधारू तलवार है । मैंने आपके कहने पर एक चीज वापस ली है । अगर आपका यही मंशा है कि यह हाउस न चले तो दूसरी बात है ।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) There are numerous ruling given by your predecesors that no policy statements should be made outside the House when Parliament is in session. When the Minister of External Affairs is making a statement in the House today, this statement should not have been made outside the House. So, the issue raised by Shri Chandrajit Yadav is very relevant.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is your ruling on it? (*Interruptions*).

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

POWER THRESHERS (QUALITY CENTRAL) ORDER, 1981, TWO WHEELER VEHICLES (RESTRICTION OF RE-SALE) ORDER, 1981, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER PETROLEUM ACT, 1934 AND INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Power Threshers (Quality Control) Order, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 746(E), in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1981, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2915/81].

(2) A copy of the two Wheeler Vehicles (Restriction on Re-sale) Order, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 735(E), in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1981, Issued under section 18G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2916/81].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934:—

(i) The Petroleum (Second Amendment) Rules, 1981 published in Notification No. GSR 756 in Gazette of India dated the 15th August, 1981.

(ii) The Petroleum (Third Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. GSR 757 in Gazette of India dated the 15th August, 1981. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2917/81].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(i) S.O. 315(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1981 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Carter Pooler and Company Private Limited, Calcutta.

(ii) S.O. 331(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1981 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited, Delhi. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2918/81].

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cement Research Institute of India, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Cement Research Institute of India, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2919/81].

NOTIFICATION UNDER DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ACT, 1957, FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION (ACCEPTANCE OR RETENTION OF GIFTS OR PRESENTATIONS) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1981 AND ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION FOR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy of Notification No. F.11/20/79-LSG (Hindi and English versions) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 5th October, 1981 containing Order No. U.11013/6/81—Delhi of the Ministry of Home

Affairs making amendment to the Order dated the 11th April, 1980 issued under sub-section (1) of section 490 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 by substituting the words 'two years' for the words 'one year and a half' under sub-section (3) of the said Act, together with an explanatory statement for the issue of the Order. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2920/81].

(2) A copy of the Foreign Contribution (Acceptance or retention of Gifts or Presentations) Amendment Regulations, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 786(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 30 of the Foreign Controbution (Regulation) Act, 1976. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2921/81].

(3) A copy of the Annual General Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for the year 1979-80. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2922/81].

NAVY (DISCIPLINE AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) FIRST (AMENDMENT) REGULATONS, 1981.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I beg lay on the Table a copy of the Navy (Discipline and Miscellaneous Provisions) First (Amendment) Regulations, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.D. 247 in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1981, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2923/81].

NOTIFICATION UNDER DELHI ADMINISTRATON ACT, 1966 UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (MEMBERS) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS 1981, BORDER SECURITY FORCE CHIEF LAW OFFCER AND LAW OFFICERS RECRUITMENT AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1981, A STATEMENT FOR DELAY, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951 AND DELHI POLICE (PROMOTION AND CONFIRMATION) (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1981.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKTASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 707(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazatte of India dated the 19th September, 1981 containing President's Order dated the 19th September 1981 issued under section 31 of the Delhi Administration Act, 1966 suspending certain provisions of the said Act for a further period of six months with effect from the 21st September, 1981. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2924/81].

(2) A copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Members) Amendment Regulations, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 832 in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1981, issued under Article 318 of the Constitution. Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2925/1].

(3)(i) A copy of the Border Security Force, Chief Law Officer and Law Officers Recruitment and Conditions of Service (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 498(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1981, under section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (i) above. (Placed in Library. *See* No. 2926/81].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. GSR 875 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1981.

(ii) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. GSR 602(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1981.

(iii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Eight Amendment Rules, 198[illegible] published in Notification No. GSR 603(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1981.

(iv) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. GSR 604(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1981.

(v) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. GSR 605(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1981.

(vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixteenth Amendment Regulations, 1981 published in Notification No. GSR 925 in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1981.

(vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eleventh Amendment Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. GSR 926 in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1981.

(viii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventeenth Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. GSR 944 in Gazettee of India dated the 24th October, 1981.

(ix) The Indian Administrative Eervice (Pay) Twelth Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. GSR 945 in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 1981.

(x) The All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. GSR 959 in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1981.

(xi) The All India Services (Group Insurance) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. GSR 584(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1981.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2927/81].

(5) A copy of the Delhi Police (Promotion and Confirmation) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.10/31/81-Home (P) Estt. Delhi Gazette dated the 25th September, 1981, under sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2928/81].

IRON ORE MINES AND MANGANESE ORE MINES LABOURS WELFARE FUND (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1981, A STATEMENT REGARDING ACTIONS ON OLDER WORKERS ADOPTED AT 667TH SESSION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE HELD AT GENEVA IN JUNE 1980 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT, 1952

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): On behalf of Shri P. Venkata Reddy, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 921 in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1981, under sub-section (4) of section 12 of of the Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2929/81].

(2) A statetment (Hindi and English versions) indicating the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations concerning Older Workers adopted at the Sixty-sixth Session of International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June, 1980. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2930/81].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952:—

(i) The Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1981, published in Notification No. GSR 548(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1981.

(ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fifth Amendment) Scheme, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R.549(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1981. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2931/81].

12.08 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Pensions' (Amendment) Bill, 1981, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd November, 1981."

PENSIONS' (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1981 AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Pensions' (Amendment) Bill, 1981, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTIETH REPORT

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): I beg to present the Thirtieth Report of the Commitee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.09 hrs.

CHIT FUNDS BILL

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengapattu): I beg to present the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Select Committee on the Bill to Provide for the regulation of chit funds and for matters connected therewith.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendarepara): Do you not allow a discussion on minorities being slaughtered by the Police.

अध्यक्ष महोदय . बीजू साहब, मैं ने कल भी आप से कहा था कि आप आ कर बात कीजिए, फिर मुझे समझाइए कि क्या करना है लेकिन आप वापस चले गये ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय . हमने सारे कम्युनल राइटस देखे हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय . मेरी बात सुनिए, अगर यही तरीका है, यही तरीका अख्तियार करना है और मन बना लिया है कि हमने काम नहीं करना है तो दूसरी बात है । मेरी बात सुनिए ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय . आप कहां चलने देते हैं । आप तो ऐसे करते हैं .... ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय . सब बैठ जाए । मैंने कल भी बिजनिस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में कहा, उनके सामने सब रख दिया, सब बातें डिसकस हो चुकी हैं । उनसे कहा गया कि आप प्रियारिटी फिक्स कर लो । मैं तो कुछ रखता नहीं हूं । मैं इस बात के लिए हैरान हूं कि आप लोग दुहाई

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

देते हैं डेमोक्रेसी को, डेमोक्रेसी के लिए हम यह सब कर रहे हैं, लेकिन डेमोक्रेसी किसको कहते हैं ? विचार-विमर्श को ही तो डेमोक्रेसी कहते हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय . नहीं गलत बात है, आप ऐसा कहते हैं। आपके बिजनिस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में जो नुमाइंदे हैं, उनसे पूछ लीजिए कि मैंने कहा या नहीं कहा । पूछिए कि हमने बैठ कर फैसला किया या नहीं और प्रियारिटी किस हिसाब से फिक्स करनी है, इस बारे में बात हुई या नहीं ? प्रियारिटी फिक्स उनसे मिलकर करते हैं तो भी गलत है, नहीं करते हैं तो भी गलत है, तो इस तरीके से तो हाउस नहीं चल सकता । अगर ऐसा है तो मैं छुट्टी कर लेता हूं । यह तो कोई बात नहीं हुई । मेरे हाथ बंधे हुए हैं । मैंने कमेटी के सामने रख दिया कि बोलो भई क्या करना है । हाउस के सामने रख दिया । इसके बावजूद आप हाउस नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं तो देश अपने आप आपको समझेगा ।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: We fully support your point of view. For example, in this session you had taken certain matters before the Business Advisory Committee. But other things crop up like,

एक स्थान पर हमारे मुस्लिम भाई को पुलिस ने गोली मार दी ।

It is a subsequent affair.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आ कर मेरे से बात कर लीजिए, सलाह कर लीजिए

You are always welcome. Any member is always welcome. I will discuss it with them.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Please listen to me. The Home Minister of India says that he has written to the State Governments to provide fire arms to the Harijans. His assistant, the Minister of State, says in the Rajya Sabha that this is not the Government policy. What are we understand? What is the nation to understand?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह बात कर रहा हूं कि प्रियारिटी फिक्स कर ली गई है और सारी चर्चा हो चुकी है, लेकिन अगर इसी प्रकार से वक्त जाया करते हैं तो न आपका डिसक्शन हो सकेगा और न कोई और काम हो सकेगा । आप मेरे पास आईए, बात कीजिए । आई एम ओपन टू सजेशन । लेकिन अगर आप पांच जिस तरह से अपनी-अपनी बात कहते हैं, इसी तरह से सारा हाउस करने लग जाए तो फिर मेरी क्या जरूरत है ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : हमको भी चांस मिलना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा चांस आप लोगों को ही तो मिलता है । बाहर के लोग जब देखेंगे तो याद रखेंगे आप लोगों को ।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Sir, regarding the holding of the Garhwal elections...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप तो बैठे थे, क्यों खड़े हो गए । क्या कहना चाहते हैं आप ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): He is referring to the Garhwal elections.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या हो रहा है आपको । आपके पास आपके दोस्त बैठे हैं, उनसे पूछ लीजिए, सारी बात उनको पता है ।

Why can't you listen to them? You talk to your friends and then talk to me. I am a man. Do you think I am an inhuman being?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, I am on a different subject. What about punishment to those who were involved in the conspiracy to murder national leaders' like Shri H. N. Bahuguna. A statement should be made.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. It is a law and order problem. Parliament cannot take it up like this.

12.15 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING INFORMATION GIVEN DURING CALLING ATTENTION ON 9-9-1981 RE: REPORTED DACOITY IN SOUTH EXTENSION BRANCH OF CANARA BANK IN NEW DELHI.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): During the course of the debate on the Calling Attention Motion on 9-9-81 regarding reported dacoity in the South Extension Branch of Canara Bank in New Delhi, I had stated that the 2nd and 3rd reports of the National Police Commission had been forwarded to the State Governments for appropriate action, and that they have also been addressed for taking action on other reports of the National Police Commission.

2. The position is that, except for the 1st report no other report has been forwarded to the State Governments. The same are still under consideration of the Government.

12.16 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported deaths due to widespread incidence of encephalitis

श्री हरिशचन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा): लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय की ओर स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस विषय में एक बियान दें ·

आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक तमिलनाडु, पांडिचेरी और देश के अन्य भागों में मस्तिष्क ज्वर (एंसिफेलाइटिस) के भीषण प्रकोप के कारण हुई मौतों के समाचार ।

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Sir, Japanese Encephalitis (JE), a mosquito-borne viral disease has been reported from time to time both from Northern and Southern states of the country. In recent years major outbreaks have been reported from West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. However, during the current year, epidemics of the disease have occured in a contigious area involving 26 districts spread over in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. No epidemic of Japanese Encephalitis has been reported this year from Northern States. The districts affected are mainly drought prone areas which received good monsoon rain during 1981. This created conditions for the breeding of mosquito vectors which are responsible for transmission of this disease.

2. Considering the seriousness of the situation, I have asked the Chief Ministers and the Health Ministers, of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry to take urgent effective steps to combat the outbreaks and to co-ordinate their efforts in this direction.

3. In view of the periodic recurrence of Japanese Encephalitis epidemics in the country, the Ministry

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

of Health and Family Welfare have issued standing instructions for containment of the outbreaks. The States concerned have initiated action accordingly in the affected areas on the following lines:—

(i) Residual insecticidal spray of hamlets with Hexachlorhexene (HCH) with particular attention to animal shelters in affected villages;

(ii) Application of insecticide with fogging machines in outdoor mosquito resting places.

(iii) Application of larvicides in mosquito breeding sites around the affected villages;

(iv) Provision of adequate stocks of drugs in the hospitals in the affected areas:—

(v) Effective monitoring.

4. On receipt of the reports of outbreak from the States, the situation was reviewed by the technical officers of the Ministry of Health at Hyderabad. Consequent to this meeting, the following further technical guidelines were issued:—

4.1 All the villages reporting clinically diagnosed and confirmed cases of J. E. should be brought under HCH indoor residual spray.

4.2 Malathion fogging should be instituted in the affected villages to cover the vegetation around the breeding sites as well as the space around hamlets/animals shelters in the villages.

4.3 Uninfected villages falling within two kilometres radius of the infected villages should also receive HCH spray and malathion fogging as a preventive measure.

4.4 Villages within the proximity of infacted villages and covered presently by wet cultivation as well as villages in the vicinity of big water source attracting migratory and other water birds should be kept under surveillance.

4.5 Specialists services be kept in readiness in the hospitals in the affected areas particularly for proper diagnosis.

5. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has rushed necessary additional material and equipment including 60 metric tonnes of HCH, 18.5 metric tonnes of malathion and eight fogging spray machines as asked for by the concerned States and Union Territory to the affected areas.

6. Since many viral, bacterial and other diseases cause encephalitis the peripheral health institutions do not have adequate facilities for specific diagnosis of J. E. Therefore, there is likelihood of over reporting of J.E. To overcome this and in response to the present situation, teams from National Institute of Virology, Pune (ICMR) have been sent to these States & UT to investigate the outbreaks and assist the State Governments in undertaking control measures.

7. The Central Government is keeping a close watch on the situation in consultation with the States concerned and all assistance will be rendered to control the disease.

श्री हरिश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने मेरे ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के सन्दर्भ में विस्तृत जानकारी दी है उसके लिये मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूं। लेकिन एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि एक मस्तिष्क ज्वर तो हमारे देश के सभी प्रान्तों में फैला उसको रोकने के लिए किस प्रकार की वैक्सीन तथा अन्य चीजों की जरुरत है ताकि उसको रोका जा सके उसकी बाबत तो स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय कार्य कर रहा है। लेकिन जो दूसरे प्रकार के

मस्तिष्क ज्वर से हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग पीड़ित हैं उसका इलाज निश्चित तौर पर अध्यक्ष महोदय और आपको सोचना पड़ेगा। इस के लिए किये वैक्सीन को खोज करनी पड़ेगी।

मंत्री जी के उत्तर से और जो अन्य रिपोर्ट मिली हैं ऐसा लगता है कि जनता राज्य से जो विरासत में हमारे देश को बहुत सारी बुराइयां मिली उन में से एक बीमारी या बुराई मस्तिष्क की 1979 के बाद तेजी से फैली। जनता राज्य के विरासत में यह बीमारी अधिक मिली है। मंत्री जी के उत्तर से कुछ प्रश्न उठते हैं जो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं:

(1) इस बीमारी में जो मौतें हुई हैं उसका कारण लोगों का देर से अस्पताल में जाना है।

(2) यह बीमारी गांवों में ज्यादा फैली है क्यों कि वहां सफाई नहीं है।

(3) लोगों को इस बीमारी के विषय में प्रोपर एजूकेशन नहीं है। तो जिस तरह से हमारे गांवों की आज हालत है, दूर दूर अस्पताल हैं और अधिकांश अस्पताल ऐसे हैं जिन में डाक्टर नहीं हैं। और अगर हैं भी तो दवाएं नहीं हैं। मेरे अपने ही क्षेत्र में इस समय 428 डाक्टरों की कमी है अस्पतालों में। और कारण यह है कि जो डाक्टर गांवों में भेजे जाते हैं वह वहां काम नहीं करना चाहते। तो क्या कोई ऐसी ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य सेवा का आप निर्माण करेंगे ताकि डाक्टर गांवों में जा सकें और उन से गांवों में काम करने के लिए बौंड लिए जा सकें।

इसके अलावा दवाई का मसला है। जो शहरों में अस्पताल हैं उन में ऐसे लोग लोग रहते हैं जो सरकार को प्रेशराइज करते हैं और शहर के अस्पतालों को दवाएं मिल जाती हैं। साथ ही केन्द्र सरकार के जो अस्पताल हैं उन के रिसोर्सेज भी अधिक हैं। लेकिन गांवों में जो अस्पताल हैं जो राज्य सरकारों के अधीन हैं राज्यों के रिसोर्सेज कम होने की वजह से वह अपने अस्पतालों में दवाएं नहीं दे सकते। तो क्या कोई ऐसा तरीका आप निकालेंगे कि गावों के अस्पतालों को समुचित ग्रान्टस मिल सके ताकि उनको धन के अभाव में दवाओं की कमी का सामना करना पड़े और ऐसी बीमारियों का वहां इलाज हो सके। चूंकि गांवों में समय पर दवाएं नहीं मिलती हैं इस लिए ऐसा होता है। आपके उत्तर और अखबारों से साफ है कि लोगों को देर से अस्पताल ले जाया गया, या वह स्वयं देर से अस्पताल गए और अगर गए भी तो प्रोपर मेडिकल केयर उनको नहीं मिली। प्रोपर मेडिकल केयर देना सरकार की डयुटी है। और यदि दवाएं न हों तो इस दिक्कत को दूर करना आपका काम है। तो इस संदर्भ में आप क्या एक्शन ले रहे हैं?

कर्नाटक और दूसरे प्रान्तों में बीमारी फैली हैं। इसका कारण यह भी है राज्यों के बीच प्रोपर कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं हुआ। एक राज्य में आपने कुछ दवाओं का छिड़काव कर दिया मगर आसपास के राज्यों में नहीं किया जिसकी वजह से वहां बीमारी फैल गई। तो एक जगह कंट्रोल हो और दूसरी जगह कंट्रोल न हो यह भी ठीक नहीं है। खासकर बोर्डर एरियाज में तो प्रोपर कोआर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए।

12.25 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.)

मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि राज्य सरकारों को डायरेक्टिव दिया गया है

[श्री हरीश चन्द्रसिंह रावत]

लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि राज्य सरकारों ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है।

इसके वैकसीन जापान से आते हैं। मगर बताया गया है कि वे वैकसीन अब प्रभावी नहीं रह गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इनको प्रभावी बनाने के लिए नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ वाइरालोजी, पूना, नेशनल इंस्टीटयूट आफ मैन्टल हैल्थ एंड न्यूरो साइंसिस बंगलौर और वाइरल रिसर्च इंस्टीटयूट कसौली (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है। पिछले साल काला ज्वर की बात उठी थी। इसी दौरान और भी कई बातें उठी हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर इन दवाओं को ईजाद करने के बारे में क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है। मंत्री महोदय ने मामलों को रैफर करने की बात कही है। वह यह स्पष्ट करने का कष्ट करें कि इस बारे में क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है।

मंत्री महोदय ने बी० एच० सी० और मेलेथियन आदि दवाएं छिड़कने की बात कही है। गांवों के अधिकाश लोग खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं। हम ने देखा है कि विभिन्न दवाएं छिड़कने से न केवल फसलें बर्बाद हो जाती हैं, बल्कि घास भी नष्ट हो जाती है, जो गाय-बैल के काम आती है। इस लिए गांवों में लोग दवाओं के छिड़कने के बारे में ज्यादा उत्साह नहीं दिखाते और इसको रेजिस्ट करते हैं। इस से कीटाणुओं को पूरी तरह से नष्ट नहीं किया जा सकता। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि जहां ये महामारियां फैलती हैं और दवाओं के छिड़काव की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, वहां एग्रीकल्चरल काप्स और घास के लिए वैकल्पिक उपाय किया जाए और यदि उनकी फसल नष्ट हो जाती है, तो उन्हें उसका कम्पेंसेशन दिया जाए?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member while dealing with the problem of encephalitis, in the beginning he dealt with the concephalitis problem with the Opposition in the House. He wanted me to say whether we can do anyhing to improve them. I can only say that a large and effective dose of Indira Congress will improve them and cure them of the encephalitis suffered by the Opposition.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But that is not in the Calling Attention.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: That is what he referred to. Regarding the measures taken, while dealing with the problem, the hon. Member dealt with various issues to which I have already answered in my main answer. He wanted to know about the supply of drugs and the position of doctors in the rural areas. It is a larger question which, of course, I have many a time answered in this House. The present question refers only to the supply of drugs and the availability of facilities for the treatment of patients suffering from encephalitis. As regards the measures that we have taken, a cell has been set up in the National Malaria Eradication Programme Directorate to coordinate the activities of the Government of India and the States in order to check the menace of this disease.

He also wanted to know whether we have been doing anything to inform the public and whether any guidelines have been issued by the Government. To that, I should say that a note on Japanese encephalitis for health education has been printed and distributed to different States and Union Territories for distribution among public and medical profession so as to see what steps they

should take when such an epidemic arises or shows its face. Also, a technical note on Japanese encephalitis regarding causation, transmission, epidemiology, entomology, science and symptom treatment, vaccine and other preventive measures has been prepared and sent to all states and Union Territories.

The States and Union Territories have also been requested to spray BHC and DDT on an area of 2 to 3 Kms. around the places, wherever the disease is reported.

As regards the question raised by the Hon. Member, the doctors not going to the villages, I should say that there are many problems. Of course, the present question does not deal with the problems of this aspect —medical treatment in the rural areas. But I agree.

The House is aware that I have recently appointed a very higher-power Committee, the Medical Education Review Committee in which there are eminent medical educationists to suggest to the Government whether the present system of medical education can be improved and in what manner it has to be improved so that Health Services can be extended to the rural people and on receipt of the recommendations of the Medical Education Review Committee, we can know whether we can produce doctors who are socially motivated to willingly go to the rural areas to serve the rural people.

Regarding the question of Coordination between the Southern States where this disease is showing signs of spreading at the moment, I should say that only on the 11th of this month, the Officers of the Central Health Ministry had gone to Hyderabad and also to all the affected States and had issued necessary directions on how to effectively control and contain this disease.

I am also going to hold a meeting of the Health Ministers of the affected States and Union Territories within a day or two at Madras and I am planning to bring about effective Coordintion in these States so that this disease does not spread to the other areas.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. P. J. Kurien.

श्री हरिशचन्द्र सिंह रावत : एक. मैं ने यह पूछा था कि आप के इंस्टीच्यूट्स हैं उन के अंदर कोई ऐसी वैक्सीन या दवा तैयार करने के विषय में क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: At the moment, there is only one vaccine which is available and which is very costly. Efforts are being made all over the world and research is going on in order to find out whether effective preventive measures against this disease can be taken through vaccine and so far we have not been able to succeed. Of course, we have found one drug Intraferon and it is still not cleared for treatment and research is going on.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chindwara): The Minister has mentioned the steps taken by the Government for the purpose of preventing Encephalitis and for treatment of Encephalitis where it has occurred.

The Minister mentioned in his statement as well as in para 6 that there could be over-reporting of cases of Encephalitis.

That may be so. But the issue is that this is a disease which is causing a lot of social concern and there have been many deaths; it has taken a heavy toll. So, if there is over-reporting of cases of encephalitis, we should not become overconscious about it. Encephalitis in an epidemic form has broken out in 21 districts. It is not a question of 21 districts only; the main point is

[Shri Kamal Nath]

that these are 21 contiguous districts, these 21 contiguous districts have become contagious. So, that is the key part of this epidemic. There would be no harm if the government really over-reacts to this because this is the third major mosquito-borne disease after malaria and filaria, not the filaria concerning files but the filaria which comes after malaria. I would like to know from the Minister whether the World Health Organization has been able to provide us any assistance in this and whether any other social organisations have also come forth because it may be a good idea to involve some of the social organisations to assist the Government in this. There are other areas in the country where this disease has not been reported, but it would be necessary to take preventive measures. It is not that this disease has only broken out in drought-prone areas. As has been reported in many sections of the press, this disease has come from places where there are pigs, and there are pigs all over the country. So, what are the preventive measures which are going to be taken by the Government since this has, after 1973-74, come in an epidemic form?

My second question is whether the Government will consider paying compensation to the families of those who were victims of this and died, whether some money can be paid from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

My last question is whether any serum has been formulated. The Minister has made a confusing statement that there is a serum but it has not been successful. But in the press it has been reported that there is a serum. I want to know whether the serum is going to be used and if it has not been successful, by which time they expect this to be successful and by which time this inoculation will be put to use so that the other districts do not get infected by this disease.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: As I have said earlier, encephalitis is a brain fever which can be caused by numerous viral and non-viral agents. Viruses like rabies harpes, poliomylitis, other enteroviruses, mumps, chicken pox and measles are also known to cause sporadic cases of encephalitis. Infections of brain may also be caused by bacteria, fungi and protexoa like Plasmodium faliciparum. Investigations of outbreaks of encephalitis in the past years have implicated Japanese encephalitis as the major constituent of encephalitis outbreak. The Janapese encephalitis is one disease which is caused by virus, and this has been proved. This virus encephalitis also causes deaths and the rate of deaths is very high. But the deaths that are caused as I have said earlier, by the other encephalitis are also usually mixed up by the doctors because it is not usually known and there is scope for over-reporting also. Brain fever can be caused by various other causes also. So, when the reports come, there is a posibility of mixing these deaths caused by the other causes of brain fever also, and the number of deaths may be shown as very high.

He asked about the contagious nature of the disease in the 26 districts The very nature of the disease is such that it is so scattered that even in a particular district it may be showing its appearance in one village and it may not be showing in another village and then even in the same village, there may be one or two cases only. This is the nature of this epidemic.....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: (Jadavpur): Does he want that everybody should be affected? There are a large number of cases. That is what the hon Member said.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I know. Sir, this epidemic differs from other epidemics. You must know it. This cannot be compared with other epidemics....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: My niece died of this. So I konw it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: That is the problem. If you know the difference between this epidemic and other epidemics, probably you will appreciate. There is no difficulty. The only effective and preventive step is spraying and fogging with insecticides. If this is done in time, we can perhaps help contain the disease and prevent its further spread to other areas....

AN HON MEMBER: Praying?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Spraying, Praying comes after the death.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): I request the hon Minister to go through the Call Attention motion. He has forgotten to mention one of the main and important items. This I will quote for his benefit:

> "to call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to the reported deaths due to widespread incidence of encephalitis....."

He has only said that some reports of deaths he has received, but he has not taken care to mention how many people have actually died, what age group people died and whether this disease is spreading over which age group people or does it affect only children below 12 years. I will be very happy if the Minister in his reply informs the House how many people have actually died. In the report it has been mentioned and also in the Press it has been clearly said that about 26 districts of Southern India are affected by this disease. It is also said that since the last 3-4 years this disease which is commonly known as brain fever has been visiting our country. Specially from Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh every year reports are being received and there are some deaths.

My complaint to the hon. Minister through you is that if the Government of India, with the help of the State Governments would have taken sufficient care from the beginning or from the beginning year when it appered, the spread of the disease could have been checked. Now as far as the reports go, in Andhra Pradesh alone more than 104 deaths have occured and unfortunately this disease is taking a heavy toll among children below the age group of 12. This is the most unfortunate point. I strongly object to our hon. Minister saying that the number of deaths reported may be a little on the higher side. I would like to inform the House and the hon Minister that in our Southern States and especially in Andhra Pradesh which are being affected there are so many rural areas where deaths are taking place.

The figure which I had quoted just now is authentic. This is the official figure. There are so many deaths that have taken place but these were not reported to the hospitals. What about those cases? In other words, the Government of India and the State Governments should not take this disease lightly. They should also not take the reports received by them to be on a higher side. On the other hand I would appeal to the Minister on behalf of the small children below 12 years of age in the Southeren States of this country that even if the reports received are far less, you will have to take enough precaution. Since the last many years nothing has been done. We are watching the innocent children being affected by this disease helplessly. We are helpless to fight this disease. We have no medicines; we have no drugs and we have nothing to fight this disease which had appeared in the last four years.

Therefore, I would appeal that the Government of India should take it very seriously because droughtprone areas of Anantapur District specially were the first affected by this disease. Now, it has spread to nearly three or four districts of Andhra Pradesh. I think Mr. Deputy-Speaker knows that even his own State of Tamilnadu has been affected by this disease. Kolar District in Karnataka

[Shri G. Narasimha Reddy]

is now affected. As the days are passing, this disease is having a strong foot hold in our country. Unless the State Governments and Government of India take it seriously to fight it on a war footing, I am afraid, this disease may spread like a wildfire and this may take us to such a stage when we will be only helpless spectators seeing many small children dying.

So, Sir, I would appeal to the hon. Minister once more to take this very seriously. Now, I would like to pose specific questions and I want specific answers for them .

I want to know whether.

(1) a required number of malathion mist blowers have been rushed to the affected areas to spray the pigsty and other areas which are the breeding ground for the disease;

(2) How many difficult cases of brain affliction have been taken to the hospitals which are Specially equipped for this;

(3) whether vulnerable areas have been identified and continuous medical vigil being maintained;

(4) whether immediate steps have been taken to develop a vaccine; if so, what are they?

(5) whether the Ministry of Health is prepared to accept that this disease has come to India in an epidemic form with this assertion whether the Government of India is prepared to develop a national programme for eradicating and controlling this disease.

and lastly, whether investigation team of experts from the National Institute of virology, Poona have submitted their findings. If so, please state what are those?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I can very well share the anxiety of the hon. Member. But, one fact I do not know whether he is aware of when he said that continuously for the last four of five years Andhra Pradesh has been suffering from this disease which is not correct. From the figures I can say that the deaths arising out of this disease from Andhra Pradesh which were reported during the years 1978, 1979 and the 1977 also were hardly 50. So, the impression that he is having that this disease is continuously affecting the Andhra Pradesh State for the last three or four years is not entirely correct.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: I am correcting it to three years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has reduced that to three years.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I may inform the hon. Member and the House that prevention and containment programme of this disease is not at all suffering for want of supply of insecticides or fogging machines or technical guidance that is given by the Centre. Whatever the States demanded, namely, HCH and malathion have already been rushed to them and technical guidance team from National Institute of Virology, Poona has gone to this area and they are guiding the control and containment of this disease.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Sir, I take strong objection to the contention made by the hon. Minister that this disease has not affected the entire country or it has not taken the toll of more than three digits. Would the Government of India sleep over it. Then I would like to know from the hon. Minister after how many deaths are you going to wake up? I think even a single death of a minor child will have to be given the same importance.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I do not know why the hon. Member is so pessimistic. I did not say that we are not taking care. I said that we have taken all the care and also rushed all the help that the States needed and they are taking action.

SHRI D. P. YADAV (Monghyr): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I am thankful to you for getting it on the agenda paper and discuss this

important issue before the nation. Personally I am obliged to Shankaranandji for both as a Minister and as my good friend I have seen his deep anguish for eradication of these diseases. But, Sir, there are many factors which are not in his direct control. That has also be taken into account. His determination is sometimes deterred by the infra-structure and other resources available at his disposal.

Sir, I have got a copy of the Sixth Five Year Plan with me which says that the Sixth Five Year Plan projected expenditure would be Rs. 1821 crores. Out of this Rs. 524 crores are meant for control of communicable diseases. The hon. Minister has rightly and honestly said that encephalitis is mosquito-borne viral disease. It means it is a communicable disease and for control of the communicable diseases the Ministry or the Planning Commission has allotted Rs. 524 crores in the Sixth Five Year Plan, that is, from 1980 to 1985. I would specifically like to know about this; For the last two years you have been the Minister in charge of the Health Ministry. Out of Rs. 524 crores, how much have you spent in these two years on control of these communicable diseases? What is the percentage, may I know? These mosquitoes not only cause encephalitis. If they cause only encephalitis, we could have pardoned the whole thing there. But what happens is that these mosquitoes are responsible for filaria, malaria and so on. They are responsible for encephalitis and other diseases, whether viral or bacterial. In view of this, control of mosquitoes, has to be tackled on a national basis and not on a sporadic basis or district-wise basis or something like that. So, I would like to ask you: What is the national programme for mosquito eradication? This should be illustrated before the country. What is your programme for fighting malaria, filaria, and encephalitis, which might have come from Japan or somewhere else. Now, this is a great challenge to you, Mr. Shankaranandji. May I know whether your Ministry has taken any coordinated effort with the Agriculture Ministry? Sir, what happens in the rural and urban areas is that the Chemical, Melathion, about which you say so many things, with all boldness, is not at all effective. Its effectiveness is now in dobut. You spray this chemical in liquid form to destroy mosquitoes. I wish to point out that in respect of these chemicals used for destroying Indian mosquitoes, almost 80 to 90 per cent of them, are spurious; they are being made by spurious firms, and these have been purchased by the Directorate of Health Services and the Directorate of Agricultural Services on very high prices. Its effectiveness is just not there. It has to be carefully examined to what extent it is effective. The whole *modus operandi* of these spraying operations has to be re-examined.

Coming to another very important subject, I wish to point out that this plan document is highlighting certain things which are being talked of at top of one's voice. No doubt this is a beautifully-written Document. This Sixth Five-year Plan is certainly a beautifully-written document; the intentions are very good; there is no doubt about it. In the Sixth Plan, you are going to spend Rs. 1824 crores on health measures. All right Shankarandji, I wish you make a success of it. I wish you well. But what about the health condition of people in our village hospitals? These hospitals are in a very bad shape. In encephalitis, there is a failure of the cardio vascular respiratory system for which a respirator is essential. It is a simple instrument which can be easily provided. But these respirators are not available in these hospitals. How many hospitals in the country, out of these 380, have been provided with such respirators? Can you say that you have got sufficient number of respirators in these district hospitals? How can you say that you will be able to control these diseases like encephalitis and so on? Shankaranandji, please supply the minimum equipments needed by these district hospitals. X-Ray Plant is

[Shri D. P. Yadav]

not working. Respirators are not available there. Not only that, Sir. About the input I can tell you even Oxygen cylinders are not available in the district hospitals. If a person is suffering from some disease, he should get immediate exygenisation. He has to rush to some of the voluntary organisations or some other private persons. If they also do not have these, the patient suffers a lot. I have to say another important thing. This is a communicable disease. Have you ever thought of isolation of the patient? That is very important. If he is suffering from encephalitis, he has to be isolated. Have you got these isolation wards?

13.00 hrs.

In the District Hospitals, in the Sub-Divisional hospitals or in the so-called referal hospitals for which you are going to have so many buildings but you do not have doctors, medicines etc. Have you got in isolation ward in these hospitals? You have got good buildings, getting money from the UNESCO or any other source for constructing good referal hospitals with 4 or 5 blocks. But you are not going to have other necessary facilities in these hospitals. So, isolation factor is there. If you have declared cholera and plague as a disease to be a notifiable disease, then are you not going to declare encephalities also as a notifiable disease? Any person who is affected by this disease the case should be reported to the authority. Otherwise, legally he should be charged. This is also an important function. It is your duty to enforce this and you must declare it as a notifiable disease.

Now, can you tell us the position of encephalitis in other advanced countries? Can you tell us whether there was any recurrence of this disease? What is the figure? Let this country know that encephalitis in other parts of the world is heard very rarely. But here in India it is very common.

Lastly, there is another important item. I am thankful to the hon. Minister for the steps taken to control this disease. There are National Control Programmes for diseases like malaria, filaria, T.B. and other diseases like leprosy and blindness. But are you going to add one or two items more. There is one deadly disease which is spreading very quickly, that is, viral hepitais. That is also a communicable disease. That is also very alarming. I want to know whether you are going to include viral hepitatis also on the list of National Control Programmes. These are a few questions I have asked and I hope the hon. Minister would come out with an answer.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the hon. Minister has raised many issues which are not at all concerned with the present Calling Attention Motion. He has raised an entire gamut of communicable diseases. He has referred to the Sixth Five Year Plan also. This is a disease which is commonly known as Japanese Encephalitis. With regard to other communicable diseases, as he had said isolation of the patient is required. But this is not such a communicable disease that the disease is transferable from man to man. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI D. P. YADAV: It is stated here that Japanese Encephalitis mosquito-borne viral disease has been reported, from time to time.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: That does not mean that isolation of the patient is necessary. He has referred to the entire gamut of the question of maintenance of the district hospitals, referal hospitals, supply of drugs, etc. I may inform the hon. Member and this House that this programme of containing this particular disease and preventing this disease is not suffering from want of any insecticides or the doctors. Whatever the States wanted, the Centre had supplied. The States are fully armed with the equipments. We have sent the fogging machines to the affected areas. We have sent additional

stocks of melathion and BHC to be sprayed and applied. All that is required is given. Technical guidance which was necessary has also been given by the Central Government. I do not know what else the hon. Member wants to know about this.

Regarding condition of hospitals and adequate supply of drugs etc. these questions do not relate to the subject under discussion. I am today concerned only with drugs, if any, required for encephalitis. The hon. Member asked me to supply sufficient quantity of drugs. There is no drug which is available to treat this disease. This disease is treated only symptomatically. The question of supplying any drugs, therefore, does not arise. The other drugs which are required to treat this disease symptomatically are available in the hospitals.

The hon. Member also mentioned about the question of malaria, mosquitoes etc. It is a larger question and I would like to assure him that we are very serious about it. I share his anxiety and seriousness about this problem. We have the National Malaria Eradication Programme for this and it is working very satisfactorily.

13.06 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: REPORTED OFFER OF NO-WAR PACT BY PAKISTAN

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): The House will recall that the late Prime Minister Nehru had proposed to Prime Minister Liaqat Ali Khan of Pakistan on December 22, 1949, that the two governments sign a joint no-war declaration. The basis of this was to have been: "The Government of India and the Government of Pakistan, being desirous of promoting friendship and goodwill between their peoples who have many common ties, hereby declare that they condemn resort to war for the settlement of any existing or future disputes between them." This offer was thereafter repeated on numerous occasions by Prime Minister Nehru, Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri (in 1965), Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi (in 1968), and Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai (in 1977). When the Foreign Secretary of India visited Pakistan in February, 1980, he had renewed the offer to sign a no-war pact with Pakistan so that no apprehensions remain in Pakistan about any threat from India.

2. Our repeated offers in this behalf have invariably and all along drawn a negative response from Pakistan.

3. Over the years, Pakistan's basic position in this matter remained unchanged. In June 1963, Mr. Bhutto declared "Let India arrive at an equitable and honourable settlement with Pakistan over Kashmir, we can then have not one but a thousand no-war pacts....While the Kashmir dispute exists, it is inconceivable that we should accept India's offer of a no-war pact." President Ayub rejecting Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's offer of a no-war pact called first for a settlement of the Kashmir issue. Replying to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's suggestions to sign a no-war pact, President Yahya Khan stated "It is our sincere conviction that amity and friendship will continue to elude India and Pakistan if our two Governments run after the shadow that the peripheral issues are and evade the reality that our two outstanding disputes regarding Jammu and Kashmir and the Ganges waters represent etc. etc...." President Zia ul-Haq, in an interview to an Indian journalist stated quite clearly: "No war pacts, non-aggression pacts were not worth the paper on which they were written. History tells us that a number of no-war pacts, non-aggression pacts and the peace treaties have proved good for nothing".

4. Ever since the Simla Agreement of 1972 Pakistan has stated on a number of occasions that the Simla Agreement itself is a kind of no-war

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

pact and therefore, there is no further need for thinking of any such pact. Foreign Minister Agha Shahi of Pakistan informed our Foreign Secretary in February 1980 that it was not possible for them, due to political reasons, to consider a no-war pact, as in their opinion, the Simla Agreement itself was virtually a no-war pact.

5. The Official Spokesman of the Pakistan Government issued, on September 15, 1981, a long statement announcing the formal acceptance by Pakistan of the package proposal for supply and sale of U.S. arms to Pakistan. The concluding portion of this statement was a paragraph suggesting Pakistan's readiness "to enter into immediate consultations with India for the purpose of exchanging mutual guarantees of non-aggression and non-use of force in the spirit of the Simla Agreement." The Pakistan newspapers of September 16, reported the principal thrust of this statement by using headlines like "Positive Turn in Dialogue with USA". This was the context in which Pakistan then made this suggestion. The timing too was significant, namely the U.S. Congressional hearings on the U.S.-Pak arms deal.

6. Copies of the Pakistan Official Spokesman's statement, referred to above, were given to our Ambassador in Islamabad and by the Pakistan Ambassador in New Delhi to our Foreign Secretary. More than two months later, on 22nd November 1981 to be exact, that is, one day before the Parliament Session began, the Pakistan Government have confirmed their offer" in official notes comunicated to us in Delhi and Islamabad.

7. Thus it would be seen that the mention of this subject was contained cryptically in a public statement released to the media on an entirely different subject, ironically enough, justifying the acquisition of arms which are more likely to regenerate confrontation and to promote arms race in the sub-continent. The propaganda offensive which followed contained baseless, false and absurd charges against India on a very wide variety of subjects. It was obviously difficult to take this as a basis for a proper response from the Government of India. We did not, however, say anything which could be construed as negative. Meanwhile, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Agha Shahi, speaking to pressmen in New York on September 21, as reported by the Associated Press of Pakistan from the UN Headquarters, is said to have "Categorically denied that Pakistan's offer was in contradiction of its 1951 position that a no-war Pact should follow the resolution of the Kashmir dispute."

8. While the substance of Pakistan's "offer" in all communications, to date, remains exactly the same, Government of India considers it necessary to share its views with Parliament. Hence, Mr. Deputy Speaker, this statement.

9. In this connection, I could do no better than to restate our well known position. As I said during my visit to Pakistan in June, it is in India's interest to see a stable and prosperous Pakistan. I believe that this sentiment is reciprocated by the People of Pakistan. We are committed to the normalisation of relations with Pakistan as laid down in the Simla Agreement. That means that we settle all our problems by direct bilateral discussions without involving third parties. It was on the same basis that we originally offered the no-war pact. We stand by it, as such, with no exceptions, no conditions, and no variations. Our attitude will thus be positive on the basis that "Pakistan's "offer" constitutes an acceptance for the first time, of India's offer of a no-war pact which has stood intact since 1949, and as further amplification of the Simla Agreement.

13.15 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 24th November, 1981."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrajit Yadav:

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, *substitute*

"The 21st Report of the Business Advisory Committee be referred back to Committee to include following items on *Priority basis*:

(i) To discuss the question of demand of Khalistan;

(ii) to discuss the B. P. Mandal Commission Report on Backward Classes Reservation;

(iii) to discuss continuing atrocities on Harijans;

(iv) to discuss to give Rs. 150/- per month unemploment allowance to the unemployed youth;

(v) the deteriorating law and order situation;

(vi) continuous rising prices; and

(vii) Delhi University Teachers' demands."

Sir, I have given some amendments to this Motion of the Minister; and I think that the BAC has overlooked many more important subjects which should have been considered by this House on a priority basis. The first question to which I would like to draw attention is the Khalistan issue which should have been discussed in this House. It is the most serious question. Certain anti-national elements in our country are demanding another soverign State in the name of Khalistan; and there are well-known foreign agencies and foreign Powers which are behind this movement. This is a serious question; and I think that the House should vehemently condemn this move. Government should have given top priority to this question, for discussion in this House. Had the House unanimously condemned this kind of a move, perhaps it would have gone all over the length and breadth of the country, and people also would have become more alert to disassociate themselves from this kind of a move which is unpatriotic. So, I would say that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should have taken the initiative. Rather I would request him to take the initiative and to discuss this question on a top priority basis. I would also suggest that he talks to the Opposition leaders also, because I think this is one question where I don't think there will be difference of opinion—*i.e.* in condemning this kind of a movement which is the most unpatriotic movement in our country.

The second question is about the B. P. Mandal Commission's Report. You would remember that last time it was raised in the House, and the Minitser of State of Home Affairs made a statement. You know that the backward classes all over the country are agitated, that there is no proper representation for them in Government services. In to-day's context, it becomes more important. The political forums are becoming rather ineffective; and the bureaucracy is becoming the most important factor in ruling the country. These people may get representation in legislatures and Parliament or other elected bodies; but if they are not duly represented in the Administration at all levels, then their needs may not be met properly. So, I think B. P. Mandal Commission's Report must be discussed, and a method should be found. I do not know why there is hesitation. The same ruling party in different States has given representation, and a

[Shri Chanderjeet Yadav]

certain amount of reservation to the backward communities. It has been done in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and in so many States. Why is it that the Government is by-passing this question, viz. that these communities should get representation in the All India Services also.

Somebody raised this question in U.P., viz. that to-day the victims are mostly from these communities—backward classes, minorities, Scheduled Castes people and all the poor people —because the whole bureaucracy is totally biased and prejudiced. In the name of fighting dacoity, fake encounters are taking place in U.P. I know that in my own district, 46 people were killed by Police in fake encounters. Even the Police administration there had to admit that in certain cases, innocent people were killed. In U.P. there is no Government to-day. I am sorry to say that the common man there is no frightened to travel in U.P.—by bus, train or otherwise. There is no administration or law and order there. One reason is that people of these communities are not represented in the administration; and those who are there, are being looked down upon as inferior classes—which is a very serious thing in a democratic set-up. So, I think this Commission's Report should be discussed.

Another thing is about the atrocities on Harijans. We have discussed it several times in this House; but it is time Governemnt gives some thought to it. I really wonder about one thing: the Home Minister made a statement the other day here that for the protection of Harijans Government is going to give Harijans arms, at Government cost; and the deputy of the Home Minister contradicts it. He says that it is not the Government's policy. The Home Minister with all grace should resign because he is making a statement not representing the Government's policy. I would like to know what is his capacity? It is a serious thing. Today, the Harijans all over the country are feeling very helpless and are being attacked. This has never happened. They are brutally killed and burnt; and their property and houses, whatever they have got, are totally destroyed. It is a serious question. It is the responsibility of this House that this House must give serious consideration to this aspect and the Government must come out with concrete proposals as to how they are going to protect the life and property of the weaker sections.

There are 20 millions unemployed educated youths in this country, boys and girls both and the Government has shut their eyes, closed their eyes towards important national issues. My demand is that, unemployed youths within one year of their registration with the employment exchanges, they should be given jobs either in the Government or in the private factories or non-governmental offices; failing that, the banks should be directed to give them loans at cheap rates, reasonable rates, subsidised rates so that they can find some way of livelihood; and failing these two things, the Government must give them Rs. 150 per month as unemployment allowance. There are certain States like Kerala and Bengal which are giving it. Maharashtra Government has at least introduced some employment guarantee scheme. It has been announced. I do not know whether the Bihar Goverment will be able to do this; at least, they have announced their intention. I do not know whether they will give it. Why should the Centre not take an initiative and come out with some proposal? All over the world, as you all know, this question is being tackled on a priority basis, but the Government of India has failed in tackling it.

There is another point regarding deteriorating law and order situation. It is not happening in one State but all over the country. Then there is a price rise. In spite of the Finance Minister's statement that there is a major

achievement that the inflation has been cut down from 20 per cent to 7.5 per cent, the prices are still rising. I am sure the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and other Ministers know about it. What is the position today? Last year, the urea, the fertiliser which was being sold at Rs. 50-60 per bag, this year, it is being sold at Rs. 125 per bag last year, the RAP which was being sold at Rs. 125 per bag. This year, it is being sold at Rs. 188 per bag. Now the prices of onions have gone upto Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 per kg. The price of every essential commodity is increasing. I want to know whether there is any proposal to tackle this question effectively.

Lastly, Delhi University teachers are agitating. Two colleges were closed. Tula Ram College was closed for two years. Ramjas College was closed for many days. Their genuine grievances are about their revision of pay scales, housing facilities, medical facilities, etc. Some of the teachers have not been paid their salary for two years. There is a serious apprehension that more colleges in Delhi will be closed if the Government does not intervene and find a satisfactory solution. I think these are my questions which should be considered.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I am grateful to him for his valuable suggestions. I take them as suggestions. As you know, this is the Report of the Business Advisory Committee. I can only assure him that I will bring to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee all the points raised by him. I would request him to withdraw his motion. (*Interruptions*) No, he is not a member, but definitely I will bring to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee all the points raised by him. I would request him to withdraw his substitute motion and let the recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee be passed unanimously.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I know the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has to place it before the House. That is all right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, I need not put it to the vote of the House. Has he the leave of the House to withdraw it?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The Substitute Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 24th November, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet at 2.30 P.M. after lunch.

13.24 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) ALLOCATION OF MORE FUNDS FOR ROAD COMMUNICATIONS IN ORISSA.

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA (Kalahandi): The emotional integration of Orissa and economic development of the State suffered mostly due to lack of direct communication between district headquarters and nearby States. It is an undisputed fact that road communication is an important need for socio-economic developmen of a State.

Against an all India average of 16 K.Ms surface roads per hundred square K.M. of area, Orissa has only 8.60 K.Ms. roads, and also only 61 K.M. of surface roads against an all-India average of 90 K.M. per lakh

[Shri Rasabehari Behera]

of population. Certain parts of the State, mainly Kalahandi District and Phulbani District suffer from isolation from the mainstream due to lack of communications and geographical remoteness.

Due to inadequate Plan allocations it was not possible to complete even the on-going works of the Fourth Plan. Unless adequate funds are allocated during the remaining period of the Sixth Plan, it would not be possible on the part of the State to achieve all India average of road communication.

According to the recent policy of Government all the villages having a population of 1500 and above and half of the villages within the population range of 1000 to 1500 are to be connected with all-weather roads.

Considering all aspects and the need for rapid development of a backward State, which mostly predominantly tribal and a backward region, I urge upon the Government of India to allocate more funds for road communications in Orissa.

(ii) REPORTED DECISION TO CLOSE DOWN THE CENTRAL FISHERIES CORPORATION

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): It is learnt with grave concern that the Central Government has decided to close down the Central Fisheries Corporation which will throw a very large number of employees out of employment and they will have no alternative but to face total starvation. The previous Government had arbitrarily decided in 1978 to disband the Central Fisheries Corporation but in view of the several representations made, the Central Government decided to reconsider the matter of revival of the Corporation with a new scheme. Although there was a proposal to provide alternative employment to the employees since 1979 only 73 out of 460 employees have so far been provided employment elsewhere, while the fate of the others remain totally uncertain and now appears to be completely bleak. So far, the regular employees have been receiving a meagre consolidated amount while the casual employees numbering about 120 have not been getting any pay or emoluments whatsoever. In view of the seriousness of the problem, I urge upon the government to keep its unfortunate decision to close down the Organisation in abeyance until all the employees are absorbed in alternate employment. I request the Government to take immediate decision in the matter to save the employees and their families from total ruin and starvation.

AN HON. MEMBER. It is an important statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All statements made here are important.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Kindly direct them to treat these issues with that seriousness.

(iii) Problem of seepage water in areas bordering Sarda Project Canal in Uttar Pradesh.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं नियम 377 के निहत अधिलम्बनीय लोंमहत्व के प्रश्न की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं :

कृषि प्रधान भारत देश के सबसे बड़े आबादी वाले प्रान्त उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तरी भाग में सिचाई सुविधाओं को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने शारदा सहायक परियोजना के अन्तर्गत एक विशाल नहर का निर्माण कराया है। जब इस नहर का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ किया गया तो उत्तर प्रदेश के लखीमपुर, सीतापुर, बाराबंकी, प्रतापगढ़, रायबरेली आदि अनेक जनपदों को जो इस नहीं की सिचाई सीमा क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आते थे, के छोटे-बड़े सभी कृषकों

में बड़ा उत्साह पैदा हुआ है । किसानों ने सहर्ष अपनी कृषि योग्य उपजाऊ भूमि व रिहायशी मकानात तक जो इस नहर योजना की लपेट में आए, समर्पित कर दिया ।

नहर बन कर तैयार हो गई है । सिंचाई के लिए लगभग 3–4 वर्षों से पानी आ रहा है। पर जनपद लखीमपुर, सीतापुर जहाँ के किसानों की भू-सम्पदा इस नहर में समा गई उन्हें सिंचाई के लिए समुचित पानी देने की व्यवस्था अभी तक नही की गई है । परन्तु नहर के सीमावर्ती इलाकों के कृषकों के लिए यह नहर अब अभिशाप बन गई है क्योंकि इस नहर से सीपेज का पानी बेतहाशा निकल रहा है । जिसे नहर विभाग रोक पाने में सक्षम नहीं हो पाया है । उपेक्षा भी की जा रही है । परिणामस्वरूप पचासों गांवों की हजारों एकड़ जमीन कई वर्षों से निरन्तर सीपेज के पानी में डूबी पड़ी बरबाद हो रही है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित इस योजना की विकृतियों और इससे होने वाली हानि की तरफ निरन्तर ध्यान दिया गया, सीपेज के पानी को निकालने और कृषि योग्य भूमि बचाने के लिए किसान एवं जन- तिनिधि निरन्तर लिख रहे ह पर सिंचाई विभाग और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार बिल्कुल उदासीन है । परिणाम-स्वरूप छोटे-बड़े किसान भुखमरी के शिकार हो गए हैं । म निजी जानकारी के आधार पर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए मांग करता हूं कि अविलम्ब युद्ध स्तर पर सीपेज के पानी के निकास की व्यवस्था कराई जावे जिससे किसानों की हजारों एकड़ कृषि योग्य भूमि बचाई जा सके और इस क्षेत्र के लोगों को भूखमरी का शिकार होने से बचाया जा सके ।

(iv) DEMANDS OF PEOPLE OF KISHTWAR TOWN OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): In the historic town of Kishtwar located in a far-flung mountanious area of Jammu region, an annual pilgrimage to the sacred Sarthal Devi Shrine in the mountains nearby takes place. The Chhari Mubarik, symbol of the Goddess, moves off from Kishtwar town in a procession with great rejoicings in which Hindus as well as Muslims participate. This year the Chhari Mubarik was due to go on the 9th July, but as a result of certain unfortunate incidents on the 8th and 9th, including lathi charges and arrests, the people of Kishtwar as a protest refused to take the Chhari to the shrine. It is at present in the S.D.M.'s office, and the citizens of Kishtwar are refusing to take it up to the shrine until the authorities order an enquiry into the incident. This has not yet been done, as a result of which the whole situation has steadily deteriorated over the last few months, and has now reached a point where there is grave apprehension that tension may escalate further and reach an explosive point.

The people of Kishtwar have other genuine demands, including the setting up of a Degree College. There is also the demand for a district at Kishtwar. I would urge the Union Home Minister to take up the Kishtwar problems immediately with the Jammu & Kashmir Government, and prevail upon them to take a sympathetic view so that normalcy can be restored in the area as soon as possible.

(v) STEPS FOR EARLY COMPLETION OF MADRAS ATOMIC POWER PROJECT

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu): Sir, under rule 377, I make the folowing statement.

I understand that the Madras Atomic Power Project at Kalpakkam in Chingleput District was set up in the year 1964. But the power production has not yet commenced. The functioning of Atomic Power Project is not up

[Shri Era Anbarasu]

to the expectation of the Central Government.

I was informed that the officials as well as the other employees in the project are want only adopting delay tactics in building the project work, with an apprehension that in the event of completion of construction work of the project many of the personnel engaged now will be subjected to transfer or termination.

Further, I understand that due to influence of some political parties there are irregularities, labour unrest, administrative atrocities and communal clashes within the factory Permises at Kalpakkam. ** though there are many trade unions belonging to different political parties, only certain trade union workers are allowed to organise meetings and other activities within the factory premises itself. In fact, only these trade union workers are allowed to go to the work spot, wearing their party badges and create confusion in the work spot. These trade union workers indulge in all sorts of anti-national and anti-social activities**

This is also one of the reasons for the enormous and inordinate delay in power production. Unless a thorough probe is ordered to go into the irregularities, labour unrest and communal clashes, the condition of the project will not be improved.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): On a point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot raise a point of order. This is a staement aproved by the Speaker. Nobody can question it. I am not allowing you. Do not record it. Shri Anbarasu may continue.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: I further understand that the original proposal was to start two more units at Kalpakkam. In view of the availability of infrastructure, the Government of India need not invest large amount in setting up two more units. If two more units are set up, the fear of termination and transfer will not disturb the routine functioning of Madras Atomic Power Project which is in existence. I do not know why so far no steps have been taken to set up two more units at Kalpakkam.

Hence, may I appeal to the Prime Minister to bestow her personal attention on this sensational issue created within the Madras Atomic Power Project at Kalpakkam and to order a thorough probe to take remedial measures to tone up the administration of the project and to start power production as early as possible. Further I also request our Prime Minister to arrange for the setting up of two more units at Kalpakkam as it was planned originally.

AN HON. MEMBER: On a point of order (*Interrupions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is vacuum in the House. I do not allow you to raise a point of order. Supposing you do not agree with the statement that has been made, you can write to the Speaker. There is no point of order.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want anything, you write to the Speaker. He will go through it.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Rule 377 has got a particular dimension. Under that only non-controversial and positive aspects should be put because they cannot be debated. In that statement aspersions, allegations, debating material and smelling provincialism** are there. This is something very objectionable. This should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The statement will be gone through. If there is

*No recorded

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

(vi) THREATENED STRIKE IN THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA, NEW DELHI

SHRI KAZI JALI ABBASI (Domriaganj): The threatened strike in the National School of Drama, New Delhi, from November 26 is a serious matter, deserving our consideration.

This important institution which has already made a solid contribution to the country's dramatic life and has produced a large number of artists in various disciplines including the film industry, has been witnessing troubled times recently. The suicide of a young student, a few weeks ago, was a very serious matter. And, we are told the causes of the unrest, which culminated in the tragic suicide of a young arist do need our immediate attention.

We have to be careful that no decision is taken in a hurry about selecting a worthy head of the institution. Many things have to be taken into consideration before selecting the new Director against the post that is lying vacant for some time and that has been the cause for much of the unrest. If no one from the products of the School is found capable, some outstanding theatre personality from outside should be invited to head the institution.

A new committee to go into the School's present problems may as well be asked to probe and submit a quick report.

(vii) CANCELLATION OF ARMS LICENCES ISSUED TO DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF SOCIETY

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :(सैदपुर): आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री का ध्यान देश के हरिजनों पिछड़े वर्गों अल्पसंख्यकों को दिये जाने वाले पिस्तोलों एवं बन्दूक के सन्दर्भ में ले जाना चाहता हूं आपको स्मरण होगा कि दिनांक 23 नवम्बर 1981 को लोक सभा में अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने मांग की थी कि इन वर्गों की इनके आत्म-रक्षार्थ उदार भावना से उक्त लाइसेंस वितरित किये जाएं ताकि पीड़ित लोग भी इनका मुकाबला करें ।

मान्यवर इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि आज इन वर्गों को लाइसेंस वितरित करने में भारी अनियमितता एवं भाई-भजीतावाद बरता जा रहा है । जातियता के आधार पर केवल उच्च लोगों को आज लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं । परिणामस्वरूप गांवों में देवली जिला मैनपुरी जैसा नरसंहार निरन्तर बढ़ता ही जा रहा है । मैं इस सन्दर्भ में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के सैदपुर, वाराणसी, गाजीपुर एवं जौनपुर का उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा । सैदपुर संसदीय क्षेत्र में छोटे-बड़े चार हजार गांव हैं । इन गांवों में कुल 6128 बन्दूकों का लाइसेंस दिया गया है । इसमें से 5,178 लाइसेंस आर्थिक रूप से सम्पन्न एवं ऊंची जाति के लोगों को दिया गया है शेष 950 लाइसेंस छोटे और जाति-व्यवस्था में नीची श्रेणी के लोगों को दिया गया है । आज सैदपुर संसदीय क्षेत्र में 8,000 बन्दूक लाइसेंस हेतु आवेदन विचाराधीन हैं । इनमें से लगभग 6 हजार लाइसेंस केवल छोटी श्रेणी के लोगों के हैं । मान्यवर, यह कहने में जरा सा भी संकोच नहीं होता कि बड़ी जातियों एवं बड़े लोगों को जिलाधीश तथा पुलिस अधीक्षक तुरन्त लाइसेंस दे देते हैं । कमजोर और नीची जाति के लोगों को अनेक प्रकार का बहाना बना कर निराधार कारणों के द्वारा लाइसेंस देने से इन्कार कर दिया जाता है ।

इस सन्दर्भ में मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि इस समस्त नरसंहार की जड़ यह लाइसेंस वितरण प्रणाली ही है । कुछ खास लोगों को बन्दूक और पिस्तौल का अधिक लाइसेंस देना, कुछ को एक भी लाइसेंस

[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

न देना, उनके मनोबल को स्वयं घटाना-बढ़ाना ही कहा जायेगा । जो अधिकारियों की बहुत बड़ी साजिश है ।

मान्यवर, इस सन्दर्भ में मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि देश में हत्या, लूट और नरसंहार की घटनाओं पर यदि सरकार काबू पाना चाहती है तो अविलम्ब सभी वर्गों को दिए गए लाइसेंस रद्द कर देना चाहिए। चाहे वह ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य या शूद्र किसी भी वर्ण का व्यक्ति हो, उसका लाइसेंस रद्द कर उसके असलहे जमा करा देने से देश की स्थिति पर काफी हद तक काबू पाया जा सकता है।

कल हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को लाइसेंस देने की बात कही गई। आज मंहगाई की विकट मार से प्रायः आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर व्यक्ति चार-पांच हजार रूपये का असलहा नहीं ले पायेगा। जिसके पास अनुचित साधनों से धन इकट्ठा किया गया है, या जो धनी है, वह अपने घर के सभी व्यक्तियों को बन्दूक खरीदवा सकता है। उसे लाइसेंस भी मिल जायेगा। परन्तु जो गरीब है, वह बन्दूक क्या, एक चाकू भी आज नहीं रख सकता। अतः पूरे देश में लाइसेंस प्रणाली हर हालत में खत्म करनी आवश्यक हो गई है। जहां तक रक्षा का प्रश्न है किसी भी व्यक्ति की जान पर खतरा हो, उसे तुरन्त अंगरक्षक या फोर्स दे देनी चाहिए।

मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी मेरे इस सुझाव पर विचार कर देश में शान्ति व्यवस्था की स्थापना हेतु लाइसेन्स (बन्दूक लाइसेंस) प्रणाली को रद्द करने की कृपा करें और इस सदन को इस सन्दर्भ में लिए गए अपने निर्णय से अवगत कराएं।

(viii) NEED TO OPEN A BRANCH OF SEAMEN EMPLOYMENT OFFICE AT MADRAS

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): Sir, there is no branch of Seamen Employment Office at Madras and about 15,000 seamen from the southern region have to go all the way *to Bombay or Calcutta for employ*ment etc. Moreover, there is also no agent's office of the Shipping Corporation of India at Madras and all the agents' work are being, at present, looked after by private parties only, leading to the draining of millions of rupees of Government and quasi-government into the hands of a few private persons.

Employment in foreign ships is blocked by the undue restriections imposed by Emigration authorities. They have to be simplified, or removed totally, to enable the thousands of passport holding seamen to get emplyoment. The concessions available in Government hospitals should be extended to the families of all the 40,000 seamen on par with Government employees.

In the Central Government owned shipping companies and Moghul Line passenger ships, the canteen crews are being employed by the private agencies licensed by the Central Government. The pay for the above canteen crews was fixed at Rs. 850 as the minimum by the National Maritime Board, with the concurrence of the Director-General, Shipping and Transport, representatives of the ship-owners and the unions. But this is not being implemented. Instead, the private agencies pay only Rs. 150 to 200 per month, excluding boarding and lodging. Due to this anomaly and non-implementation of the agreement, the canteen crews of M. V. Childambaram struck work on 27-10-81 at Singapore. The National Union of Seafarers of India has launched direct action. This news was published in the *Indian Shipping*

and Transport News, The Economic Time (Bombay edition) and the *Hindu* (Madras edition). These aspects have to be looked into immediately in depth and in right earnest and justice must be rendered to the canteen crews and seamen.

If all the above suggestions are implemented, not only will the Government stand to gain crores of rupees, but it will also cut short the accumulation of wealth by a few vested interests indulging in anti-national and Anti-labour activities. All the seamen and canteen crews of the Indian ships will thank the Government wholeheartedly. Will the Government of India wake up and render the much-needed justice to the seamen is the question which is being asked by all the interested people at Madras.

14.55 hrs.

ECONOMIC OFFENCES (INAPPLICABILITY OF LIMITATION) AMENDMENT BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up further consideration of the Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Amendment Bill Mr. Rasheed Masood may now speak.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मोहतरम डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जो बिल इकनामिक अफेंसेस के मुताल्लिक पेश किया गया है, इसकी बेइन्तहा जरूरत है कि इस मुल्क में जो इकनामिक अफेंसेस होते हैं, उनको कम किया जाए।

आज तक जितने भी मामलात होते हैं, उन में छोटे और गरीब लोग तो पकड़े जाते हैं और उनको सजा भी दी जाती है, लेकिन जो सोसाइटी को सब से ज्यादा नुकशान पहुंचाने वाले लोग हैं, जिन्हें व्हयाइट कालर क्रिमिनल कहा जाता है, उनको कोई सजा नहीं मिलती है। उनको सजा देने के लिए जैसा कि बिल के आब्जेक्ट में लिखा गया है इसके जरिए एक तरीका निकाला है और मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत अच्छा है और ऐसे इंतजामात करने चाहिएं जिससे ऐसे अफेंसेस न हों जिन से सोसाइटी की तबाही हो रही है।

14.57 hrs.

[MR. GULSHER AHMED *in the Chair*]

इस सब के बावजूद क्रिमिनल अफेंसेस की डेफीनेशन अभी तक ऐसी नहीं है जिस से यह पता चल सके कि जो लोग ब्लैक मनी को बढ़ावा देते हैं, वे उस में आ सकते हैं। इंडीस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट रेगूलेशन एक्ट में जिन चीजों को क्रिमिनल अफेंस कहा गया है, जैसे अगर बिना रजिस्ट्रेशन के इंडस्ट्री चलाई जा रही है, यह कोई ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण चीज नहीं है। डेफीनेशन को और बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए जो लोग गलत तरीकों से पैसा बना रहे हैं और शासन को नुकशान पहुंचा रहे हैं। जो लोग टैक्सों की चोरी कर रहे हैं, इन सब को इस लिस्ट में लिया जाना चाहिए। हमारा रोज का तजुरबा है कि लोग इंडस्ट्री के लिए लोन लेते हैं और रुपया कहीं और खर्च कर देते हैं। गवर्नमेंट का पैसा खा जाते हैं। इन सब को रोकने के लिए कुछ न कुछ कदम उठाए जाने चाहिएं। जब तक इन बातों को नहीं रोका जाएगा तब तक गवर्नमेंट के पैसे का सही यूटीलाइजेशन नहीं हो सकेगा।

इन सब बातों को चैक करने के लिए मशीनरी होनी चाहिए, जो अभी तक नहीं है। बड़े-बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज की बात छोड़ दीजिए, लेकिन हम जो रोज देखते हैं जो 10-20-50 लाख की इंडस्ट्रीज कस्बों या छोटे शहरों में हैं और गवर्नमेंट से लोन लिया गया है, लेकिन सारा पैसा खा जाते हैं और रिकवरी के

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

नोटिस आते रहते हैं। ये सोसाइटी के दुश्मन, व्हाइट कालर क्रिमिनल्स कहलाते हैं। इन लोगों को सोसाइटी में इज्जत दी जाती है, लेकिन ये ही सोसाइटी को सब से ज्यादा नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं।

एक ओर यदि कोई चोर 10, 20 या 50 रुपये की चोरी करता है, उसको पकड़ा जाता है और सजा दी जाती है, लेकिन जो करोड़ों रुपया ब्लैक में कमा रहे हैं, सोसाइटी के गरीब लोगों का खून चूस रहे हैं, उनको सजा देने के लिए आपके पास कोई जरिया नहीं है।

आपने इस में बताया कि ऐसे केसेज में बहुत समय लग जाता है और वक्त खत्म हो जाता है, प्रासीक्यूट नहीं कर पाते हैं, इसके लिए आप ने यह बिल पेश किया है। इसकी सफलता के लिए कुछ खास ट्रेण्ड किस्म के लोगों को इसमें इन्वाल्व करना पड़ेगा। जिन लोगों के लिए यह बिल पेश किया गया है, वे लोग आसानी से कब्जे में आने वाले नहीं हैं। हर कदम पर वे रुकावट डालेंगे। जो आफिसर्स डिटेक्ट करेंगे...।

15.00 hrs.

वह ज्यादा काबिल नहीं हैं उनको पैसे दिए जाते हैं। उस के बाद जो इन-वेस्टीगेशन करेंगे वह भी गलती करेंगे। और सब से बड़ी परेशानी यह है कि अगर आपने किसी को प्रोसीक्यूट कर भी दिया तो फैसला होते होते डिले करा लेते हैं सालों लग जाते हैं। तो जल्दी से जल्दी इन लोगों को सजा दी जा सके इसका इंतजाम आपको करना चाहिये। अभी जो यह कमी है इसको दूर करना चाहिए ताकि व्हाइट कालर्ड क्रिमिनल्स को पकड़ कर सजा दे सकें। जहां सोसाइटी को चोरों और डकैतों से खतरा है उससे ज्यादा बड़ा खतरा इन व्हाइट कालर्ड लोगों से है। इसलिए जल्दी से जल्दी उनके मामले निपटाने के लिए, चाहे स्पेशल कोर्टस का प्रोवीजन करें या जो भी करें, आपको इंतजाम करना चाहिए। दूसरे यह कि खास ट्रेन्ड किस्म के लोगों को आप इन्वाल्व करें जो डिटेक्ट करने से लेकर इन्वेस्टीगेशन और प्रोसीक्यूशन तक इस काम को करने की खास ट्रेनिंग रखते हों। कानून बनते रहे हैं और पहले भी बहुत से कानून हैं, लेकिन उन पर अमल कौन करेगा? इसके लिए मोरल ऐजूकेशन उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को देनी चाहिए जो इस तरह के इकोनामिक आफेंसेज को देखगे। उनको स्पेशल ट्रेनिंग दी जाय, नहीं तो कोई फायदा नहीं होगा, जितने भी जरायें हैं इन सब को आपने कन्सेनट्रेट कर दिया है, कुछ परसेंटेज होगा तभी मदद मिलेगी। नतीजा यह है कि जिनके पास करोड़ों रु० हैं उनको तो मदद मिल जाती है, लेकिन जिस के पास पैसा नहीं है, मैं आपकी मदद चाहूं और अगर मेरे पास पैसा नहीं है 25 परसेंट जसा आप कहते हैं, तो मैं इंडस्ट्री नहीं लगा सकता हूं। और अक्सर देखा जाता है कि जो सफेद पैसा पैदा करते हैं वह आप से लोन नहीं ले सकते क्योंकि उसके पास 50 हजार नहीं है। और जो लोन लेते हैं करोड़ों रु० का वह ज्यादातर ब्लेक मनी वाले होते हैं। चूंकि वह माहिर होते हैं कानून को तोड़ने में और आपके कर्मचारियों को खरीदने में लिहाजा वह लोग बच जाते हैं और जो सोसाइटी में कम पैसे वाला और ईमानदार आदमी है वह महरुम रह जाता है। वह पैसा हासिल नहीं कर सकता। मेरे ही रिश्ते-दारों ने चाहा कि स्ट्रा बोर्ड की इंडस्ट्री

लगा लें और जब ऐस्टीमेट किया तो 27 लाख रु० का ऐस्टीमेट आया जिस के लिए साढ़े 6 लाख उसे जमा करना था। वह उतना नहीं कर सका। वह यहां घूमता रहा कि 21 लाख रु० सरकार दे सके, लेकिन नहीं मिला। चूंकि वह साढ़े 6 लाख रु० नहीं ला सका और 4 महीने में रजिस्ट्रेशन के बाद सारी फोरमेलिटीज पूरी कर लेनी चाहियें, जो कि वह नहीं कर सका वह समय निकल गया और इन तमाम फोरमेलिटीज को पूरा करने में जो 10,000 रु० लगता है वह समय भी समाप्त हो गया। इस लिए सोसाइटी में वह लोग ज्यादा पैसा हासिल न कर सकें जिनके पास पैसा है इसकी भी व्यवस्था की जाए ताकि यह इकोनामिक आफेंसेज न हों। इस बात की सख्त जरूरत है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसको सपोर्ट करता हूं।

شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور):

محترم قیتی اسپیکر صاحب - جو بل اکانومک آفینسس کے مطابق پیش کیا گیا ہے - اس کی بے انتہا ضرورت ہے کہ اس ملک میں جو اکانومک آفینسس ہوتے ہیں ان کو کم کیا جائے -

آج تک جتنے بھی معاملات ہوتے ہیں ان میں چھوٹے اور غریب لوگ تو پکڑے جاتے ہیں اور ان کو سزا بھی دی جاتی ہے - لیکن جو سوسائٹی کو سب سے زیادہ نقصان پہنچانے والے لوگ ہیں جنہیں وھائیٹ کالر کریمنل کہا جاتا ہے ان کو کوئی سزا نہیں ملتی ہے - ان کو سزا دینے کے لئے جیسا کہ بل کے آبجیکٹ میں لکھا گیا ہے اس کے ذریعہ ایک طریقہ نکالا ہے اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ بہت اچھا ہے اور ایسے انتظامات کرنے چاہئیں جس سے ایسے آفینسس نہ ہوں جس سے سوسائٹی کی تباہی ہو رہی ہے -

14.57 hrs.

[MR. KULSHER AHEMED *in the Chair*]

اس سب کے باوجود کریمنل آفینسس کی ڈیفینیشن ابھی تک ایسی نہیں ہے جس سے یہ پتہ چل سکے کہ جو لوگ بلیک منی کو بڑھاوا دیتے ہیں وہ اس میں آ سکتے ہیں - انڈسٹریل ڈولپمینٹ ریگولیشن ایکٹ میں جن چیزوں کو کریمنل آفینس کہا گیا ہے جیسے اگر بنا رجسٹریشن کے انڈسٹری چلائی جا رہی ہے یہ کوئی زیادہ سیریس چیز نہیں ہے - ڈیفینیشن کو اور بڑھایا جانا چاہئے - جو لوگ غلط طریقوں سے پیسہ بنا رہے ہیں اور شاسن کو نقصان پہنچا رہے ہیں - جو لوگ ٹیکسوں کی چوری کر رہے ہیں ان سب کو اس لسٹ میں لیا جانا چاہئے - ہمارا روز کا تجربہ ہے کہ لوگ انڈسٹری کے لئے لون لیتے ہیں اور روپیہ کہیں اور خرچ کر دیتے ہیں - گورنمنٹ کا پیسہ کھا جاتے ہیں - ان سب کو روکنے کے لئے کچھ نہ کچھ قدم اٹھائے جانے چاہئیں - جب تک ان

[شری رشید مسعود]

ہے - اس کی سہولتا کے لئے کچھ خاص ٹریبنل قسم کے لوگوں کو اس میں انوائیٹ کرنا پڑے گا - جن لوگوں کے لئے یہ بل پیش کیا گیا ہے وہ لوگ آسانی سے قبضے میں آنے والے نہیں ہیں - ہر قدم پر وہ رکاوٹ ڈالیں گے - جو آفیسرس 15.00 hrs. ڈٹیکٹ کریں گے ... وہ زیادہ قابل نہیں ہیں ان کو پیسے دیئے جاتے ہیں - اس کے بعد جو انویسٹی گیشن کریں گے وہ بھی غلط کریں گے - اور سب سے بڑی پریشانی یہ ہے کہ اگر آپ نے کسی کو پروسیکیوٹ کر بھی دیا تو فیصلے ہوتے ہوتے فیلے کرا لیتے ہیں سالوں لگ جاتے ہیں - تو جلدی سے جلدی ان لوگوں کو سزا دی جا سکے اس کا انتظام آپ کو کرنا چاہئے - ابھی جو یہ کمی ہے اس کو دور کرنا چاہئے تاکہ وھائیٹ کالرڈ کریمینل کو پکڑ کر سزا دے سکیں - جہاں سوسائٹی کو چوروں اور ڈکیتوں سے خطرہ ہے اس سے زیادہ بڑا خطرہ ان وھائیٹ کالرڈ لوگوں سے ہے - اس لئے جلدی سے جلدی ان کے معاملے نپٹانے کے لئے چاہے اسپیشل کورٹس کا پروویژن کریں یا جو بھی کریں آپ کو انتظام کرنا چاہئے - دوسرے یہ کہ خاص ٹریبنل قسم کے لوگوں کو آپ انوالو کریں جو ڈیٹیکٹ کرنے سے لے کر انویسٹی گیشن اور پروسیکیوشن تک اس کام کو کرنے

باتوں کو نہیں روکا جائے گا تب تک گورنمنٹ کے پیسے کا صحیح یوٹیلائزیشن نہیں ہو سکے گا -

ان سب باتوں کو چیک کرنے کے لئے مشینری ہونی چاہئے جو ابھی تک نہیں ہے - بڑی بڑی انڈسٹریز کی بات چھوڑ دیجئے لیکن ہم جو پوز دیکھتے ہیں جو ۱۰-۲۰-۵۰ لاکھ کی انڈسٹریز قصبوں یا چھوٹے شہروں میں ہیں اور گورنمنٹ سے لون لیا گیا ہے - لیکن سارا پیسہ کھا جاتے ہیں اور رکوری کے نوٹس آتے رہتے ہیں - یہ سوسائٹی کے دشمن وھائیٹ کالر کریمینلس کہلاتے ہیں - ان لوگوں کو سوسائٹی میں عزت دی جاتی ہے لیکن یہ ہی سوسائٹی کو سب سے زیادہ نقصان پہنچاتے ہیں -

ایک اور بڑی کوئی چور ۱۰-۲۰ یا ۵۰ روپئے کی چوری کرتا ہے اس کو پکڑا جاتا ہے اور سزا دی جاتی ہے لیکن جو کروڑوں روپیہ بلیک میں کما رہے ہیں سوسائٹی کے غریب لوگوں کا خون چوس رہے ہیں ان کو سزا دینے کے لئے آپ کے پاس کوئی ذریعہ نہیں ہے - آپ نے اس میں بتایا کہ ایسے کیسس میں بہت سے لگ جاتا ہے اور وقت ختم ہو جاتا ہے پراسیکیوٹ نہیں کر پاتے ہیں اس کے لئے آپ نے یہ بل پیش کیا

لیں اور جب ایسٹیمیٹ کیا تو ۲۷ لاکھ روپئے کا ایسٹیمیٹ آیا جس کے لئے سارے ۹ لاکھ اسے جمع کرنا تھا - وہ اتنا نہیں کر سکا - وہ یہاں گھومتا رہا کہ ۱۲ لاکھ روپئے سرکار دے سکے لیکن نہیں ملا - چونکہ وہ سارے ۹ لاکھ روپئے نہیں لا سکا اور ۴ مہینے میں رجسٹریشن کے بعد ساری فارملیٹیز پوری کر لینی چاہئیں جو کہ وہ نہیں کر سکا وہ سب سے نکل گیا اور ان تمام فارملیٹیز کو پورا کرنے میں جو ۱۰۰۰۰ روپئے لگتا ہے وہ سب بھی سمایت ہو گیا - اس لئے سوسائٹی میں وہ لوگ زیادہ پیسہ حاصل نہ کر سکیں جن کے پاس پیسہ ہے اس کی بھی ویوستھا کی جائے تاکہ یہ اکونامک آفینسز نہ ہوں - اس بات کی سخت ضرورت ہے -

ان شبدوں کے ساتھ میں اس کو سپورٹ کرتا ہوں -

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) : सभापति महोदय, यह बिल उन आर्थिक अपराधियों को पकड़ में लाने के लिए पेश किया गया है, जो लिमिटेशन एक्ट की वजह से निकल भागते हैं। मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूं, लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि जितने कानून इस समय इसकी जद में आते हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट का जो पूअर परफार्मेंस रहा है, मैं उसको भी सपोर्ट कर रहा हूं।

आज स्थिति यह है कि कानून के जो निगहबान हैं, अगर उन्होंने ही कानून

کی خاص ٹریننگ رکھتے ہوں - قانون بنتے رہے ہیں اور پہلے بھی بہت سے قانون ہیں لیکن ان پر عمل کون کرے گا - اس کے لئے مورل ایجوکیشن ان سرکاری کرمچاریوں کو دینی چاہئے جو اس طرح کے اکانومک آفینسز کو دیکھیں گے - ان کو اسپیشل ٹریننگ دی جائے نہیں تو کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہوگا - جتنے بھی ڈرافٹ ہیں ان سب کو آپ نے کنسلٹریٹ کر دیا ہے کچھ پرسپلٹیج ہوگا تبھی مدد ملے گی - نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ جن کے پاس کروڑوں روپئے ہیں ان کو تو مدد مل جاتی ہے لیکن جس کے پاس پیسہ نہیں ہے - میں آپ کی مدد چاہوں اور اگر میرے پاس پیسہ نہیں ہے ۲۵ پرسینٹ جیسا آپ کہتے ہیں تو میں انڈسٹری نہیں لگا سکتا ہوں - اور اکثر دیکھا جاتا ہے - کہ جو سفید پیسہ پیدا کرتے ہیں وہ آپ سے لون نہیں لے سکتے کیونکہ اس کے پاس ۵۰ ہزار نہیں ہے - اور جو لون لیتے ہیں کروڑوں روپئے کا وہ زیادہ تر بلیک منی والے ہوتے ہیں - چونکہ وہ ماہر ہوتے ہیں قانون کو توڑنے میں اور آپ کے کرمچاریوں کو خریدتے ہیں لہذا وہ لوگ بچ جاتے ہیں اور جو سوسائٹی میں کم پیسے والے اور ایماندار آدمی ہیں وہ محروم رہ جاتا ہے - وہ پیسہ حاصل نہیں کر سکتا - میرے ہی رشتے داروں نے چاہا کہ اسٹرا بورڈ کی انڈسٹری لگا

[श्री विजय कमार यादव]

तोड़ने वालों के साथ दोस्ती कर ली हो, तो अपराधियों को पकड़ना कितना मुश्किल हो जाएगा, यह आसानी से अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है । मौजूदा एक्ट के अन्तर्गत 20 कानून आते हैं । इनकम टैक्स एक्ट, कंपनीज (प्राफिट्स) सरटैक्स एक्ट, वैल्थ टैक्स एक्ट, गिफ्ट टैक्स एक्ट, फारेन एक्सचेंज रेगूलेशन एक्ट, इम्पोर्ट्स एंड एक्सपोर्ट कंट्रोल एक्ट वगैरह वगैरह । इस समय सरकार को जो अधिकार हासिल है, उसके मुताबिक इन कानूनों का उल्लंघन करने वाले कितने आर्थिक अपराधियों को पकड़ा गया है, अगर मंत्री महोदय इसका एक जायजा पेश करते, तो उस से हम लोगों को सहुलियत होती । लेकिन हम लोगों को तजुर्बा है कि बड़े-बड़े एकाधिकार वाले पूंजीपति, कम्पनियों के मालिक और उद्योगपति कानून का खुला उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं, लेकिन सरकार उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करती । मैं अपने तर्कों को ज्यादा कान्क्रीटाइज करने के लिए एक दो उदाहरण आपके सामने पेश करना चाहूंगा ।

एक हिन्दुस्तान लीवर कंपनी है, जिस पर ब्रिटिश मल्टीनेशनल यूनीलिवर का कंट्रोल है । आप जानते हैं कि सरकार ने ऐसी कंपनियों के बारे में कानून बना रखा है कि 40 परसेंट शेयर उनके रहेंगे और बाकी शेयर्ज हमारे देश के होने चाहिए । इस कंपनी की 1980 की बैलेंस शीट से पता चलता है कि उसकी इनस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 78,931 टन साबुन पैदा करने की है और लाइसेंस कैपेसिटी, सरकारी छूट सहित, 87,335 टन है । लेकिन आपको सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि 1980 में उसका प्राडक्शन 1,63,724 टन था । यह बात कैसे हुई कि गवर्नमेंट ने उसको जो इनस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी और लाइसेंस्ड कैपेसिटी दे रखी है, उस से ज्यादा उसने पैदावार की । एक दो ही बातें हो सकती हैं : या तो उसने अपनी कैपेसिटी को छिपाया था, या उसने दूसरों का बनाया हुआ सामान अपना बता कर बाजार में भेज दिया था ।

21 अगस्त, 1974 को लोक सभा में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार ने इस बात को माना कि हिन्दुस्तान लीवर की लाइसेंस्ड कैपेसिटी 91,000 टन साबुन पैदा करने की है, लेकिन उसने 1972 में पैदा किया 1,17,308 टन । पेट्रालियम एंड कैमिकल्स मिनिस्टर को भी इसकी रिपोर्ट दी गई है । पता नहीं, इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है । लेकिन इस से भी सनसनीखेज बात यह है कि पार्लियामेंट में ही 2 सितम्बर, 1981 को एक जवाब में बताया गया कि उसकी उत्पादन क्षमता का कोई रिकार्ड निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है । इनको सर्टिफिकेट आफ रजिस्ट्रेशन दिया गया, उस में बताया गया कि इन्होंने क्षमता का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है । रजिस्ट्रेशन में भी कोई जिक्र नहीं है । अब यह देखा जाय कि पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर सरकार ही दो तारीखों में दो तरह का जवाब देती है । एक बार वह कहती है कि इनकी क्षमता है, दूसरी बार कहती है कि इनकी क्षमता का कोई रिकार्ड ही नहीं है, वह जो सर्टिफिकेट रजिस्ट्रेशन का इनको मिला है उस में इस का कोई जिक्र नहीं है, इस की छानबीन हो रही है । इसी से अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि सरकार का काम करने का ढंग क्या है और कैसे यह आर्थिक अपराधों को पकड़ सकती है, जब क्षमता का कोई रिकार्ड नहीं है, जब एक्सपेंशन होता है तो उस का कोई रेकार्ड इनको नहीं दिया जाता है, इनको जानकारी होती है इस तरह की सारी

बातें होती हैं और इस तरह से ब्लैक मनी बनाने का, ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्राफिट कमाने का, ज्यादा से ज्यादा आमदनी करने का, देश को धोखा देने का, मजदूरों को धोखा देने का और देश की दौलत को लूटने का काम ये मल्टी नेशनल कंपनियां और साथ साथ देश के मोनोपलिस्ट कैपिटलिस्ट लगातार कर रहे हैं जो सरकार की नौलेज में है लेकिन सरकार उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करती है।

यही स्थिति लिपटन इंडिया लिमिटेड कम्पनी की है। इनकी जो ऐन्यूअल रिपोर्ट आफ एकाउन्ट्स है उस के मुताबिक इनका कहना है कि पांच सौ लाख रूपये का इनका एथोराइज्ड कैपिटल है जिस की कि पचास लाख शेयर्स के रूप में बिक्री होगी और दस रुपये का एक-एक शेयर होगा। रिपोर्ट में इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि 37.5 लाख शेयर्स बिक्री हुए हैं जो फूली पेड अप हैं। डीटेल्स में वह कहते हैं, जो सच्चाई है, वह यह है कि 25 लाख 27 हजार 100 शेयर एलाट किया गया जो फूली पेड अप कहा जाता है लेकिन कैश पेमेंट नहीं हुआ है। 14 लाख 99 हजार 999 शेयर जो हैं वह युनि लिवर लिमिटेड कम्पनी जो यू० के० की है उस के हैं और बाकी 12 लाख 22 हजार 900 शेयरों का कोई हिसाब नहीं है। यह भी अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है और यह बात भी सही है कि ये भी जो यू० के० की मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनी है उस के कब्जे में हैं जब कि 40 परसट होना चाहिए उन के हाथ में जो विदेशी हैं। लेकिन अगर दोनों को जोड़ दिया जाय तो 27 लाख 22 हजार 899 शेयर उन के हाथ में आ जाते हैं जो 72.6 परसेंट आता है। इस तरह से 40 परसेंट का जो कानून है उस का किस तरह से घोर उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है? यही नहीं इस सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह जो लिपटन कम्पनी है इस को एक तरह से यही यूनिलिवर कम्पनी इस रूप में डायरेक्टली नहीं तो इन्डायरेक्टली मेनेज कर रही है।

मेरा कहना यह है कि कानून जो बनाते हैं उद्देश्य उसका सही है, पार्लियामेंट उस को अप्रूव करती है, लेकिन जब ऐक्शन में जाते हैं तो जाहिर बात है कि आप उन से मिले ए हैं और आप उनको पकड़ नहीं पाते हैं।

मैं इस सिलसिले में दो और चीजों का उल्लेख कर के बैठ जाऊंगा। वह बंगाल की दो कम्पनियों के बारे में है। एक है बंगाल पाटरीज लिमिटेड कलकटा और दूसरी नेशनल रबर मैन्युफैक्चरर्स लिमिटेड कैलकटा है। इन कम्पनियों की हालत बहुत खराब थी। वहां का जो मैनेजमेंट था सरकार ने उस की बुरी अवस्था को देखकर उस के मैनेजमेंट को टेक ओवर कर लिया। लेकिन इसके बाद भी प्रोडक्शन उन्होंने 50 परसेंट घटा दिया और रेट बढ़ा दिया 60 परसेंट। पांच हजार मजदूर वहां काम करते हैं, अच्छा सामान पैदा होता है, फोरेन एक्सचेंज उस से आता था। आज सारे देश को उस से नुकसान हो रहा है।

यही स्थिति नेशनल रबर मेन्यूफैक्चरर्स लिमिटेड कैलकटा की है। 32 सौ मजदूर वहां काम करते हैं। यहां भी जब इंडस्ट्री सिक होने की अवस्था में आई तो सरकार ने मैनेजमेंट को टेक ओवर किया। लेकिन वहां भी मैनेजमेंट गड़बड़ कर रहा है, प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ा रहा है मजदूरों को पूरा काम नहीं दे रहा है और स्थिति बड़ी खराब है। हमारी मांग है कि इन

[श्री विजय कुमार यादव]

दोनों कम्पनियों को सरकार को नेशनलाइज करना चाहिए जिस से देश हित में फारेन एक्सचेंज आए और जो लगभग 10 हजार मजदूर परेशान हैं उनकी परेशानी दूर हो। वह काम करना चाहते हैं अच्छा सामान पैदा करना चाहते हैं जिस से देश को फायदा हो सकता है। लेकिन चूंकि मैनेजमेंट में वहां पर गड़बड़ है इस वजह से ये सारी बातें हो रही हैं। जब तक सरकार उन को नेशनलाइज नहीं करती है तब तक ये गड़बड़ियां रहेंगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ जो बिल आया है उस का उद्देश्य चूंकि अच्छा है इसलिए मैं उस को सपोर्ट करता हूं।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad). Mr. Chairman, this Government has earned the reputation of bringing bad laws and doing bad things. (*Interruptions*) We are used to that. We had NSA and ESMA. But we are horrified when this Government comes with a Bill stating that it is a good Bill and that they want to do some good thing.

We can understand this Government appeasing the employer. But this is a rare occasion when this Government is professing to punish the employer.

If you look very deeply into the Bill, it is a 7 line, innocent-looking Bill. It has three tentacles and it derives strength from three corners. One is the Economic Offences Limitations Act, 1974, where 22 offences are exempted from he purview of the Criminal Procedure Code and the other is Chapter 36 of Criminal Procedure Code and the third is Section 24 and Section 24A of Industries Development and Regulation Act.

I am surprised with the reasoning. Actually this entire enactment is to legalise the delay which it is claiming to be impossible to avoid. The delay is being rewarded by this punishment. What is the punishment? What are the offences under Section 21?

Chapter 36 of Criminal Procedure Code says that the punishment would be only fine and that there should not be a gap of six months for taking cognisance on the occurrence of the offence—when it is one year, they keep one year as the gap—and for any offence, punishment should be three years. Three years' time is given for taking cognisance.

"Notwithstanding anything contater 36 says:

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provision, any court may take cognisance of any offence after the expiry of the period of limitation if it is satisfied on the facts and circumstances of the case that the delay has been properly explained and it is necessary to do so in the interest of justice."

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister how Section 473 would not come to help even if they could not complete their investigation within that scheduled time.

I would like to know whether it is necessary that such a long time should be taken.

After all, under IDRA what are the things that the Government officials can probe? Those are whether proper licence is taken, proper rgistrations are made and whether Section 16 of the IDRA is being followed or not. I wonder how these things can be ascertained and detected. The Government takes so much time. They are coming out with this enactment actually to reward the delay.

We want that economic offenders should be caught immediately. No delay should be there because economic offences are committed by economically stronger people. If time is allowed, they have got hundreds of ways to cover up their crimes. Unlike

other crimes, in dealing with economic crimes, you must be firm.

A law should be made, an enactment should be made, to investigate cases where more time is taken. There should be fixed time-schedule within which the economic offences must be brought to book.

Many of my friends from the opposition have supported this Bill, but I suspect the very intention of this Bill; this Bill will further dilute the entire proceedings against the economic offenders and strengthen their hands by legalising the delay in the procedure because the whole system, including the government officials and Ministers, is based on appeasing the employer, the money-bag. I am opposed to this Bill because it legalises it. I will refer to one or two cases. I have referred to them earlier also.

Under section 24 or 24A, making a false statement is an offence punishable with imprisonment for three months and a fine of Rs. 2,000. Today only the Government has given the answer. In my Constituency, there is a factory, Kumardhubi Engineering Works. For more than two years, that has been lying closed. Mr. Pran Prasad, Chairman of Bird & Co., Heilgers Group, violated all provisions of section 16 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, but nothing was done to him. Not only that, this Government promised to take over that factory. But you will be surprised to hear this; it is a news to the whole House, what he has said today in answer to my question. My question was:

> "whether he is aware that the Chief Minister of Bihar in a radio broadcast on 7-11-80 declared that the Government had decided to take over the management of Kumardhubi Engineering Works in Dhanbad district of Bihar;"

The answer to that is: "Yes, Sir". They had promised, they had assured, they had committed, and on that commitment, the Chief Minister of Bihar, belonging to the same Party, went on the radio and announced to the starving workers that the Government had decided. Now, what he is saying further in his answer today is this:

> "The matter was initially discussed by Minister of Industry, Government of Bihar, with Minister of State of Industry, Government of India on 5-11-80, but no assurance for the takeover of the factory by the Central Government was given to the Government of Bihar."

That means, the Government of Bihar bluffed the people; they came on the radio giving false impression, false information, attracting section 24A of the IDR Act where the punishment prescribed is imprisonment for three months and a fine of Rs. 2,000. They have reduced the whole thing to such a ridiculous extent. The Minister should come out with a statement on this. I have personally talked to the officials, to the Chief Minister and to the Industries Minister. They say that they were not fools to have gone on the Radio and announced to the people. More than 2,000 workers, 20,000 family members, were starving for the last two and a half years; not only that, 60 persons died of starvation. This is the state of affairs. And this is the law that they are bringing now, an innocent-looking law! Many people are saying that this is a very progressive law, this Government wants to punish the employer, they would punish the employer! Very good things we are hearing! (*interruptions*) But they are actually legalising, sanctifying, the delay. To find out whether an employer has violated a provision in respect of licence or registration under section 16 or 16A of the IDR Act, they take more than a year and, therefore, they say, the provisions of the particular section of the Cr. P. C. should be diluted.

[Shri A. K. Roy]

I would like the Minister to come out clearly with a statement as to who has given wrong information, whether it is the Government of India or the Government of Bihar. The Government of Inda is giving information in answer to a Parliamentary question and the Government of Bihar is giving information to the people through Patna radio. Both are owned by the Government. They have been caught by today's answer; they have accepted both. I want the Minister to come out and say whether it is not an offence; I would like to know how the law should be amended to apprehend, to punish, this type of offence where 60 workers died of starvation. Had they not announced, the workers would not have waited. All these months and years they waited and they died. Their womenfolk became prostitutes and in my constituency not one or two but 2300 workmen are affected. They have come out with a policy announcement that all sick industries which have a capital of more than Rs. 2 crores and employ more than 1000 workmen will be taken over. This industry has more than Rs. 10 crores of assets and it employs, according to them, 2300 workers. They should come out with a proper policy on the sick industry. They should come out with a proper amendment of the ID Act. They should come out with how the economic offences could be quickly dealt with and the offenders punished and they do not get out of it.

With these words I warn the Minister should come out with how this was necessary. I want to know how this Section, Section 473 of Cr. P. C. would not be used. Even if there is delay, this enactment is necessary. With these words, I hope the Minister will come out and clarify all these points and more particularly the points I have raised regarding the Kumardhubi Engineering Works which has become a victim of all sorts of economic offences.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Many members have referred to economic offences. One thing is not very clear. To-day what is meant by an economic offence?

Certain things have been referred to by my hon. colleague, Mr. Roy. Certain other things have been referred to by my hon friend, Bapusaheb Parulekar. I want to raise one question. Under the Industries Development and Regulation Act the management is taken over of certain factories. After that often it is seen that the Government keeps some people of the old company who have actually looted and made it sick at the helm and then they go on sabotaging the industry. And this kind of loot goes on and Government gives money and afterwards they make it sick again. Now I would like to know if such practices should not be considered economic offences—cheating the State as well as deceiving the workers This is my query.

Now with regard to this Bill itself, I do support it. But, at the same time, I also must say that I am not very hopeful about the outcome of the Bill because with the existing powers what was done was very little. At the moment I will raise some company matters for consideration of the hon. Minister as to how they should be dealt with. My hon colleague, Mr Yadav referred to West Bengal companies. One is the National Rubber which was taken over under Section 18. This, as you will understand, is a rubber goods manufacturing company and it was one of the biggest in Asia. Now, after its management was taken over, immediately the workers got so enthused that its production went up to worth Rs. 1.30 crores. But since people who are actually not at all interested in seeing it through have been kept in the management, what is happening now is that no raw materials are available.

Even if they are available, only 10 per cent is bought. Now the result is that the production worth 1.30 crores of rupees has come down to

Rs. 16 lakhs only. The Government has to bear the burden of Rs. 35 lakhs by way of subsidies to the company every month. What is the meaning of this takeover? Once a company is nationalised forthwith Government should look to the workers' interests from the very beginning so that the production does not suffer.

I am for immediate nationalisation of the National Rubber Company as it can substantially add to the public sector, and the rubber goods sector is very important for our country. Second is the Bengal Pottery. This used to compete with any other pottery in India. It has a very good foreign market. We had been hearing very much about the necessity of exports. This was an export-earning company at one time. As usual the company was looted and ultimately the management was taken over by Government. But the thing is that after the take-over of the management, the very same people had been kept at the helm of affairs. I can name Mr. Bhagat for example who has been kept at the helm of affairs. What is the use of such a takeover?

You will be surprised to know that there are three factories in the company, one of which (No. 3) was engaged in the prodction of Plaster of Paris. The company is now keeping its factory number three closed. With the result, Plaster of Paris has to be got from the outside market at a very high rate thereby incurring heavy losses. People at the helm must be interested in buying in from Outside. So, this is the way deal with after the management is taken over. Why, after takeover of the management, the chance should be given to very same people to loot? It should be a straight nationaliastion and the same people should not be at the helm of affairs. That is may point.

Similarly, in the case of INCHECK Tyers, you know, this was a case of nationalisation. The management was takenover after a long time. But it is still not nationalised. Another Company Hoogly Docking was taken over only for a year, after one year, again, it was handed over to the very same gentleman. That is the situation now. This is facing a total collapse. So, my first point is that these kinds of loot should be brought under 'economic offence' and the management should never be left at the hands of the old management. My second point is that the workers surely show/great interest after take over. For utilising that every these should be immediately nationlised.

I request the hon. Minister to inquire into the specific cases that I mentioned here and take prompt action. In future be on guard against such economic offenders.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I must thank the hon. Members who have given their support to this Bill. I also thank those hon. members who have reserved their support to this Bill. I am greatful to all the hon. Members. Under the umbrella of this Bill, they would like to talk about sickness of industry and so on and so forth. They have given their suggestions. In the light of eight-point programmes they have given many more suggestions. In fact, the hon. Members' suggestions are valuable to me. It is a different thing whether we agree with them or not. But, as far as this Bill is concerned, I would first like to clarify one thing which, to me, is very important. Those friends who have commented and reserved their support should know that the Bill has been vetted by people whose discipline is law and they would know it better and decide better. The number of lines do not decide the merit of the Bill as Mr. Roy took objection to the number of lines being seven. I hope he is not suspecting number seven to be lucky or othrwise. Sir, we do not go to the numerical astrongly and, I hope, brevity is not the demerit of law.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Sir, Mr. Daga's objection was as to why should this Law of Limitation should hang like sword of Pamcles on the head of the economic offenders and that provoked me to give a clarification when I said that an economic offender yesterday or day before yesterday would remain an economic offender because time would not absolve the offences that he has committed.

Sir, some hon. Members said that they do not want to support the amendment because they feared that it will remain only on paper. I may assure them that it is not going to be a paper document. In fact, the main object of this Bill is to put life into something which was weakening. Some friends have quoted our old replies to the Questions in the Parliament and draw our attention to the weakness of this part of the law of limitation where it akes a year for the production figures to be related. Sir, I wish there were statistical system which was having the terminals fixed with the computer all over and we had daily production figures. Mr. Chatterjee pointed out that it imposes a mere fine of Rs. 5,000 which is pittance. I agree with him. These were such penalties which could not mean anything and for that reason we wanted to remove this limitation clause which could give them unbrella of protection.

Then, Sir, while on the one hand as a matter of policy we want fuller utilisation of installed capacity, we want higher production and we want to regularise the excess capacity yet where there is clash between the interests of the small scale sector and large scale sector we would like that the small scale sector's growth is protected, promoted and assured and any economic offence which goes against the development of small scale industries would be considered as a serious economic offence and that does not deserve any limitation at all.

Sir, with this clarification, I am sure, the hon. Members would appreciate that the major object is met. Hon. Members have given instances where X, Y and Z companies have exceeded the limit and said that we should stop them but stopping them by a penalty of Rs. 5,000 was meaningless... If one year' lapse is there why should they go scotfree? I don't know why Daga ji does not want that the Democles' Sword should not hang on them. I want that it should not only hang on them, but fall on them! Now, Sir my friend Mr. Roy talked about Pranam Prasad Brij Mohanty. I do not want to associate my party with a name like that all. My friend talked of offences committed 2 years back. That was the period which the hon. Member gave. Now if he has committed any breach under the IDR Act, we would see to it that he is dealt with properly. The treatment would not be positive at all; it will be a fairly negative treatment to correct the economic offender. I would not like hon. Members to be reminded of their negative association with the Governments which promoted such regularisation things in the case of Kumardhubi Engineering Works. I would like the hon. Member to understand that Kumardhubi Engineering Works has been drawing our attention for the last so many years. I wish you see the whole history of it. If you come to my chamber, I will explain the whole thing. I was explaining the position in my reply to the question today on this very firm, Kumardhubi Engineering Works. We have left it to the State Government to see if they can take it over. There is one other important point and I hope my friends will appreciate this. We have decided as a matter of policy, to do this. The main thing talked about was about the sick units. We found that regarding these 53 industrial units as on 1st October, 1981, which were taken over, under the IDR Act the longevity of the taking-over period was so long that we decided that this is not going to be long at all. My hon. friend talked about National Rubber. Other hon. friends talked about Inchek, about Bengal potteries and so on. First of all we have to decide a policy on the removel of the evidence of curing the sickness of the industries and I would like to mention one particular

thing. The first thing we have done is that regarding all those units which were taken over as on 1st of October 1981 we should decide their fate within 6 months. Mr. Chattarjee talked about this. Returning the units to the private sector or to the same person etc. would not arise at all. There are alternatives left once a unit is taken over. It may be taken over as a matter coming under the Industrial Policy Statement; it may be taken over by another healthier unit. Even if it is in their own family, we would like them to take it and get the advantages of Section 72 of the IT Act. That is one. Number two is nationalisation of the unit. Number three, or part (a) of number two, is this: We want the State Government to take it over.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH (SRINAGAR): Do you mean to say this will apply to all the units which have been there before 1st October, 1981 also?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I think the hon. Member would appreciate what I said: units which were taken over as on 1st of October, 1981, before and afterwards also. Now, when we take over one unit, we must decide within 6 months as to what is going to be the fate of that unit, rather than hang on that unit for 13 years and add to so many liabilities etc. We don't want that at all.

Then the last one is denotification. That means liquidation of the unit. We do not want the basket of sick units in the hands of the public sector; it fell into them only because the offenders went away. I am not trying to plead for the offenders at all. I would like my hon. friends to appreciate this point. The most important factor which forces the Government to take over a unit is the interest of the workers, wages of workers, employment of workers, arrears of wages etc. In many cases we had to take over uneconomic units. I am not talking of the units which the hon. Member has mentioned. The fate of those units which you have mentioned will be decided and in the process of being decided within the guidelines, we have finalised about the sick units.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा): मैंने जो कहा था मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल्स मिल्स के टेक ओवर के बारे में उसके बारे में बताइये।

श्री चरणजीत चानना: उसके बारे में मैं बताऊंगा। अभी तो मैं सिक मिल्स इन जनरल की जो बात कही वह मैं ले रहा हूं। और उसका भी वही होगा, सब का वही होगा। जो टेकन ओवर नहीं है उसको भी मैं बता दूंगा।

I am glad that you have given importance to the point. The Government is already attaching high importance to that. The salient features of these guidelines are as below:

(i) The Administrative Ministries in the Central Government will have specific responsibility for prevention and remedial action in relation to sickness in industrial sector within their respective charges. They will have a central role in monitoring sickness and coordinating action for revival and rehabilitation of sick units. In suitable cases they will also establish Standing Committees for major industrial sectors where sickness is wide spread.

The hon. Members would be aware of the regular signal system, warning signal system which the financial institutions, the development institutions including the banks are supposed to keep on giving. So, we want a constant monitoring of the development of the industrial units.

(ii) In the case of units which are showing symptoms of sickness, the financial institutions wil strength the monitoring system so that it is possible to take timely corrective action to prevent incipiant sickness. They will obtain periodical returns from the assisted units and from the Director nominated by them on the Boards of such units.

[Shri Charanjit Chanana]

I would like the hon. Member to realise one thing that if this was done two years ago, all these sorts of things would not have come up in the picture at all. There is no exemption for the public sector units at all. The act applies to both private as well as public sector units.

(iii) The financial Institutions and Banks will initiate necessary corrective action for sick incipient sick units based in a diagonistic study to be undertaken by them. In cases of growing sickness the financial institutions will also consider assumption of management responsibility where they are confident of restoring a unit to a healthy state.

(iv) Where the Banks and Financial Institutions are unable to prevent sickness or ensure revival of a sick unit they will deal with their outstanding dues to the unit in accordance with the normal banking procedure. However before doing so, they will report the matter to the Central Government who will decide whether the unit should be nationalised or whether any other alternative including workers' participation in the management can revive the undertaking.

Now, there are case where we have in fact tried to do this. In the case of Dalmia Dadri Cement factory, we have invited the workers to set up the administrative unit as workers' management unit. But unfortunately, there could not be one like that and we had to nationalise that. Now the management can revive the undertaking.

(v) Where it is decided to nationalised the undertaking its management may be taken over under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act for a period of six months to enable the Government to take necessary steps for nationalisation.

(vi) The industrial undertaking presently being managed under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 will also be dealt with in accordance with the above principles. It will be decided if the undertakings are to be nationalised or any other alternatives can provide a solution. If none of the alternatives are considered feasible, the Government may consider de-notification of the unit, in which event the Banks and Financial Institutions will deal with their outstanding dues to the undertakings in accordance with the normal banking procedures.

Now, the second common point which the hon. Members had raised was the I(D&R) Act which according to them was 30 years old and needed a revitalisation. Well, I would like to share the hon. Members' views and I have already said in this House that the Government has already started a process of identifying areas where it needs revitalisation, where there is any gap or there is need for strengthening the provisions of the law. And if it at all need be, like this, we would come with any amendment that is required in the provision of I (D&R) Act.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I want one clarification. I hope that the Companies that I have mentioned do not come under your de-notification Act. I hope that you are not considering them for de-notification. Instead, you will actively consider these companies for immediate nationalision.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA. I have informed the order of priority. This is the last resort.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is the last resort. He has already said that.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: There are 5,000 workers in one and there are 3000 workers in another. It is for them to do that.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: That is there in our priority schedule. Now. I am referring to the cases of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and I think I have already replied to his points. Now, Mr. Roy would appreciate that his points

do not fall under the I(D&R) Act. He was talking of the code of morality and things like that. I will always appreciate if they can develop the code of morality. For example, Mr. Chatterjee reacted on the judicial systems. He himself is a person connected with the discipline and we would appreciate the hon. Member's colleagues in the House who are not belonging to that discipline would also agree with me in welcoming a code of morality developed by the legal experts or the people who are professionals in that discipline to see that they are not paid criminals. That kind of national code of morality can be evolved. The country would definitely welcome that. The hon. Member Mr. Palaniappan talked about tax evasion. He has referred to a particular case. He brought about the case of the Chief Minitser of Tamil Nadu in the picture. Since it does not relate to the Industry Ministry, I would only like him to address the right Ministry.

मैंने श्री व्यास को बता दिया है कि हम एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाने की तरफ ध्यान दे रहे हैं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : (भीलवाड़ा): सरकार ने मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल मिल को टेक ओवर किया था। उस के बाद दो तीन साल तक अपने पास रखने के बाद उस ने उसको वापस कर दिया। आज उसकी कंडीशन यह है कि वे तीस लाख रूपया प्राविडेंट फंड का खा गए हैं, तीन चार लाख रूपया ई० एस० आई० का खा गए हैं और करोड़ों रूपये बैंकों के बकायाँ हैं। वह मिल पूरी तरह सिक हो गई है, लेकिन सरकार कोई एक्शन नहीं ले रही है। तीन चार हजार लोग बर्बाद हो जाएंगे। कोई न कोई एक्शन लेना चाहिए।

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member has mede an important point. There is already a law against misapporpriation of public funds. And with that law there is a Company Law. There are appropriate provisions of Company Law treating the breach of that Law. As far as this case is concerned, in fact since this concerns the Ministry of Commerce dealing with the Textiles, I have already referred your case to them and I would suggest that you address a separate question to the Commerce Ministry also and they would be able to tell you. I have only told you, how, as a matter of principle, we shall deal with the taken-over companies. Now, a taken-over company will know its fate within a period of six months; the period of two or three years will not be there at all.

I think, I have tried to cover as many points as I could.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Suppose a company is taken over, you consider how to denotify or to nationalise it. But a company whose take-over has been assured cannot stand like that.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: As far as the taking over is concerned, there is no concept as assuring the take-over. Either a company is taken over. or it is under consideration of being taken over. If by taking over you mean nationalisation, that is a separate thing.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I can quote dozens of answers where it was stated that you were considering take-over.

SHRI CHARAN CHANANA: Please try to discriminate between taking over and nationalisation. Do you mean nationalisation by taking over?

SHRI A. K. ROY: Under Section 15A of the IDR you made an investigation about the possibility of take-over. That took place one year back. The investigation report has been submitted. You are not saying this way or that way. You still say that it is under consideration. The workers are perishing with expectation.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Which case are you referring to?

SHRI A. K. ROY: Kumardhobi Engineering Works, Dhanbad.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You examine this case early and send him a reply.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The case is under my examination. The hon. Member knows the history of this case. We had, in fact, finalised this matter.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I would like to know, whether according to you and the Government, the offences under Section 24 of the IDR Act are economic offences. To that pertinent question asked by me and other colleagues, you have not so far given any answer.

Further, I asked you yesterday whether you were prompted to bring this piece of legislation because you have instances before you that some prosecutions could not be filed because they were barred by law of limitation; if so, who are the accused; whether they were very high-ups?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: If IDR Act is an economic Act, the breach of that Act or provisions of that Act, would be economic offences. IDR Act is an economic Act, and, therefore, breach of any provision of this law would be economic offences.

As far as the number of cases is concerned, I do not have the list. If however; you want some instances, I can give. These were brought to our notice by our friends in this House. For instance, you know the case of Colgate Palmolive for excess production of tooth pastes. It is an item reserved for small scale industry. This is a case which was brought to our notice.

16.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Act, 1974, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill. Clause 2.

There is no amendment to this Clause. So, I put Clause 2 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I put Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and Title together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.01 hrs.

BEEDI WORKERS WELFARE CESS (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Member's may be aware that a Fund has been created under the Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund Act, 1976 for financing measures to promote the welfare of persons engaged in beedi establishments. This fund is meant to be used for:

(a) Improvement of public health and sanitation, prevention of diseases and provision of medical care;

(b) Provision and improvement of water supplies and facilities for washing;

(c) Provision and improvement of educational facilities;

(d) Provision and improvement of housing and recreational facilities etc.

Under Section 3 of the Welfare Fund Act, the Fund is to be credited with an amount which the Central Government may provide from and out of the receipts of a Cess levied under the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act.

The Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976 provides for levy and collection of a Cess for the purpose of Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976 on tobacco issued from warehouses for manufacture of beedies.

In 1979, consequent on a decision to exempt tobacco from excise duty the warehousing arrangements for collection of the excise duty was discontinued and, therefore, the Cess on tobacco could not be levied. It has became necessary to find an alternative source of finance for the Fund. It has, therefore, been proposed to amend the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act so as to provide for levy and collection of a Cess on manufactured beedis instead of on tobacco for purposes of the Welfare Fund. The Beedi Workers Welfare Cess (Amendment) Bill has been brought forward mainly with this object.

The Bill provides for the levy and collection of a Cess on manufactured beedis at a rate which shall not be less than 10 paise and not more than 50 paise per thousand beedis.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that there are nearly 3 million beedi workers whose conditions of life and work are not quite satisfactory. The nature of the beedi industry is such that the welfare of the workers cannot be left entirely to the management. It is, therefore, necessary that Government have to undertake measures for their welfare.

Prior to the discontinuance of the collection of the cess on tobacco in 1979, Government had collected some money out of which certain measures have already been initiated and they have to be continued. The amount left in the Fund is not adequate by itself to continue these measures for long.

Although the Bill provides that the cess may be levied upto 50 paise per thousand beedies, it is now proposed to levy the cess at 10 paise only to begin with. At this rate the amount of revenue expected to be collected by levy of the cess on beedis is about *Rs.* 2.5 to *Rs.* 3/- crores. *If it becomes* necessary, the rate of cess will be raised.

It has always been the intention of the Government to levy and collect the cess under the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act according to the procedure presented in the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944. Accordingly, it has been provided in the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Rules, 1977 framed under Section 7 of the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act that the provisions of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 and the rules made thereunder would be applicable to the levy and collection of the Cess under the Beedi Workers Rules, 1977 framed under Section 7 of the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act that the provisions of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 and the rules made thereunder would be applicable to the levy and collection of the Cess under the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Rajya Sabha which examined the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Rules have, however, observed that since the Act itself does not contain any provision to the effect that the provisions of the Central Excise and Salt Act and the rules made thereunder would be applicable to the collection of cess under the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, *the rules made in this regard* are not in conformity with the parent Act. They have recommended that the Act be amended to provide for application of the provisions of the Central Excise and Salt Act to the collection of

*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

[Shri P. Vankata Reddy]

cess under the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act. Accordingly, it has been proposed to insert a new section to this effect. With these words, I beg to move*.

"That the Bill to amend the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976, be taken into consideration."

Now Mr. E. Balanandan.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): As explained by the Minister here, nobody will have any quarrel with the bringing in of this amending Bill as such. But the intention of the Government is to improve the welfare facilities for the beedi workers. There are so many Acts which have a bearing on the welfare of beedi workers—which have to be enforced.

As the Minister himself pointed out, there are 3 million beedi workers. If we have a cursory look at the living conditions of the beedi workers, we will find that they are quite horrible. Even after nearly 34 years of freedom, these 30 lakhs workers are living in many parts of our country under conditions which cannot be called human. I can give examples. Employers have some kind of intermediaries. They directly give materials to the workers. Whenever any wage demand comes from the workers, these people say: "We are not employing them. There are middlemen, i.e. there is a contractor."

In large parts of the country, the beedi industry is being managed like this. In Madhya Pradesh and the central parts of India, this is the system in vogue.

Out of 30 lakh beedi workers, a sizeable number are women. They work at home. These middle men cheat the workers. They may or may not pay somthing to the workers. Nothing can be done by the Government. State Governments have brought in so many minimum wage legislations. But they have not been implemented. So, I say to this Government: "If you are very serious about the welfare of the beedi workers, there must be a national minimum wage. Without it, nothing can be done. If it is left to the State Governments, some of them may do it, and some others may not". If the Government is serious about the 30 lakh beedi workers, I urge upon it first to see that a national minimum wage is introduced.

There is another point relating to the Beedi-Cigar Act. That is also enforced in certain States. In many other States, it is not enforced. So, it is not due to dearth of laws that the workers are suffering. The laws already in force are not being implemented.

In this Bill itself, the amendment says that another levy now in force has to be continued. It is the legal position now. I know it. But at the same time, you should consider the experience of excise duty now in force. After taking away the excise duty on tobacco, Government introduced a system of excise duty on manufactured beedis and the Government of India gave an exemption to those manufacturers who are manufacturing less than 30 lakh beedis annually, and to those manufacturers who have no labelled beedi system.

These people were exempted. On the face of it, nobody will find any fault in these provisions. The experience shows that in our country even fool-proof laws are made. Still the loopholes are found out and made use of by many people to evade taxes and cheat the Government. No employer will show an account to the Government that he is producing bidi more than 30 lakhs beedis annually. Therefore, he need not pay any tax. Now these people do the latest trick of using some other label on their bidi and evade the tax. Therefore, the Government of India's decision to shift

excise duty from tobacco to bidi, did not work well. I do not want to go into the details. The Government is not getting anything; it is being cheated and it involves a large amount.

A unique bidi industry is being run by Dinesh Bidi Industrial Cooperative in Kerala. The employers always say that it is not a big industry. But when you look into it you will find that they are growing and prospering day-in and day-out. On the other hand you see the plight of the poor bidi workers which is daily worsening. Before 1975, two big bidi manufacturers in Kerala closed their business and left Kerala because the workers demanded higher wages. They thought that these bidi workers will die themselves. But then the Kerala Government came forward and organised an industrial cooperative with the cooperation of the trade unions which is now called the Dinesh Bidi Manufacturer Society. There is no political thing. All the political parties are there in these trade unions. So, no political party can claim that it is its own society. Now they are employing 22,000 workers in Cannanore District and some other areas. It is the only industrial cooperative society which pays Rs. 9.50 per thousand bidis. Other facilities are also being given as per the law. The provident fund is also there. Still that industry is running at a profit. There is some disadvantage also because they have to pay Rs. 3.75 as an excise duty whereas the other bidi manufacturers need not pay anything because they show their accounts less than 30 lakh bidis and they have no labels also. The Dinesh Bidi has to go into the market in competition with the other bidi manufacturers who do not pay any excise duty. How is it possible to go into the market with this difference of Rs. 3.75. I know that it is not your prerogative to say yes or no. In this connection, I met the Finance Minister twice. He said, "I shall, look into it." The words 'look into can stand till our death.

If you are serious about protecting the bidi workers, I request the hon. Minister through you to pressurise the Finance Minister and the Government to have a uniform system. You can ask the other States to have this kind of industrial cooperative societies is cooperation with the trade unions. The intermediaries are looting the bidi workers' wages and the bidi workers are living in a miserable condition. From 1975 to 1980, Rs. 5.15 crores was paid as excise duty by the Dinesh Bidi Society which employes 22,000 workers. For 30 lakh workers you can calculate how much amount the Government should receive? That will tell you that all of them were cheating. Out of this experience will you please re-examine this system of discrimination which gives loopholes to the employers to cheat the Government and to kill the industry? There may be some honest employers. I do not say that all of them are doing this. Honest industrialists who want to do business are also facing this difficulty.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much money did they pay?

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: They paid Rs. 5 crores and 15 lakhs from 1975 to 1980, by way of excise duty. So, I am suggesting—I am requesting—the Government to seriously consider whether some kind of uniformity should be there in this affairs so that malpractices will not be there.

Another point is, the Minister mentioned the welfare fund. Originally we had the scheme of getting money from the tobacco levy. Some money was with the Government. They have started some welfare measures. I can give you an example. In West Bengal in Bankura district under this welfare Scheme, they have started a dispensary. But the workers are not able to benefit because there is a doctor who does not know Bengali. How could they talk to him? Like Kathakali, by gestures only they have to convey their ideas to the doctor. Then, there are no medicines too in the dispensary! Medicines, in India, as you know, are scarce. I am not saying that there should not be any dispensary. Dispensary should be there but all the paraphernalia

[Shri E. Balaanndan]

has to be there. This has to be looked into by the Government. Otherwise, all these welfare measures which the Government propose will not be available to the workers. Therefore, when there is some money for doing this welfare activity the only thing that the Government of India can think of is that state-wise some kind of Cooperation with workers' organisations have to be thought of. In this, I must say that your Party or our Party question should not come in the way.

Now, the other example I gave you has a very important aspect. The employers say that the workers cannot do any business, that they are not capable of any business, that the workers are irresponsible, etc., etc., That is the trend or talk which is going on now. I gave you this example of Dinesh Beedi and the workers there have proved to be very efficient in doing business also. Therefore, while implementing the welfare schemes workers' participation should be ensured.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Forget about about workers' participation. Come to the point.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: I am coming to the point. The welfare measures proposed by the Government should be implemented with the Cooperation of the workers. Then only it will be effective. I only request the Government to consider on one or two points, that the beedi industry is facing. The beedi industry must get beedi leaves. The beedi leaves have to come from Madhya Pradesh or somewhere and the price of these beedi leaves is going up. Another thing is, if at all we get the beedi leaves we have to get them by train. And about the puntuality of the trains I do not mention anything.. The problem of shortage of wagons also is there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many wagons do you want? I will arrange.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: About 12 wagons per month.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You write to me. I will arrange.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Thank you. I am very grateful to you. For the betterment of the beedi workers, as I said, the Government of India should think in terms of a national wage and also do away with intermediaries who are exploiting workers and the workers who are working in the industry should be given a proper wage.

Working cards or some such thing should be introduced. Unless the Central Government comes forward with some law nothing can be done in this regard. Workers should be known to all. Now a days, if I say that I am a beedi worker, somebody will press me to say, "that I am not". This anomaly should be removed.

With these words I support the amending Bill.

16.20 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*]

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. The Minister in his statement has clearly mentioned the reason for bringing this amending Bill, namely, the Finance Act of 1979 passed during the Janata regime resulted in a situation where the bidi welfare cess could not be collected, because they removed the warehousing system and introduced excise duty on manufactured bidis. Under the Finance Act of 1979, collection of excise duty was only on branded bidis. The unbranded bidis were free from excise duty. Now, how are you going to collect it from unbranded bidis manufacturers? If you do not collect it from them, you please come out and say so. But if you want to collect it from them also, this amendment will not be sufficient. You will have to come with another clause which will enable you to collect cess on unbranded bidis also.

The previous speaker referred to the problems which the bidi workers in our country are facing. I would like to pin point one important problem where the Labour Ministry's attention

is required. The manufacturers of unbranded bidis get not only the advantage of not paying excise duty but they will now get the advantage of not paying this cess also. Nobody is taking care of the workers producing unbranded bidis. Compared to those who make branded bidis, the workers producing unbranded bidis are paid far less. So, the interests of the workers producing unbranded bidis should be taken care of. For this purpose, the Labour Ministry must advise the Finance Ministry to remove that clause on unbranded bidis completely. In this way, all the labourers who are manufacturing beedis, will be paid the wages which are fixed in that particular town or city of the State. Not only that. This will enable you to collect the cess on the entire beedis being manufactured.

The Minister has said that from 1st of March, 1979 collection of cess has been stopped. So sufficient loss has been incurred because of this non-collection. Are you thinking of *ad hoc* collection for this intermediate period? Are you prepared to compensate this loss by putttnig *ad hoc* levy of cess of 40 or 50 paise? If you come out with this proposal, probably the cess which was to be collected and which you have lost, will be collected. That will give a boost to the welfare fund.

What are you doing with this fund? Has the fund which was lying in the bank been utilised fully? I am afraid, this is still lying there. What is the object of this Bill? Unless the Ministry formulates plans or programmes to utilise the entire fund which is collected for the welfare of the labourers, the entire object of this Bill will be deafeated. Everybody is aware that this is an industry where the Factory Act is not being implemented because the labourers take tobacco and beedi leaves and manufacture beedi at home. On the other hand, the manufacturers take the plea that they are only giving contract to them as they do not have enough space for them to sit and, therefore, the Factory Act cannot be applied there. Workers generally live in one room tenements. They manaufacture beedi by sitting in a corner of the house. That is unhygienic. They disturb other family members also. Since this fund is being collected for their welfare, are you prepared to construct clubs for them in big cities? Wherever there are thousands of workers, construct big hals and provide all the amenities under the Factory Act. The workers can take tobacco and beedi leaves from the manufacturers, come to the club and manufacture beedi. In this way, they can maintain their health also and they will not disturb their family members. I feel that this is a concrete suggestion from my side which the Ministry will take into consideration.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : सभापति जी, इस हाउस में आज हम एक ऐसे बिल पर विचार कर रहे हैं जो हमारे मुल्क के कम से कम ढ़ाई करोड़ लोगों को प्रभावित करेगा । 37 लाख तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि बीड़ी कर्मचारी 37 लाख हैं । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहूंगा कि 37 लाख नहीं बल्कि इन की संख्या एक करोड़ है जो कर्मचारी बीड़ी बनाने के धंधे में लगे हुए हैं और कई करोड़ लोग उन पर आश्रित हैं । मंत्री जी को शायद उन की बेरोजगारी का अंदाजा नहीं होगा । इस बिल को पेश करने से पहले अगर आप पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश' उड़ीसा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश का दौरा करतीं और फिर देखती कि वहां के बीड़ी कर्मचारियों की क्या आर्थिक हालत है तो अच्छा रहता । 34 साल के बाद आज भी उन पर कोई एक्ट लागू नहीं है चाहे मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट हो, कोई लेबर ला हो, बोनस या प्राविडेंट एक्ट हो, कोई भी कानून उन की भलाई के लिये इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं होता । मैं घूम कर आया हूं, मैं 37 लाख के अलावा की बात कर रहा हूं, ऐसी औरतें जिनके पास कोई काम नहीं, जमीन, दुकान या धंधा नहीं है वह ठेकेदारों के यहां जा कर भीख मांगती हैं कि आप 3 रु० ही दे देना लेकिन आप पत्ता और तम्बाकू बीड़ी बनाने के लिये दे दीजिये, उसे अपनी गोद में बच्चे की चिन्ता है, न कि

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

अपनी । अब आप यह और ला रहे हैं कि 1000 बीड़ी पर 10 पैसा उत्पादन कर लगा रहे हैं। मैं सोचता हूं इस पर आप को सोचना चाहिये। मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट उन पर लागू नहीं हुआ, जहां पर यूनियन बन चुकी हैं वहां उन को 9 रु० मिल रहा है, अन्यथा सभी जगह 3, 4 5 रु० से ज्यादा पूरे देश में कोई भी बीड़ी बनवाने वाला एक हजार बीड़ी पर नहीं दे रहा है। आप एक साल में ढाई करोड़ रु० इकट्ठा करेंगे । आप के ही अनुसार 37 लाख पर इस ढाई करोड़ रु० में क्या योजनायें उन के कल्याण की बना सकते हैं ? क्या उन के लिये आप अस्पताल, स्कूल, आवास आदि की व्यवस्था कर पायेंगे? मैं समझता हूं इतनी बड़ी आबादी पर ढाई करोड़ रु० में आप कुछ नहीं कर पायेंगे । आप इस को रिवाइज कीजिये। पहले तो यही गलत कर रहे हैं जो तम्बाकू पर से हटा कर बीड़ी पर लगा रहे हैं । क्योंकि बीड़ी का कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जा सकता है । आप पता नहीं लगा सकते कि एक मालिक साल भर में कितनी बीड़ी बनाता है। आप तम्बाकू पर तो ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी ले सकते थे, उसका रेकार्ड रख सकते थे कि किस मालिक ने कितनी ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी दी और उससे कितनी बीड़ी बनी। आपने तो एक ऐसा वेग क्लाज रख लिया कि आपके पास कोई रेकार्ड ही नहीं होगा कि मालिकने 20 घण्टे में कितनी बीड़ी बनायी । इसलिए तम्बाकू पर अगर 1976, 1979 में नहीं लगा तो अब उसी पर लगाइये। वरना मजदुरों का शोषण होगा । मजदूर भीख मांगते हैं, वह लड़ेंगे और आप को सूचना देंगे कि उस ने इतनी बीड़ी बना कर मालिक को दी इसलिये 10 पैसा प्रति हजार सरकार को मिलना चाहिए। मेरा कहना है कि एक रु० प्रति किलो तम्बाकू पर मालिक पर लगायें और एक रु० बीड़ी पर लगायें और दो रु० अपनी तरफ से सरकार मिलाये जिससे एक अच्छी निधि उनके कल्याण के लिये पैदा हो सके। जैसे प्राविडेंट फंड में है अगर 10 रु० मजदूर से लेते हैं तो उस का दुगना कर के मिल मालिक मजदूरों के लिये भविष्य निधि के रूप में जमा करता है। आप बोनस की व्यवस्था भी इस बिल में कीजिये और प्राविडेन्ट फंड की भी कीजिए। शिक्षा संस्थाओं की व्यवस्था कीजिए। अभी उनका बच्चा जैसे ही 6 साल का हुआ उसके हाथ में तम्बाकू और पत्ता पकड़ा देते हैं । जो मां बाप आज बीड़ी बना रहे हैं कल को उन की क्या स्थिति होगी ? कभी आपने नहीं सोचा कि उनके बच्चे बीड़ी न बना पायें । यह एक बहुत नीरस काम है । वे लोग सुबह से शाम तक पत्ते में तम्बाकू रख कर धागा लगाते रहते हैं। आठ-आठ साल के बच्चे इस काम में लगे हुए हैं । सरकार को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि उन लोगों के बच्चों को बीड़ी बनाने के लिए मजबूर न होना पड़े ।

सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट पर यह जिम्मेदारी लगाई जाए कि जितना पैसा मालिक से इकट्ठा होगा, उतना ही पैसा सरकार उनके विकास के लिए देगी । इस ढाई करोड़ रुपये से करोड़ों रुपयों का क्या बनने वाला है ?

बीड़ी बनाने वाले वर्कर्ज के अलावा पत्ते तोड़ने वाले वर्कर्ज को भी इस कानून के अन्तर्गत लाया जाना चाहिये । सरकार बाकायदा घूस लेकर ठेकेदारों को तेंदू पत्ते का ठेका देती है और सरकारी अफसर काला धन कमाते हैं। ठेकेदार मजदूरों को सस्ती मजदूरी देकर पत्ते तुड़वा कर अपना घाटा पूरा करते हैं और आमदनी भी करते हैं । जो लोग पूरा जंगल तोड़ कर ठेकेदार को देते हैं, उन्हे भी इस कानून के अन्तर्गत लाया जाना चाहिए, वर्ना पिछले 33, 34 साल से पत्ता तोड़ने वाले कर्मचारियों का जो शोषण हो रहा है, वह जारी रहेगा ।

मैं फिर अपील करूंगा कि मिनिमम वेजज एक्ट को इस उद्योग में सख्ती से लागू किया जाए । वह मिनिमम वेज कम

है या ज्यादा लेकिन जो भी है, वह लागू की जानी चाहिए । जिन क्षेत्रों में यह काम अधिक होता है, वहां ए आर सी ओ और डिपुटी लेबर कमिश्नर के आफिस स्थापित किए जाएं और लेबर कार्ट बनाई जाए; ताकि जो लोग मिनिमम वेजिज एक्ट के अनुसार मजदूरी का भुगतान नहीं करते, उनका प्रासीक्यूशन कर उन्हें सजा दी जाए । तभी बीड़ी मजदूरों की स्थिति में सुधार होगा ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से अपील करुंगा कि वह मेरे सुझावों पर विचार करें, वे वास्तव में बीड़ी कर्मचारियों का स्टैंडर्ड ऊंचा उठाना चाहते हैं ।

*SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Beedi Workers Welfare Amendment Cess Bill. Beedi industry which had a very humble beginning is today one of the biggest cottage industry spread all over the country. About 90 per cent of the beedis produced in the world are manufactured in India. This industry will complete one century after a few years.

The beedi industry provides empolyment to about 50 lakhs persons. They are mainly from the rural areas. I am happy that this piece of legislation has been brought before the House by our Industry Minister. It is meant for the welfare of the lakhs of rural poor. Therefore I welcome this Bill.

If I remember rightly a similar bill "Bidi-Cigar Workers Welfare Bill" had been passed by the Parliament a few years back. I am sorry to say that that Act has not been implemented properly. Though 50 lakhs persons are engaged in this industry, the percentage of workers who have taken bidi rolling as a full time employment is very small. Most of them work as casual workers. I request the Minister to see that they are regularised. They should be given cash wages and other benefits like bonus, provident fund, leave with pay, festival holiday wages and maternity benefits etc.

The industry, besides providing empolyment to lakhs of workers, also contributes crores of rupees to the national exchequer by way of Central Excise duty and other levies. In spite of all this the bidi industry is faced with acute problem. I appeal the Minister to look into their problems and find their solution. The Central Government is collecting a welfare cess to provide and implement welfare measures such as medical aid, and houses to workers and also scholarships to children of beedi workers. But it is a matter of regret that these welfare measures have not been implemented in various States. In this context I request the hon. Minister to send guidelines to the bidi industries to implement those measures properly.

Orissa and Madhya Pradesh are main Kendu leaves growing States. The minimum wages given to the bidi workers in those two States are very low. As this plucking of kendu leaves is their only source of income steps should immediately be taken to increase their wages. Except for some States all others are not paying wages to the beedi workers at a uniform rate. Therefore, the difference in wages should be eliminated and uniform wages should be fixed.

Finally, I would like to highlight one basic problem which is faced by the bidi manufacturing industry. The bidi manufacturers especially those in South India do not get rail wagons in time to transport kendu leaves, which are mainly supplied by Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. In this context I request the hon. Minister for Industry to coordinate his efforts with the Railway Ministry for supplying more railway wagons to transport kendu

*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

[Shri Rasabehari Behera]

leaves from those States. Rail links should be provided to the kendu leave producing areas in order to reduce the transportation cost. In this way both the workers and the owners in bidi industry will be benefitted.

*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I consider it my bounden duty to place before this House my views on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam on the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

The parent Act was passed in 1976, providing for levy of a duty of excise by way of cess on tobacco issued for manufacture of beedis and the accrual to be spent for the welfare of beedi workers. I would like to know how much money has been collected under the parent Act and how much has been spent for the welfare of beedi workers. Now this amending Bill seeks to substitute tobacco with the manufactured beedis for the purpose of levying this cess. The annual accrual is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 3 crores. I hope that this will be spent fully in welfare measures for the beedi workers.

The former Finance Minister, Shri Charan Singh was perhaps determined to destroy the cottage sector of beedi industry. He bifurcated the industry into "branded" and "unbanded" and levied differential rate of excise duty. This has led to many unhealthy and unlawful practices. This has affected adversely the cottage units and several lakhs of workers are on the verge of losing their livelihood. The hon. Minister of Industry should use his good offices with the Finance Minister and see that this differential rate of excise duty is so modified to the benefit of cottage units.

The Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976 also envisaged that the proceeds of the aforementioned cess should be utilised for implementing welfare measures for the beedi workers. I would like to know the total accumulation in this fund and how much has so far been spent to achieve the objective of the Fund.

Throughout India there are 30 lakhs of beedi workers and in Tamil Nadu there are a few lakhs of beedi workers. They are living under the poverty line. Even the Minimum Wages Act is not being enforced in the case of beedi workers. These hapless workers cannot go to Courts of law for getting their genuine grievances redressed. There is a plethora of laws and yet nothing concrete has been done to uplift them from below poverty line.

In Tamil Nadu most of the beedi workers belong to minority community of Muslims. TB is rampant among the beedi workers. There should be free medical facilities and all of them should be examined properly and medicines given. Then only their off-springs will be in good health. Inspite of so many laws, very little has been done for these people living below poverty line. In order to see that my hopes about this Bill are not belied, I demand an assurance from the hon. Minister that this amending legislation will be implemented effectively for the good of beedi workers. I wish that this amending Bill proves a waterfall removing the green moss of poverty of beedi workers and not mere tank water to soak the branches of coconut-tree.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): May I congratulate our Deputy Labour Minister Shri P. Venkata Reddy for bringing forward this great social labour welfare enactment.

Many Members have expressed their views on this Bill. However, if

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

we recall the figures relating to the tobacco production, employment and other factors, it is really shocking to see that over eight lakh families are directly engaged in tobacco growing and India is third in the world in the production of tobacco. It is valued that the production in 1950-51 was 261 tonnes whereas it rose to 4.45 lakh tonnes between 1977 and 1980 valued at Rs. 888 crores. It is quite interesting to note that over Rs. 100 crores is derived as excise duty or other duties from this source alone. A sum of Rs. 80 crores is derived annually by the concerned State Governments.

The hon. Minister was telling the House that about three million workers are engaged in this industry. A study of I.L.O., acquire revealing report, says that 90 per cent of this three million workers are women and children. It, therefore, shows the magnitude of this problem. It is also amazing to note that over 10,000 small and big manufacturing units are producing over 150 crores of beedies per year. The problems are equally great when you compare them with their total production, the output and the number of people employed. Mr. Narasimha Reddy, in his enlightened speech on this subject, pointed out two problems and suggested some solutions.

When the Bill was introduced in 1976, the Preamble read thus:

> "An Act to provide for the financing of measures to promote the Welfare of persons engaged in Beedi establishment."

The Statement of Object and Reasons of the same Act indicate that:—

> "...Welfare measures to improve the living conditions of labour engaged in Beedi establishment are not satisfactory."

It may be a coincidence that this Bill was also moved by another person from Andhra, Mr. K. V. R. Rao. I may ask the hon. Minister that after this enactment in 1976, how far we have gone in this measure? If you refer to the sections of the parent Act, they have enumerated various social measures. But we would like to know how far the Government has gone in implementing and fulfilling those various measures. It was stated earlier in one of the speeches that the manufacturers very clearly and cunningly avoided the provisions of these Acts mainly by two methods. One is sub-contract and the other is not branding the Beedi. It is, therefore natural to ask a question, have the Government contemplated to restrict or curtail these evasive methods of the employers in the matter of sub-contracting and not branding the Beedies? If the Government is not contemplating, we would like to know, why it is so. When this Act was enacted in 1976, All-India Federation of Beedi Workers, which was established in 1957, moved the Supreme Court to compel the State Governments and employers to comply with the provisions of this Act. The Supreme Court in 1977 gave its verdict and with retrospective effect, upheld the validity of this enactment. The onus of implementing these various welfare measures is vested with the State Governments to a large extent. It is natural to ask what is the cooperation received from various State Governments in implementing these welfare measures.

Now, if you refer to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it says:

> "The Finance Act for 1979-80 exempted unmanufactured tobacco from the levy of central excise duty, including additional excise duty."

The Bill is being brought forward to have this Cess and to collect money for the welfare schemes. What has happened in between? I want to know how much money has been collected under the parent Act. In that Act, the Financial Memorandum says that Rs. 1.82 crores will be collected, that is, in 1976, out of which

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

Rs. 1.82 lakhs will be administrative expenses. I want to know how much amount has accumulated and how much money has been spent; how many dispensaries have been built; how many houses have been built or the amount of loans given for that purpose.

The ILO Report says that T.B., a deadly disease, is very acute amongst this section of workers. Have they taken any measures to eradicate it or to reduce its incidence? I am sorry to say going through some of the paper cuttings, that I do not see any such thing.

Further, I ask, what was the activity of the Advisory Committee? Did they constitute any Advisory Committee as per the parent Act? What were the Welfare Commissioners doing all along?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It may not be in papers; it may be in the field.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Let us hear from the hon. Minister. Probably, the papers don't report properly. I do agree with your proposition. But it is high time that the hon. Minister enlighten this House and the public as to what all achievements this Board or the Fund has made, what welfare activities have been undertaken and what is the effect of all that. We would also like to know what are the lacunae in that and what steps the Government is taking to bridge the gap. When a Bill like this comes before the House and we get an opportunity to bring all these things to the notice of the Government, we expect a reply from the hon. Minister. That is why I am posing these questions to the hon. Minister.

What was the function of the State Advisory Committee? Has the State Advisory Committee done anything. Has it cooperated with the directions of the Central Government?

Anyway, I am extremely happy that a Bill like this has been brought before the House in this session. This is the second Bill, so to say, relating to an unorganised weaker section of labour which has been brought forward. Yesterday, we had the privilege of passing a Bill relating to cinema workers. Today it is a Bill relating to Beedi workers. Therefore, I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward this Bill. At the same time, I would request the hon. Minister to have a close look at the problems mentioned by the hon. members of the House in relation to the implementation of this enactment. With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री भीम सिंह (झुन्झुनू) : चेअरमैन महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए इस बिल के अन्दर जो कमियां हैं, पिट-फाल्ज हैं, भूल भुलैया हैं उनकी ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। इस बिल में आप बीड़ी के ऊपर एक्साइज लगाना चाहते हैं, आप का लक्ष्य बहुत अच्छा है, आप इस लिए लगाना चाहते हैं कि जो लोग बीड़ी बनाने के काम में लगे हुए हैं उनको कुछ राहत मिल सके, उन की भलाई के लिए कुछ काम किए जा सकें। परन्तु इस में कुछ पिटफाल्ज हैं--जैसे आपने पहले तम्बाकू पर टैक्स लगाया था और उस में आप के एक्साइज महकमे के इंस्पैक्टरों और दूसरों की चान्दी बनती थी, परन्तु वसूली में सरकार के खजाने में बहुत कम पैसा आता था, इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए 1979-80 में जो फाइनेन्स बिल आया उस में उस एक्साइज पर रोक लगा दी गई। उसी तरह से आज जब आप इस बिल को ला रहे हैं और एक्साइज बढ़ा रहे हैं तो जाहिर बात है कि आपके इंस्पैक्टरों की कमाई का साधन तो खुल ही जाएगा आप के खजाने में चाहे कुछ आये या न आये, लेकिन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का खर्चा

बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ जाएगा और परिणाम यह होगा कि आप जिन बीड़ी वर्कर्स को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए इस काम को करने जा रहे हैं उन के लिए उतनी रकम जुट ही नहीं पावेगी।

इस लिए मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं--वास्तव में इस समय आप के दो एक्ट्स हैं--जिन में से एक में आप इस संशोधन को ला रहे हैं। आप यह संशोधन बीड़ी वर्कर्स वेलफेयर सेस एक्ट, 1976 में कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जो दूसरा एक्ट है--बीड़ी वर्कर्स वैलफेयर फण्ड एक्ट 1976, वह भी तो इस के साथ इन्टर लिंक्ड है। आप बीड़ी वर्कर्स की मदद के लिए चाहे ब्रैण्डेड बीड़ी वाले हैं या अन-ब्रैण्डेड बीड़ी वाले हैं दोनों के ऊपर सेस लगाने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर आप प्रेक्टीकल हालत को देखें तो जो ब्रैण्ड के नाम से बीड़ी बना रहे हैं वे बहुत बड़े-बड़े मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स हैं, उन के बहुत बड़े-बड़े कारखाने हैं उन पर तो यह सेस लगेगा ही, लेकिन जो जर्दा खरीद कर स्वयं बीड़ी बनाते हैं उन पर भी यह टैक्स लागू होगा, इस में आप ने कोई डिस्क्रीमिनेशन नहीं किया है — tobacco issued for the manufacture of beedi को आप रिलेक्स कर रहे हैं manufactured beedis इस में बढ़ा रहे हैं लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि यह पैसा किस को मिलेगा? आप बीड़ी वर्कर्स वेलफेयर फण्ड एक्ट को देखिए--इस के क्लाज 4 में "एप्लोकेशन आफ फण्ड" सब क्लाज (बी) में लिखा है--

To grant annual subsidy to State Government or to local authority or to an employer.

इसका जिक्र सब जगह आता है, लेकिन जो सेल्फ-एम्पलाएड है, जो किसी का एम्पलाई नहीं है, अपने घर में जर्दा लेकर बीड़ी बनाता है, जो एम्पलायर की डेफिनीशन में नहीं आता है, जो किसी का एम्पलाई नहीं है, अपनी खुद की स्माल इन्डस्ट्री चला रहा है उन की इस वेलफेयर फण्ड के खर्चे में कोई भागीदारी नहीं है।

16.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

उनको इस के तेहत आप कैसे रिलीफ दे सकेंगे, इस का हिस्सेदार बना सकेंगे? टैक्स तो आप दोनों से इकट्ठा करने जा रहे हैं लेकिन इनकी मदद आप कैसे करेंगे? मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप उनको इस एक्सपलायटेशन से बचाइये। आप मिडिलमैन को पैसा देने जा रहे हैं, जिस के पास पहले ही बहुत साधन है, लेकिन जो सेल्फ एम्पलाएड है, खुद बीड़ी बनाता है उस को यदि इस में भागीदारी नहीं मिलेगी तो इस कानून का क्या लाभ है। आप उनको कोआपरेटिव्ज के अन्तर्गत लाइये और बीड़ी वर्कर्स वेलफेअर फण्ड एक्ट में संशोधन कर के उनकी मदद कीजिए। स्वयं बीड़ी बनाने वालों को जर्दा खरीदने या पत्ते खरीदने के लिए दूसरों पर निर्भर मत होने दीजिए, मिडिल-मैन के चंगुल से छुटाने के लिए आप कोई न कोई व्यवस्था कीजिए।

इतना ही मेरा निवेदन है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

17.00 hrs.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate my friend, Shri Venkata Reddy, who has brought forward this amendment to the Beedi workers Welfare Cess Act. Mr. Charan Singh, the former Finance Minister, thought

[Shri K. T. Kosalram]

that he was helping the small beedi workers by leaving differential rate of excise duty on branded and unfranded beedis, but the final result was that he completely spoiled the livelihood of small beedi workers. After collecting the cess from the tobacco manufacturers, what was done further for the workers? As a typical example, I would quote one particular thing. I come from Tirunelveli district; some five lakhs of workers are there in Tiruchendur, particularly in Ambasamudram, Shermadevi and Alangulam areas. Government have sanctioned one T. B. hospital for my district, but unfortunately it has been located in the municipal area. In that municipal area, there is already a Government hospital; the headquarters hospital is also very near. There are villages where people are prepared to give 10 or 20 or 25 acres of land as free gift, but Government is not considering to locate the hospital in rural areas. I have written to the Ministry of Labour and the State Government also, but so far nothing has happened for the past three years. Symbolically, one small hospital has been opened in the municipal area. Government should see that, in rural areas wherever most of the beedi workers are concentrated and where the local people are coming forward with free gift of land, hospitals are opened. Our Finance Minister, even after two years, has not yet set right the wrong done by Mr. Charan Singh who has damaged everything. Our Finance Minister, in two years, has not done anything; he must see that this is rectified.

Most of my friends have mentioned that this is a welcome legislation. What is more important is proper implementation. We have passed a number of Bills, but the implementation is not proper. I have already congratulated the hon. Minister for bringing forward this Bill. He must see that this legislation is implemented properly and the workers get the benefit.

My friend has just now explained how in the name of contract work the people are made to suffer, how the owners are cheating the workers. There are a lot of things. If people like me try to organize any labour union, immediately they will stop tobacco and other things. So, the workers are suffering. If this legislation is implemented properly, then the workers can be saved.

Once again I congratulate the hon. Minister for having brought forward this Bill.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I go from the levy of central excise particular piece of legislation, I would refer to the background for this which has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons as follows:—

> "The Finance Act for 1979-80 exempted unmanufactured tobacco from the levy of central excise duty, including additional excise duties. As a result, the collection of Cess for financing the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund could no longer be collected under the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976, with effect from 1st March, 1979."

This is the background for bringing this particular legislation. I welcome this move. But, before I go into this, I would point out that, according to the Financial Memorandum, they expect as income of Rs. 2.5 to 3.00 crores for this particular sector.

In this industry most of the workers are unorganised. Sir, before we go into the merit of this particular legislation, I would just like to impress upon the Minister one special feature of this industry. What is the state of the industry as compared to other industries? How many workers are there? As per the latest estimates we have got 4 million workers engaged in this industry. Out of 4

million workers, nearly half of the workers, I understand, are unorganised and they are scattered here and there. There is a co-operative sector. There are organised factories in certain States and in most States it is scattered here and there and it is like a cottage industry where workers are denied all benefits. Whatever welfare legislation we bring for the benefit of the workrs, it does not reach them because of the nature of the industry.

The Beedi industry consumes more than one-third of the tobacco manufactured in the country. As I stated earlier 4 million people are engaged in this industry. Beedi production is 60,000 crores pieces annually valued at Rs. 1000 crores and the quantum of tobacco consumed for manufacturing is 1,30,000 tonnes costing Rs. 150 crores.

We bring forward so many enactments with all good intentions to protect the unorganised sector. One is the Minimum Wages Act. I would like to highlight two points in this regard. What is the actual enforcement of this legislation? It can be done only by official methods and through official machinery. The other method is by organising the workers and collective bargaining through the strength of the workers. Unfortunately, what is the minimum wage in his industry? It is an all India industry scattered all over the country. Under the Minimum Wages Act, it comes in the State Schedule. What is the disparity in wages? It is from Rs. 10 for 1000 pieces in Kerala to Rs. 4 or 5 or 6 in some other States. Not only this disparity in wages, but because of this disparity in minimum wages, certain units from certain States are migrating to some other States where the minimum wage is quite low. Certain factory-owners have migrated from Kerala to neighbouring States where they pay only Rs. 2 or 3 or 4. In certain States the minimum wage is linked with the cost of living index. So the workers get the benefit of the rise in prices. It is there in States like West Bengal, Kerala and Maharashtra. But in some other States it is not like that. Then in certain States there is a fall back wage, that is, if he does not get work, he gets a fall back wage. This is very important.

Now I have to mention all these things because we pass legislation with all good intentions but in the actual implementation we find so much lacunae. I am not blaming anybody. The nature of the industry is such. It is unorganised and scattered. It has been suggested by our Federation connected with AIT. UC that a national minimum wage should be enforced. Nothing stands against it. A national minimum wage will protect the industry against labour expoitation and also stop the migration of the industry. It will have a sliding wage scale linked with cost of living like any other modern wage scale.

When, Sir, what is the implementation of Sec. 33A of the Beedi and Cigar Act? It concerns a very important and fundamental thing. That is the issue of indentity cards. I would like to know—the hon. Minister may be aware—how many workers of these 4 million have issued identity cards according to the provision. The cards are issued to identify the workers. When you identify the worker, he becomes eligible to get all the benefits of the various legislation of the State. For that, this particular section is laid down in the Act. But, unfortunately, identity cards are not being issued in so many sectors of the industry and thereby the workers are being exploited and they are not getting the benefits of these welfare measures and especially in this unorganised sector where a large chunk of workers live below the poverty line and do not have even two meals a day. Really it is that section which deserves much

(Shri K. A. Rajan)

protection. I welcome this move. You all know that in the last few years there was no cess collection when the Janata Government came into power. It was the perverted economic policy which had uplift the whole thing and the workers were deprived of their benefits. Government have also lost nearly Rs. 6 or 7 crores which would have accrued under the head 'welfare' for the last so many years.

So, Sir, I welcome this move but still I want to emphasise on one particular thing. That is regarding enforcement of this particular provision under which you are going to levy some cess. Already some controversy is going on with regard to the levy of cess on unmanufactured biri or branded or unbranded biri in this industry. On the unbranded biri there is no cess. But, certain organised sectors bring the unbranded biri and send that on to the cottage industries putting in the people who are using the tobacco leaves for manufacturing biris into difficulty. These are being used by the cottage industries. Though I welcome the good intentions behind this Bill, I do not know whether this Rs. 3 crores for the welfare of four million workers is at all sufficient. They have constituted a Central Advisory Committee for this purpose. They have made certain recommendations but they are not being fully implemented. I request the hon. Minister—no doubt he has brought forward here this legislation with all good intentions—to see that there is a machinery to implement the provisions properly. I do not know whether you will seek the help of the trade unions who can play their role. They should assert their collective strength. And, at the same time there should be a proper machinery for implementation of the provisions in this Bill. For enforcing this welfare enactment they have got only 2 officers who cannot satisfy the needs of the workers. How can you expect these two people to deal with these welfare measures? That is the reason why I say that these welfare measures do not reach the workers.

Sir, you are well aware that most of the biri workers really suffer from chronic diseases like bronchial asthma, T. B. etc. If you look at any biri worker, you will find him in a pitiable condition whether it is in Bihar or U. K. or any where else. There is another way by which you can bring in the workers under the organised sector. There is a model Bill which had been shown by Kerala. In Kerala the biri workers in the unorganised sector numbering 25,000 or so are brought under the cooperative sector. They get over and above the minimum wage, the sliding scale D.A. and benefits like Provident Fund, Gratuity and Bonus. They get all these benefits because they have organised themselves into a cooperative society. These workers really deserve these benefits. I appeal to the Government to see whatever may be the good intentions in introducing this Bill, whether three crores of rupees would be quite sufficient or not to cover these 4 million workers. This should be looked into by Government. Whatever be the collection of cess or levy, they should see whether it is being utilised for the benefit of the workers. All these points have got to be taken into consideration. I once more want to emphasise that this unorganised sector is facing a major problem. This deserves protection being a weaker section of the society living below the poverty line. With these few words, I thank you.

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करते हुए हुए श्रम मंत्री महोदय के इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

दरअसल यह विषय परिस्थिति 1979-80 के बजट प्रावधान की वजह से पैदा

हो गई जब कि उन्होंने इस सदन में सेंट्रल एक्साइज के कानून में परिवर्तन किया और उसकी वजह से वैलफेयर फण्ड के लिए राशि 5 कटठा करना और बीड़ी वर्कर्स सैस एक्ट के प्रावधान को लागू करना संभव नहीं हो सका। यह खुशी की बात है कि सरकार ने इस परिस्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए कानून में संशोधन करने का फैसला किया है, और मैं आशा करता हूं कि उसको सही रूप देकर सख्ती के साथ लागू करने के लिए सरकार कारगर कदम उठाएगी।

दरअसल जनता पार्टी के या लोक दल के उस बजट निर्णय की वजह से एक और विसंगति पैदा हो गई है जिस का सीधा सम्बन्ध तो वित्त मंत्रालय से है, लेकिन उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह कब तक विसंगति चलती रहेगी ?

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : जब तक आप लोग थोड़े से यहां रहेंगे। कितनी विसंगतियां हैं इसका उनको स्वयं पता नहीं, अंदाज नहीं। कहना पड़ता है कि उनके गलत निर्णय की वजह से क्या परिस्थिति मजदूरों की या समाज के खिलाफ पैदा हो गई है, इसका उनको पता नहीं है। उस बजट में अनब्रैन्डेड बीड़ी पर से सेन्ट्रल एक्साइज ड्यूटी हटा दी गई और नतीजा यह हुआ कि लोग खुली बीड़ी बना कर और जाली ट्रेड मार्क तैयार कर के करोड़ों रु० का घपला कर रहे हैं। मैं खास तौर से वित्त मंत्री जी से कहूंगा केवल इस निर्णय से अंदाज किया जाता है कि 60 से 100 करोड़ रु० का सालाना घाटा केन्द्र सरकार को उसकी आमदनी में हुआ है। और जो इस कानून को लागू करने का यन्त्र है उसमें भी कठिनाइयां पैदा हुई हैं। उसमें भी सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं बीड़ी मजदूरों की समस्याओं से बहुत नजदीक से वाकिफ हूं। मेरे क्षेत्र में लगभग लाख की संख्या में मजदूर काम करते हैं और उनकी अवस्था से उनमें मैं 1949-50 से रुचि ले रहा हूं। उनकी मजदूरी की दर में कुछ बढ़ोत्तरी आयी है, कुछ सुधार हुआ है और उनमें जागरण हुआ है। लेकिन हम और आप जो इस सदन में बीड़ी मजदूरों की समस्याओं से वाकिफ हैं वह अच्छी तरह जानते हैं आज उनका संगठन करना इसलिये मुश्किल है कि वह दूर दूर गांवों में फैले हुए हैं और इकट्ठा नहीं किये जा सकते। मजदूरों का संगठन भी मजबूत नहीं है, और आज जो वह काम करते हैं न कोई फैक्ट्री प्रिमिसेज है, न उनके बैठने की जगह है, न पानी की सुविधा है। एक साधारण जो काम करने के लिये व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये वह मेरे ख्याल से इस देश के किसी कोने में भी लेशमात्र भी वह सुविधा मौजूद नहीं है। और नतीजा यह है कि जो बीड़ी मजदूर काम करते है वह तरह तरह की बीमारियों से पीड़ित हैं। खास तौर से टी० बी० से काफी संख्या में पीड़ित हैं जिसकी कल्पना हम यहां नहीं कर सकते। दवा, साधन के बिना गरीब लोग मर जाते हैं। लेकिन जो बीड़ी मालिक उनकी मेहनत से करोड़ों रु० कमा रहे हैं उनकी अपनी जिम्मेदारी का जरा ज्ञान भी नहीं होता है। इस समस्या की ओर अभी तक हमारा ध्यान भी नहीं गया है। बीड़ी उद्योग में काम करने वाले मजदूरों में लगभग 80 प्रतिशत महिलाएं हैं, जिनकी रेसिस्टेंस की ताकत और भी कमजोर होती है। नतीजा यह है कि उनमें बड़े पैमाने पर तरह तरह की बीमारियां फैल रही हैं, जिनका कोई उपाय नहीं किया गया है।

[श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह]

मैं आशा करता हूं कि सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बीड़ी एंड सिगार एक्ट आफ इंडिया में बीड़ी मजदूरों की सुविधा के लिए कुछ प्रावधान किए गए थे। उसमें यह कहा गया था कि सप्ताह में एक दिन वेतन छट्टी दी जाएगी, साल में 9 दिन त्यौहार की छट्टी दी जाएगी, प्राविडेंट फंड और कुछ अन्य साधारण सुविधाएं दी जायेंगी। बरसों तक इस कानून को चनौती दी गई। लेकिन जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है वर्तमान स्थिति यह है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपने निर्णय में यह स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि यह कानून उचित है, वैधानिक है और उसने इस कानून को 1966 से ही प्रभावी बनाने का निर्णय दिया है।

इस अवस्था में सरकार पर बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी आ जाती है कि कानून के अनुसार बीड़ी मजदूरों को जो हक हासिल है, हम उन्हें किस तरह दिला सकें। अभी कुछ दिन पहले आई एल ओ ने बीड़ी मजदूरों की अवस्था का सरवे किया था। उसकी रिपोर्ट का निष्कर्ष यह है कि हमारे देश में लगभग 450 मिलियन डालर्ज की बीड़ी बनती है, लेकिन मजदूरों को उसमें से मात्र 150 मिलियन डालर्ज, केवल एक-तिहाई हिस्सा, मिल पाता है। बीड़ी को तैयार करने में अधिकांश योगदान श्रमिकों का होता है। इस लिए उन्हें अधिक राशि मिलनी चाहिए, लेकिन सिर्फ एक-तिहाई ही मिल पाती है।

हम समझते हैं कि ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार पर दो जिम्मेदारियां स्पष्ट रूप से आती हैं। एक तो उसे बीड़ी एंड सिगार एक्ट आफ इंडिया और न्यूनतम मजदूरी के कानून को लागू करना है और मालिकों से जो मजदूरी और सुविधाएं श्रमिकों को मिलनी हैं, उन्हें दिलाने के लिए सरकार को कदम उठाने हैं। इसके लिए सरकार को एक भावी यंत्र, इनस्ट्रूमेंट, तैयार करना चाहिए, जिससे बीड़ी मजदूरों को ये सुविधाएं मिल सकें। दूसरे, इस बिल के पारित होने से वैलफेयर फंड में जो राशि इकट्ठी हो, उनकी बीमारी के इलाज के लिए, उनके स्त्री-बच्चों के खाने-पीने और रहने के लिए और उन्हें कुछ सुविधाएं देने के लिए उसका सही इस्तेमाल किया जाए।

मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार ने यह जो प्रगतिशील कदम उठाया है, उसके साथ ही वह इन कदमों को भी उठायेगी और बीड़ी मजदूरों की दयनीय स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए इस बड़े काम को प्रभावी ढंग से पूरा करने की चेष्टा करेगा पचास लाख मजदूर इस क्षेत्र में काम कर रहे हैं। हमारी बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है कि जो मजदूरों का सब से गरीब तबका है, हम उसकी तरफ ध्यान दें और उसकी स्थिति में सुधार लायें।

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे क्षेत्र में भी बीड़ी वर्कर्स काम करते हैं और मैंने स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से, आर्थिक दृष्टि से और सामाजिक सेवाओं की दृष्टि से उनको अच्छी तरह से देखा है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि भारतवर्ष तम्बाकू उत्पादन की दृष्टि से सारे विश्व में एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है। सारे विश्व की तम्बाकू का 8 प्रतिशत भारत में पैदा होता है और उस 8 प्रतिशत उत्पादन में से 35 प्रतिशत तम्बाकू बीड़ी के काम में आता है। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि सारे विश्व में बीड़ी पैदा करने के मामले में हिन्दुस्तान का सर्वप्रथम स्थान है। नैपाल, पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश और श्रीलंका के अलावा

अधिकतम संख्या में बीड़ी उत्पादन का कार्य हिन्दुस्तान में होता है। जैसा अभी मेरे पूर्ववक्ता श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह ने कहा करीब 50 लाख व्यक्ति इस काम में व्यस्त हैं जो बीड़ी उत्पादन करते हैं। लेकिन क्या कभी आप ने यह सोचा है कि इन पचास लाख व्यक्तियों की स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से क्या दशा है, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति क्या है और इस के साथ-साथ उनके बच्चों के लिए, उनके परिवार के सदस्यों के लिए किस तरह की सामाजिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करायी जा रही हैं या नहीं करायी जा रही हैं?

बीड़ी उत्पादन करने के क्षेत्र में जो भी व्यक्ति लगे हुए हैं उन के बारे में अभी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रमिक संघ की एक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हुई है जिस में उन्होंने लिखा है कि बीड़ी उत्पादन कार्य में जितने मजदूर लगे हुए हैं उन में करीब 90 प्रतिशत महिलाएं और बालक हैं और उन महिलाओं और बालकों की क्या दशा है, इस के बारे में मैं आप को एक उदाहरण दूंगा--खण्डवा जिले में बुरहानपुर नामक एक तहसील टाउन है जिस के बारे में वहां की ही एक सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हुई है जिस में यह लिखा है कि वहां पर रहने वाली जो भी आबादी है उस का करीब 15 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति टी० बी० से, ऐस्थमा से और दूसरी इस तरह की बीमारियों से पीड़ित हैं और उस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि वहां पर बीड़ी उत्पादन का कार्य अधिकतम होता है। वहां पर काम में लगे हुए लोग या तो लू में काम करते हैं या बीड़ी उत्पादन का कार्य करते हैं। इंसीडेंस आफ ट्यूबरकुलोसिस और ऐस्थमा वहां पर अधिक से अधिक है, भारतवर्ष के अन्दर जहां पर कि बीड़ी उत्पादन होता है या बीड़ी मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज हैं। इस दृष्टि से क्या भारत सरकार इस बात को देखेगी कि जहां पर पांच सौ से अधिक बीड़ी वर्कर्स हैं वहां पर जैसे ई० एस० आई० डिस्पेंसरी हैं, उसी स्केल पर या उसी आधार पर ई० एस० आई० डिस्पेंसरीज कायम करें जिस से कि बीड़ी वर्कर्स को मेडिकल एड और मेडिकल फैसिलिटीज मिल सकें।

दूसरी बात यह आप ने देखी होगी कि जो बीड़ी के ठेकेदार हैं वे बहुत बड़ा शोषण करते हैं और जो आपका बीड़ी वैलफेअर इंस्पेक्टर है वह उस ठेकेदार से मिला हुआ होता है, वह कभी भी आप के कार्यक्रम को लागू नहीं होने देता। आप मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट के तहत काम कराना चाहते हैं और बीड़ी वैलफेअर इंस्पेक्टर का यही काम है कि बीड़ी उत्पादन करने वाले या इस काम में लगे हुए जो मजदूर कारीगर अथवा कार्यकर्त्ता हैं उन को सही ढंग से वेज मिले इस बात को वह देखें लेकिन आप देखें आई० एल० ओ० की जो रिपोर्ट है उस में उस ने इस बात को माना है कि आप ने जो वेज प्रेस्क्राइब किया है उस का पचास प्रतिशत भी मजदूरों को नहीं मिलता है। इस लिए इस शोषण को भी आप को देखना है और इस बात का इंतजाम करना है कि स्टेट्स स्ट्रिक्टली मिनिमम वेजेज की पालिसी को फालो करें, उस को लागू करें और आप का बीड़ी वेलफेअर इंस्पेक्टर मौके पर जा कर इस बात को देखे कि ठेकेदार लोग उसका शोषण न करें।

इसके साथ ही साथ जो बीड़ी में काम करने वाले व्यक्ति हैं उन के लिए क्या आप कोई बीमा योजना लागू करना चाहते हैं क्योंकि जैसा आप ने देखा है उस के अन्दर सब से अधिक टी० बी०

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

या ऐस्थमा की बीमारी होती है और उनकी हालत बहुत दयनीय होती है, तो क्या आप ने कभी इस बात को विचारा कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई आप जीवन बीमा योजना लागू करें या प्राविडेंड फंड की व्यवस्था करें या और किसी तरह से यह जो ऐक्ट आप लाए हैं इस के अलावा कोई दूसरा ऐक्ट लाएं बीड़ी वर्कर्स के वैलफेयर के लिए जिस से कि उन को इस तरह की सुविधाएं मिल सकें और वह अपना जीवन यापन सही ढंग से कर सकें।

यही नहीं, केन्द्रीय बजट में 107.7 करोड़ रुपये का फारेन एक्सचज तम्बाकू को एक्सपोर्ट करने से आप को मिलता है। जो बीड़ी पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रमिक संघ की रिपोर्ट है उस ने यह प्रकाशित किया है कि बीड़ी उत्पादन से 340 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष की आय है जिस में से बीड़ी उत्पादन में लगे हुए मजदूरों को मुश्किल से उस का एक तिहाई मिलता है। 340 करोड़ में केवल 120 करोड़ यानी लेस देन थर्ड उन के लिए मिलता है। इस बात को भी आपको गहराई से सोचना है। इस का मतलब यह है कि जहां आई० एल० ओ की रिपोर्ट यह कह रही है कि शोषण है और वह शोषण जाहिर है, उस शोषण को किस तरह से आप रोकेंगे जिस से कि ठेकेदार उनका शोषण न कर सके?

मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने भी इस बात को जोरदार ढंग से कहा है। लेकिन आपको कारगर कदम उठाने चाहिए जिस से कि इस शोषण को रोका जा सके।

इस के साथ-साथ इस इण्डस्ट्री में जो बच्चे और महिलाएं काम कर रही हैं, हैं जिनमें अधिकांश रूप में मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी की महिलाएं हैं, गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे काम करने वाले वह जो मजदूर हैं, खासतौर से महिलाएं और बच्चे उनका शोषण नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि उनको अधिक सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए। इस बात पर आपको गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना चाहिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ यह जो विधेयक यहां पर आपने प्रस्तुत किया है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं और मैं समझता हूं यह एक बहुत अच्छा कदम है जिस से कि इन मजदूरों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा रिलीफ मिल सकेगी।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार की समझ में एक अच्छी बात करने की बात आई है जिसका हम स्वागत करते हैं लेकिन हमें इस बात का शक है कि इस विधेयक के पास हो जाने के बाद सही तरीके से इस पर अमल किया जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, this is the first time that you are supporting a Bill.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: That is correct.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am supporting this Bill, But I have got great apprehensions whether they will implement this Act properly or not.

मुझे इस बात का शक है क्योंकि सरकार ने आज तक जितनी भी कल्याणकारी योजनाएं बनाने की कोशिश की है उन पर सही ढंग से अमल नहीं हुआ है। इस लिए मैं सब से पहले माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि जो यह विधेयक पास कर रहे हैं, इसका सही ढंग से कार्यान्वयन किया जायेगा, इस बात को वे देखेंगे।

बीड़ी उद्योग में आज लाखों मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं। आज उनकी संख्या 50 लाख से अधिक है। उनकी मजदूरी आज बहुत कम है। जो न्यूनतम मजदूरी आपके द्वारा निर्धारित की गई है वह बहुत सी जगहों पर नहीं दी जाती है। जिस प्रकार कृषि तथा अन्य उद्योगों में लगे हुए मजदूरों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है उसी प्रकार से इस उद्योग में भी मजदूरों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है। आई० एल० ओ० की रिपोर्ट में भी आया है कि मजदूरों का शोषण हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकार ऐसे कौन से प्रभावशाली कदम उठाने जा रही है जिन से कि इनका शोषण रोका जा सके? क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई योजना है और उस रिपोर्ट के आने के बाद क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कुछ सोचा है? जो वेलफेयर इंस्पेक्टर्स हैं वे तो मालिकों के साथ मिले रहते हैं, वे तो शोषण की प्रक्रिया के पहिए हैं, वे स्वयं शोषण कराते हैं और उनका इस बात से कोई सरोकार नहीं रहता कि मजदूरों का किस प्रकार से हित हो। आज देश में जो भ्रष्टाचार की व्यवस्था है उसके वे एक अंग हैं और उनके ऊपर किसी प्रकार का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। यदि उनके माध्यम से ही आप इस काम को करवाना चाहते हैं तो इस में आप को कोई सफलता मिल सकेगी इस में सन्देह है। मैं समझता हूं आपको कोई ऐसा प्रभावशाली रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा जिस से कि इस शोषण को बन्द किया जा सके।

आज इस उद्योग में लगे हुए मजदूरों के सामने आवास की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। मालिक लोग उनके आवास की कोई व्यवस्था करना नहीं चाहते हैं। अगर कहीं पर कुछ किया भी गया है तो वह बहुत अपर्याप्त है जिसमें कोई वास्तविक लाभ मजदूरों को नहीं मिलता है। इस सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार को सोचना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से इन मजदूरों के बच्चों की शिक्षा की समस्या भी बहुत गम्भीर है। सरकार को चाहिए कि जहां कहीं ऐसे उद्योग स्थापित हैं वहां पर मजदूरों के बच्चों की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाए। वहां पर छोटे-छोटे स्कूल बनाए जायें ताकि उनके बच्चों को कम से कम प्राइमरी एजुकेशन दी जा सके और बाद में वे दूसरे विद्यालयों में जा सकें।

जहां तक चिकित्सा का सम्बन्ध है, उसका भी बहुत बड़ा अभाव है। इस उद्योग में लगे हुए मजदूर क्षय रोग से अधिक संख्या में मरते हैं। यदि इस रोग से वहां पर मरने वालों की संख्या पूछी जाय तो सरकार की ओर से ऐसे बतला दिया जाएगा जैसे कोई मरता ही नहीं है। जैसे कि कालाजार से बिहार में पौने तीन सौ आदमी मरे थे लेकिन एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के उत्तर में यहां पर कह दिया गया था कि केवल दो आदमी मरे हैं। उसी दिन वहां के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने संवाददाता सम्मेलन में कहा था कि 262 आदमी मरे हैं। कभी कभी स्थिति ऐसी हो जाती है सरकार की बातों पर विश्वास करना नामुमकिन हो जाता है, लेकिन सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी सही ढंग से करनी चाहिए कि कितने लोग इस में मरे हैं और इस चीज को रोकने के लिए इस प्रकार की दुर्व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने के लिए, सरकार को ऐसा उपाय करना चाहिए, ताकि इन मजदूरों को ठीक ढंग से चिकित्सा सुविधाएं मिल सकें।

यह और भी अधिक संकट की बात है कि जहां पर इतने लोग काम करते

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

हैं और उनके सामने आवास की समस्या है, शिक्षा की समस्या है, चिकित्सा की समस्या है और इसके साथ साथ उनके सामने पीने के पानी की समस्या है। क्योंकि उन की कोई ऐसी बस्ती नहीं है कि जहां पर उनको ठीक ढंग से पीने के पानी की सुविधाओं को पहुंचाया जा सकें। इसलिए जब सरकार ने उनके कल्याण के लिए फैसला किया है तो उस को चाहिए कि जो उनकी मौलिक समस्याएं हैं, मौलिक कठिनाइयां हैं, उनको दूर करने की तरफ विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाए। बीड़ी इन्डस्ट्री में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए छुट्टी की व्यवस्था है, वह भी उन्हें नहीं मिल पा रही है। इस बात को सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिए कि सरकारी मशीनरी के द्वारा इन मजदूरों का शोषण न हो और एक हफ्ते में एक दिन की जो छुट्टी मिलनी होती है, वह मिले। इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इन तमाम बातों पर ध्यान देते हुए सरकार दो और बातें करें—एक तो इन मजदूरों को बोनस दिया जाए और इन मजदूरों के लिए बीमा-योजना लागू की जाए।

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा): हम सब करेंगे लेकिन आप रिपीटीशन क्यों कर रहे हैं, कोई नई बात है, तो कहिए।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर: यदि एक ही आदमी कहे तो आप नहीं करेंगी, लेकिन यदि बहुत से लोग कहते रहेंगे, तब जाकर आपके दिमाग में थोड़ी बात बैठेगी। इस लिए मैंने बोनस और बीमा योजना की बात उठाई है। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। अगर आप सचमुच ठीक समझती हैं, तो इसको स्वीकार कीजिए।

इसलिए मान्यवर, अन्त में मैं यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि इस कल्याण कोर्स का सही ढंग से उपयोग किया जाए, इसका सदुपयोग किया जाए। इस पर सरकार को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए और जो समस्याएं बीड़ी मजदूरों के सामने हैं, चाहे वह आवास की हो, शिक्षा की हो, चिकित्सा की हो या पीने के पानी की हो और जो अन्य प्रकार की समस्यायें हैं, उनको दूर करने के लिए कारगर उपाय किए जाने चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बीड़ी कर्मकार कल्याण उपकर (संशोधन) विधेयक 1981 का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। इस के संबंध में मुझे जो बात निवेदन करनी हैं, वह यह है कि जो वैलफेयर कमिश्नर या जो भी डिपार्टमेंट के कमिश्नर को बनाया है, वहां उनको कई डिपार्टमेंट को शामिल कर के बनाया गया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How many Beedi workers are there in Rajasthan?

SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL VYAS: There are ten lakh persons.

सब से पहला निवेदन यह है कि जो वैलफेयर कमिश्नर मुकर्रिर किया है, वह कई विभागों का एक साथ कर दिया है। माइका माइन वैलफेयर कमिश्नर, डोलोमाइट वैलफेयर कमिश्नर और बीड़ी वैलफेयर कमिश्नर, इस प्रकार से कई विभागों को शामिल करने से जो विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए, बीड़ी वैलफेयर के सम्बन्ध में वह नहीं दिया जा सकता है। इस लिए मेरा पहला

सुझाव यह है कि वैलफेयर कमिश्नर अलग-अलग मुकर्रिर होने चाहिए, ताकि इन वर्करों पर पूरा पूरा ध्यान दिया जा सके। उनको जो सहूलियत दी जा सकती है, वे पूरी-पूरी दी जा सकें।

दूसरा सुझाव है—एप्वाइंट वैलफेयर कमिश्नर एटसैक्ट्रा एंड देयर पावर—इस में इन्होंने वैलफेयर कमिश्नर और दूसरे अधिकारियों को पावर्स दी हैं कि वे क्या-क्या काम करेंगे। इस में मैं यह जोड़ना चाहता हूं कि आपने वैलफेयर इन्सपैक्टर मुकर्रिर किया, वैलफेयर आफिसर्स मुकर्रिर किया और वैलफेयर कमिश्नर मुकर्रिर किया— क्या वे केवल इन्हीं एक्टीविटीज को ही देखेंगे? इस के अलावा उन के पास और भी काम हैं। इस लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—जैसे पेमेंट आफ मिनिमम वेजेज का प्रश्न है, इस की देखरेख कौन करेगा? यह ठीक है कि लेबर डिपार्टमेंट ने इंस्पेक्टर्ज मुकर्रिर किए हुए हैं, लेकिन वे मालिकों से मिले रहते हैं, वर्कर्स को मिनिमम वेज मिल रहा है या नहीं मिल रहा है, इस को वे नहीं देखते हैं। इस लिए आप जो वैलफेयर इंस्पैक्टर और वैलफेयर कमिश्नर मुकर्रिर करते हैं, उनका काम उन की वेलफेअर को देखना होता है, इस लिए उनको यह अधिकार भी दिया जाना चाहिए कि वे भी देखें कि वर्कर्स को मिनिमम वेज मिल रहा है या नहीं। आप धारा 8 के सब-सैक्शन 4 में ऐसा प्रावधान करें कि उन को यह देखने का भी अधिकार हो कि वर्कर्स को मिनिमम वेज मिल रहा है या नहीं, उनको मिनिमम वेज दिलाने का अधिकार होना चाहिए।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि आप जो 10 पैसे का सेस लगा रहे हैं यह बहुत थोड़ा है। आप कहते हैं कि इसके लगाने से ढ़ाई से तीन करोड़ रुपया वसूल होगा और आप यह भी बतलाते हैं कि इस ट्रेड में 30 लाख मजदूर काम करते हैं, इस तरह से एक मजदूर पर सिर्फ 10 रुपये खर्च किये जा सकेंगे। इतनी कम रकम में आप क्या-क्या वैलफेयर एक्टीविटीज चालू कर सकेंगे, क्या अस्पताल बनाएंगे, क्या एडल्ट एजूकेशन की व्यवस्था करेंगे, छोटे बच्चों के लिए क्या प्राइमरी स्कूल की व्यवस्था करेंगे या उनके लिए होस्टल बना सकेंगे, उनके लिए किताबों और कपड़ों की क्या व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे, रहने के लिए मकानों की कितनी व्यवस्था हो सकेगी? 10 पैसे लेस लगाने से कुछ भी नहीं हो सकेगा। आप को 10 पैसे से 50 पैसे तक लेस लगाने का कानून में अधिकार है, इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि आप 50 पैसे लेस लगाएं जिस से आप को 15 करोड़ रुपये की वसूली हो सकती है और उस हालत में आप वास्तव में इन 30 लाख मजदूरों के लिए कुछ कर सकेंगे। उस रकम से आप उन के लिए अस्पताल बनायें, उन बच्चों के लिए स्कूल खोलें, एडल्ट एजूकेशन की व्यवस्था करें, रेक्रीएशन सेण्टर्स खोलें, उनके लिए इण्डोर और आउट-डोर गेम्ज की व्यवस्था करें, उनकी महिलाओं को कताई बुनाई के प्रशिक्षण के लिए स्कूल खोलें। यदि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे तब आप वास्तव में उन को कुछ राहत पहुंचा सकेंगे।

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि बीड़ी बनने वालों में महिलायें और बच्चे ज्यादा होते हैं, 90 प्रतिशत महिलायें और बच्चे इस काम को करते हैं, इस लिए उन को बहुत जल्दी टी० बी० हो जाती है। इन के लिए आप इस बिल में क्या प्रावधान

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

कर रहे हैं । आप वेलफेअर कमिश्नर एप्वाइण्ट कर रहे हैं . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister wanted new points. These things have already been said.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं नया प्वाइण्ट ही बतला रहा हूं । जब उनको टी० बी० हो जाती है तो क्या आप ने अब तक किसी मरीज़ को सरकारी खर्चे पर किसी सैनीटेरियम में भेजा है ? यदि आप इस तरह की व्यवस्था इस कानून में करें तो इस से निश्चित रूप से उन को लाभ पहुंच सकता है ।

उन के मकानों के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । अब तक उन के लिए मकानों की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के शहर में भी इस उद्योग में काम करने वाले ज्यादातर लोग स्लम्ज़ में रहते हैं । मैं भी माइका माइन्ज़ की वेलफेअर फण्ड कमेटी का सदस्य हूं । मैंने देखा है कि आप उन को मकान बनाने के लिए कुल 600 रुपये देते हैं, मैं पूछता हूं—क्या 600 रुपये में मकान बन जाएगा ? इतने पैसों में तो छप्पर भी नहीं पड़ सकता । इस तरह से जो रकम आप उन को देते हैं, वे उस को दूसरी तरह के कामों में खराब कर देते हैं या वेलफेअर अधिकारी या दूसरे अधिकारी उन के साथ मिल कर सारे पैसे का दुरुपयोग कर डालते हैं । यदि उन के लिए मकानों की व्यवस्था करनी है तो उन को पूरा पैसा दें । आप के हाउसिंग बोर्ड या दूसरी एजेन्सीज़ जो मकान बनाती हैं, एक कमरे के मकान में रसोई और बाथरूम के साथ जो कास्ट आती है उस के हिसाब से उन को लोन या सब्सिडी दें ताकि उन को रहने के लिए मकान उपलब्ध हो सकें । उन स्लम्स से वे निकल जाएं और ठीक प्रकार के मकान उन को उपलब्ध हो जाएं, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ।

न्यूट्रीशन प्रोग्राम भी इन के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा होना चाहिए क्योंकि इस उद्योग में बहुत ज्यादा संख्या में महिलाएं और बच्चे काम करते हैं । किस प्रकार से उन की सेहत कायम रहे, न्यूट्रीशन प्रोग्राम इस के लिए होना चाहिए । महिलाओं और बच्चों की तन्दरुस्ती कायम रहे, इस कल्याणकारी कार्यक्रम के अन्दर ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था आप को करनी चाहिए ।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि छोटे छोटे बच्चों को कानूनन ऐसे काम में लगाने की रोक होना चाहिए लेकिन हम यह देखते हैं कि इस उद्योग में ज्यादातर बच्चे काम करते हैं । इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि 6 वर्ष तक के बच्चों को इस काम पर लगाने की बिल्कुल रोक लगनी चाहिए और जो छोटे-छोटे बच्चे हैं, उन की पढ़ाई-लिखाई की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । पढ़-लिखकर वे होश्यार बनें और बचपन में ही इस उद्योग में न लग जाएं और अपनी सेहत खराब करें, इस के लिए आप को कोई व्यवस्था करना चाहिए ।

इस के अलावा और भी मेरे कई सुझाव हैं । जहां पर मिनीमम वेज नहीं मिलता है, वहां पर मिनीमम वेज दिलाने की आप व्यवस्था करें । इस के अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि बहुत सी जगहों पर झूठे लेबिल लगा कर लोग काम कर रहे हैं । इस तरह से ब्रांडेड और अनब्रांडेड बीड़ियां बिक रही हैं । जो ब्रांड वाले हैं, उन से तो आप को पैसा मिल जाता है लेकिन जो अनब्रांडेड वाले हैं, उस से सेस नहीं मिलता है । इसलिए ऐसे लोगों को आप अपने अधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़वाने के लिए कदम उठाइए

और उन से भी सेस वसूल करने का आप को काम करना चाहिए। 30 लाख बीड़ी से कम जो छोटे काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उन पर तो फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने टैक्स छोड़ दिया है लेकिन जो अनब्रांडेड बीड़ी वाले लोग हैं, उन से कैसे सेस वसूल करेंगे, इस की कोई न कोई व्यवस्था आप को करनी चाहिए।

एक सुझाव और है। आप ने कई कल्याणकारी कार्यक्रम चालू किये हैं लेकिन मैं भीलवाड़ा जिले की बात करता हूं। सोप-स्टोन एक ऐसा खनिज पदार्थ है, जो हमारे जिले में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर होता है। आप ने डोलामाइट, पत्थर और अन्य प्रकार की चीजों के लिए वेलफेयर कार्यक्रम चालू किये हैं लेकिन सोप-स्टोन की तरफ अभी तक आप का ध्यान नहीं गया है। इसलिए मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उस के सम्बन्ध में भी कोई न कोई व्यवस्था आप को करनी चाहिए। उस में भी हजारों लोग काम करते हैं और डेढ़ सौ, दो सौ करोड़ रुपये का फोरेन एक्सचेंज उससे आप को मिलता है। वह सारा फोरेन कण्ट्रीज में जाता है और उससे आपको फोरेन एक्सचेंज मिलता है लेकिन उस में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में कोई वेलफेयर एक्टीविटीज कायम नहीं हुई हैं। इसलिए उन के लिए भी ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था आप को करनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले मेरा इस बिल पर बोलने का इरादा नहीं था लेकिन श्रम मंत्री जी ने, जो एक भूल पहले 1979-80 के बजट में हुई थी और उस भूल के कारण जो बीड़ी उद्योग में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए वेलफेयर एक्टीविटीज खत्म हो गई थीं, उन को फिर से चालू करने की बात की है और उस भूल को दुरुस्त किया है। यह एक अच्छी बात है, एक अच्छा कदम है।

जैसा कहा गया है और मैं भी इस बात की सलाह दूंगा—हालांकि मैं कभी भी किसी सेस के बढ़ाने का पक्षधर नहीं हूं—और मैं यह मानता हूं कि जब तक देश में अपने साधन इकट्ठा नहीं किये जाएंगे, तब तक देश के गरीब आदमी का भला नहीं हो सकता। देश के अन्दर अगर साधनों को इकट्ठा नहीं किया जाएगा, तो उस का लाभ देश के चन्द अमीरों को ही मिलेगा। आज सारे विकास और सारी प्रगति का लाभ उन को हो रहा है।

यह जो कहा जाता है कि 37 लाख बीड़ी वर्कर हैं ....

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : 30 लाख।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : 30 लाख या 35 लाख, जो भी संख्या कही जाती है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह संख्या सही नहीं है और यह 50 लाख के आसपास जरूर होगी क्योंकि हम को अनुभव है कि जहां बीड़ी का काम होता है, वहां बच्चे, औरतें सब काम करती हैं लेकिन उन का नाम नहीं लिखा जाता है। जो मर्द काम करते हैं, उन्हीं का नाम लिखा जाता है और अगर 20 आदमी काम करते हैं, तो 10 का ही नाम लिखा जाता है और 10 का नहीं। यह संख्या काफी बड़ी संख्या है। मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि 10 पैसे की बजाए अगर 1 हजार बीड़ी पर एक रुपया आप सेस लगा सकें,

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

तो सही मायनों में आपको एक फण्ड मिल सकता है जिससे कि इन गरीबों की आप मदद कर सकते हैं। आपको एक हजार बीड़ी पर कम से कम एक रुपया सेस लगाना चाहिए, दस पैसे नहीं। अगर वाकई आप गरीबों की मदद करना चाहते हैं और यह चाहते हैं कि उनको दवा मिले, उनके बच्चों को शिक्षा मिले, उनको शादी-विवाह में और मकान बनाने में मदद मिले तो आपको यह करना चाहिए। एक पोस्ट आफिस में काम करने वाले आदमी के बच्चे को पढ़ने के लिए आप वजीफा दें, उसको ट्रेन में चलने के लिए टिकट दें लेकिन जो बीड़ी का काम करने वाला सब से गरीब आदमी है, उसको आप चार रुपये या दस रुपये देना चाहें तो उससे कुछ नहीं होगा। यह तो वही होगा जैसा कि हमारी तरफ कहा जाता है कि प्यासे को शबनम देना। ओस से या उसकी बूंद से कभी प्यास नहीं बुझा करती है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आप कम से कम एक रुपया एक हजार बीड़ी पर सेस लगाएं।

दूसरे इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना यह है कि चूंकि आपका सेण्ट्रल सेस डिपार्टमेंट काम करता है, उसको ये बीड़ी बनाने वाले मालिक डिपार्टमेंट से मिल कर गलत फिगर्स न दें। इसलिए आप मेहरबानी कर के स्टेट लेवल पर और डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर एडवायजरी बोर्ड बनाएं जिनसे कि आपको सहयोग मिले और उनमें आपको वर्कर्स के नुमाइन्दे रखने चाहिए। सारे देश में बीड़ी वर्कर्स की यूनियन्स हैं। अगर उनके नुमाइन्दे आप ये बोर्ड बना कर उनमें रखें तो आपको सेस मिल सकेगा वरना जो दो-तीन करोड़ रुपया मिलने की आप आशा कर रहे हैं वह भी आपको नहीं मिलेगा। पहले तो तम्बाकू पर था उससे आपको मालूम हो जाता था। बीड़ी बनाने वालों से तो सही फिगर्स मिलना मुश्किल हो जाएगा। इसलिए आप एडवायजरी कमेटी बनाइए और स्टेट और डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल्स पर बनाइए जिससे कि कोई बीड़ी को छिपा कर के सेस न बचा सके।

बीड़ी बनाने वालों का सब से गरीब तबका होता है और वे बदकिस्मती से टी० बी० के या इसी तरह की दूसरी बीमारियों के शिकार होते हैं। ये हाथ से काम करते हैं और सब से गन्दी जगहों पर काम करते हैं। न वहां हवा पहुंचती है, न वहां बिजली होती है, टूटे-फूटे मकानों में वे काम करते हैं। ऐसी जगहों पर ये काम करते हैं और सांस के जरिए से तम्बाकू उनके फेफड़ों तक जाता है और वहां जा कर वह तपेदिक की बीमारी पैदा करता है। आप उनकी रेगुलर तरीके से स्वास्थ्य की परीक्षा कराएं और उनको दवा दें। इसकी भी आपको कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

लाइफ इंश्योरेंस के बारे में बराबर कहा गया है, मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता। इस पर भी आप ध्यान रखें।

इन तमाम बातों पर आशा है आप ध्यान रखेंगे ताकि जो मदद आप उनकी करना चाहते हैं वह सही मायनों में उनकी मदद हो सके।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बीड़ी काफी छोटी होती है लेकिन बहस लम्बी-चौड़ी होती है। संविधान की जो धाराएं हैं और पवित्र धाराएं हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि उनको हमारी रामदुलारी जी ने भी और हमारे उपमंत्री जी ने भी पढ़ा होगा।

Article 43 says: "The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all

workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoiment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas."

Then Article 47 says: "The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health"

Article 46 says: "The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections".

संविधान की ये धाराएं 1950 में पारित हुई थीं और 1950 में पारित होने के बाद एक अच्छी बात है कि हम उन धाराओं को भूलें नहीं। आज हम बीड़ी वालों की हमदर्दी कर रहे हैं। बराबर 32 साल के बाद हमदर्दी करने वाले लोगों से पूछा जाए कि यह केवल जुबानी हमदर्दी है या वास्तविक हमदर्दी है ? मैं सब से यही बात पूछता हूं। 32 साल के बाद आज आपके सामने यह बहस हो रही है और समय 17.55 हो रहा है।

आज यह जो बीड़ी वर्कर्स के लिए कानून पेश किया गया यह कैसे किया गया— जब हमारे एक मंत्री जी ने भाषण दिया और कहा कि बीड़ी वर्कर्स को कुछ रिलीफ मिलनी चाहिए। यह भाषण था पी० वेंकटरेड्डी का। मैं सिन्हा जी आपका भाषण भी सुनाऊंगा। सदन में कितनी सुन्दर बातें आप लोग कहते हैं और लोगों को कितनी अच्छी-अच्छी बातों से दिलासा देते हैं :—

This is published in the *Indian Worker*. I quite:

"The bidi workers who form the bulk of the working class in the unorganised sector and who are perhaps one of the most exploited classes of the labour force in the country could hope to get some relief if the recommendations made by the Tripartite Committee representing employers, workers and State Government are carried out properly. The Tripartite Committee which met here on January 21st under the chairmanship of Shri Venkata Reddy, Union Deputy Minister for Labour recommended"—etc.

All the recommendations are given here.

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): यह कहां से पढ़ रहे हैं ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा: यह मैं "इण्डियन वर्कर" में से पढ़ रहा हूं . . .

Mallikarjunji, now you are Education Minister. You must know it better. What do they say?

उन रिकमण्डेशंस को मैं पढ़ रहा हूं। ये कह रहे हैं कि उनकी तनख्वाहें बहुत कम हैं, उनको 5-6 रुपया रोज मजदूरी मिलती है, मैं पूरा विवरण पेश करूंगा। इसी सदन में श्री अंजैया द्वारा जानकारी दी गई है वह मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं। हम सिर्फ बातें करते हैं, करना कुछ नहीं चाहते। हम यह क्यों कर रहे हैं ? इसलिए कर रहे हैं कि अखबारों में हमारी बातें छपें

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

कि हम बीड़ी वर्कर्स वर्कर्स का भला कर रहे हैं। अगर हम सचमुच में कुछ करना चाहते हैं तो इसके लिए पक्के इरादों की जरूरत होगी मजबूत इरादों की जरूरत है।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि इसके जरिये दो करोड़ 50 लाख रुपया इकट्ठा कर सकेंगे और कर्मचारियों की संख्या है 35 लाख, आपके मुताबिक, तो इस प्रकार हम प्रत्येक पर कितना खर्च कर सकेंगे ? आप हमको 1500 रुपये दे दीजिए उससे एक कमरा भी नहीं बन सकता। कितना रुपया दिया जाएगा ?

जब हम बात करते हैं कि जनता पार्टी ने गलती की, तो जनता ने उसको कंडेम किया, लेकिन हमको तो ऐसी बात नहीं करनी चाहिए।

हम कहते हैं कि 35 लाख आदमी हैं, लेकिन पर्दे के पीछे जो गरीब मुस्लिम महिलाएं, 80-90 प्रतिशत ऐसी महिलाएं पर्दे के पीछे रह कर, घर के बाहर न आ कर बीड़ी बनाने के काम में अपनी उम्र कम कर रही हैं, उनके बारे में आपको कभी तकलीफ नहीं होती।

वह क्या जाने प्रीत पराई,
जा के पांव न फटे बिवाई।

आपको मालूम नहीं हो सकता है। आप बीड़ी वर्कर्स की तनख्वाहों को देखें। यहां पर मिनिमम वेजिज एक्ट के नीचे इसके बारे में सवाल पूछा गया था। यह भी पूछा गया था कि कितनी फैक्ट्रीज का आपने इंस्पैक्शन करवाया है।

18.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time of the House till the passing of the Bill?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : राजस्थान में एक हजार बीड़ियां बनाने पर 5.80 रुपये दी जाती है। यह स्पेशल बीडी होती है। इसके अलावा एक सादी होती है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : एक बीड़ी मंत्री पीते हैं और दूसरी जनता पीती है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : इन दोनों तरह की बीड़ियों को बनाने में भी तनख्वाह का फर्क किया जाता है। तमिलनाडु में 5-25 दी जाती है। त्रिपुरा में 3-80 दी जाती है और यह तनख्वाह नैगोशिएशंज के बाद तय की गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश में छः रुपये दी जाती है। इंस्पैक्शन के जवाब में आंकड़े दिए गए लेकिन चालान आज तक किसी फैक्ट्री का या किसी मैनुफैक्चरर का नहीं हुआ। यह बड़ी मेहरबानी आपने की है। मध्य प्रदेश में 1309 का किया गया। उत्तर प्रदेश में 55 हजार हैं और केवल 88 का किया गया है। आंध्र में 1 लाख 12 हजार 307 हैं जिन में से एक लाख 9 हजार 333 का किया गया। कर्नाटक में 1 लाख 76 हजार 99 फैक्ट्रीज हैं और इंस्पैक्शन केवल 93 का किया गया। यह सारा डाटा मैं सदन की टेबल पर रखना चाहता हूं। एक मामला मंत्री जी ऐसा बतायें जिसमें शोषण करने वाले का चालान हुआ और सजा हुई हो? यह हालत है देश की। हम सेस लगाते हैं कल्याणकारी कामों के लिए। लेकिन इस शोषण से कौन बचायेगा आप किसी को ले लीजिए, सब जगह निल लिखा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : किस बात पर चालान होना चाहिए ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मिनिमम वेजेज न देने पर, उनके वे आफ़ बीकिंग पर।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मिनिमम वेजेज कम हैं उनके ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आपको क्या मालूम है। हमें मालूम है यहां उन गरीबों के लिए कोई आंसू बहाने वाला नहीं है। आप उनके हमदर्द हैं यह तब मालूम हो जब आप बीड़ी वर्कर के पास जा कर उनकी हालत पूछें। 52,000 करोड़ रु० की बीड़ी बनती हैं देश में और एक दिन में 173 करोड़ रु० की बीड़ी बनती हैं, और ऐक्सपोर्ट भी होती हैं। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि इसमें काम करने वाले लोगों के लिए कुछ काम नहीं किया। माननीय अन्जैया ने उत्तर दिया कि इस पर योजना बना रहे हैं। उनका उत्तर पढ़ता हूं, इसमें कौन कौन से काम किये :—

This is the answer given on the floor of the House:

"There are different schemes for providing housing facilities to workers and beedi workers' industry. The 'Build Your Own House' scheme is common to both. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 1,300 and Rs. 600 subsidy and Rs. 900 as interest free loan are given..."

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इतने कम धन में कौन मकान बना सकता है ? आज के जमाने में क्या 1300, 1400 रु० में मकान बन सकता है ? कोई नहीं। हां झोंपड़ी खड़ी हो सकती है जो आंधी पानी में उड़ जाये। क्यों आप बेकार रु० खर्च करते हैं। हमने पूछा तो कहा :

"There is another scheme meant for the beedi workers only, under which the subsidy of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,400 is paid to the State Government for the construction of the houses. The ownership of the houses constructed under the scheme will vest with the Government."

अब कब बनेंगे मकान ? कुछ भी नहीं। आप जिस कानून को बनाना चाहते हैं, और हमारे उप मंत्री जी युवा हैं, बीड़ी वर्कर्स के प्रति उनकी सहानुभूति है तो आप बतायें थोड़ा बहुत सेस इकट्ठा कर के किस तरह से उसका उपयोग किया जायगा ? ह्वाट इज दी वे आउट ? लेकिन इसको कोई नहीं सोच रहा है। ऐक्सप्लायटेशन का शब्द भी लिखा है :

"The tobacco industry is in a state of chronic uncertainty because of its dependence on a larger number of poor people, who are easily exploited by the middlemen and private traders."

सब जगह शोषण है।

लगभग पचास लाख आदमी हिन्दुस्तान में बीड़ी का काम करते हैं। उनकी एक्सप्लायटेशन हो रहा है। उनके कल्याण के लिए एक सेस लगाया जा रहा है, जो 10 पैसे से 50 पैसे तक होगा। मैं समझता हूं कि इसकी जगह कम से कम 50 पैसे रख देना चाहिए। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि 10 पैसे से 50 पैसे की बात क्यों रखी गई है ? गवर्नमेंट को इस बारे में जल्दी कदम उठाना चाहिए। कानकन में दुनिया में विषमता को कम करने के बारे में सम्मेलन हुआ था। अगर यहां पर गरीबी ज्यादा हो गई और विषमता बढ़ती चली गई, तो हम सब लोग इस दलदल में फंस जाएंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have not given any amendment for increasing it to 50 paise.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I have not given any amendment. That is true, that has happened by mistake. I admit my mistake.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He admits his mistake.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अगर इस सैस को 50 पैसे कर दिया जाये, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि वह बीड़ी एण्ड सिगार एक्ट में संशोधन करेगी। घरों में बीड़ी बनाने का जो काम होता है, उसको फैक्टरीज के रूप में मान कर उस पर फैक्टरी एक्ट लागू करना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा किया गया, तो जो लोग घरों में काम करते हैं, वे समझेंगे कि सचमुच हमें शोषण से बचाया जा रहा है और हमारी हालत सुधारी जा रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will reply to morrow.

18.13 hrs

Th Lok Sabha then adjourned ti Eleven of the Clock on Thursda November 26, 1981/Agrahayana 1903 (Saka).

GMGIPND—Job III 2438 LS 7-1-82—890